

LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES)

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND),

For the Year ending 31st December, 1903.

(Presented in compliance with the Acts

7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55;

5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, sec. 35;

and 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 23.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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No. 15,797

DUBLIN CASTLE,

16th August, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Fifty-third Report (with Appendices) of the Inspectors of Lunatics (Ireland) for the year ending the 31st December, 1903.

I am

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. P. MacDONNELL.

The Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM HUMBLE,
EARL OF DUDLEY,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Lunacy Office,
Dublin Castle, 11th August, 1904.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to lay before You the Fifty-third Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland during the year 1903.

The following Summary shows the number and distribution of the insane in Establishments on the 1st January, 1904, as compared with the number and distribution on 1st January, 1903 :—

	On 1st January, 1903.			On 1st January, 1904.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
In District Asylums, ...	9,508	8,072	17,580	9,791	8,303	*18,094
„ Central Asylum, Dundrum, .	149	20	169	133	20	153
„ Private Asylums, ...	336	410	746	341	432	773
„ Workhouses, ...	1,458	2,081	3,539	1,479	2,181	4,660
Single Chancery Patients in un- Boarded Houses, ...	88	62	150	69	55	124
Total, ...	11,539	10,635	22,174	11,813	10,991	22,804

These numbers, as pointed out in former reports, do not take

* One hundred and twenty-two of these patients were boarded out in Workhouses from Antrim, Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry Asylums under the provisions of the Act 38 & 39 Vic. c. 67, s. 9.

† Not including 122 patients, as above.

into account two Government patients residing at the Stewart Institution, nor are the numbers of the insane residing in private dwellings—save Chancery patients—or those wandering at large included.

Increased
numbers.

From this summary it will be seen that there was a total increase of 656 during the year, the corresponding increase for the previous year having been 508. An increase took place in all the Institutions save Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum. There was also an increase in the number of Chancery patients in unlicensed houses.

The numbers in District Asylums increased by 514; those in Private Asylums by 28; those in Workhouses by 121; the single Chancery patients in unlicensed houses by 9; while in the Dundrum Asylum there was a decrease of 16.

The total increase for the year shows an advance of 148 on the previous year's increase, and is 104 above the average for the past ten years, which was 552.

Further, with one exception (in 1898), it is the greatest increase recorded since 1895, when the increase amounted to 702. The increase in 1896 was 609; in 1897, 624; in 1898, 714; in 1899, 559; in 1900, 306; in 1901, 461; and in 1902, 508.

Proposed
inquiry
relative to
increase.

In our last Report we stated that we proposed investigating the statistics available since the completion of the Census Returns for 1901, so far as they relate to the increase in the number of the registered insane. It was subsequently decided to await the completion of the year 1903, and to call for special returns from the different Asylums. These returns have not been all received, and we have not, therefore, yet been able to furnish a special report to Your Excellency on the subject.

Table I. (page xlix.), giving the number and distribution of all lunatics under care on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1903, shows that in this interval of time an increase of 9,812 has taken place in the total number; the inmates of District Asylums have increased by 9,427; the criminal lunatics in Dundrum Asylum have decreased by 24; the patients in Private Asylums and Institutions have increased by 151; and the pauper lunatics in Workhouses by 147. These numbers show that the main increase has been in the population of the District Asylums, the patients in Private Asylums and Institutions having only increased by 151 in a period of twenty-three years, or an average of less than 7 per annum.

INSANE IN
WORKHOUSES.

In our last Report we referred to the decrease in the number in Workhouses which had been taking place since 1899, a decrease averaging 125 per annum.

This decrease has not, however, continued, as the number of insane inmates of these Institutions increased by 121 during the year under review.

We would suggest that the explanation of this increase is to be found in the large number of aged and doting persons who have been transferred from other parts of the Workhouses to the lunatic wards, with the view of affording them better care and supervision.

As the following Table shows, however, the ratio of the insane in District Asylums to the total number under care has steadily increased since 1880, while the corresponding ratio in the case of Workhouses has continuously fallen.

Table showing the proportion per cent. of the total number of the insane under care in different Institutions, in each quinquennial period since 1880, and also in 1903:—

YEAR.	Proportion per cent. of total number under care.		
	In District Asylums.	In Workhouses.	In Private Asylums, &c.
1880, ...	67	27	6
1885, ...	69	25	6
1890, ...	71	24	5
1895, ...	73	22	5
1900, ...	77	18	5
1903, ...	79	15	5

Table II. (page 1) shows the admissions to District and Private Asylums each year since 1881. From this table it will be seen that the total admissions for 1903 showed an increase of only 3 over the numbers for the previous year. Admissions.

This increase occurred in the case of the District Asylums, the number of admissions to Private Asylums being exactly the same in both years.

In our last Report we noted that the total number of admissions to District and Private Asylums in 1902 was 403 in excess of the number for the previous year, and in the case of the District Asylums the increase (375) was the largest recorded in the series of years shown in the Table.

In the case of the Private Asylums also the increase last year (28) was large.

The admissions to District Asylums in 1881 numbered 2,502; in 1903 they had increased to 3,950. Similarly, in Private Asylums, the numbers for 1881 were 145, and for 1903 they had increased to 237. It will thus be seen that in the District Asylums the figures for 1903 show an increase of over 57 per cent. as compared with 1881, while in the Private Asylums the corresponding increase was over 63 per cent. During the same period the numbers actually resident in the District Asylums have increased by almost 109 per cent., while in the Private Asylums and Institutions they have increased by less than 25 per cent.

Transfers from
Workhouses to
Asylums

The following return of the numbers transferred from Workhouses to District Asylums from 1890 to 1903 shows that over 17 per cent. of the admissions during that period came from the former institutions.

TABLE showing the admissions to District Asylums during each of the years from 1890 to 1903, and of these the numbers admitted and re-admitted from Workhouses.

Year.	Total Number of Admissions.	Admissions from Workhouses.			Percentage of Workhouse Admissions to total Admissions.
		1st Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total.	
1890, . . .	3,095	306	10	326	12.79
1891, . . .	3,010	297	84	381	12.66
1892, . . .	3,181	329	94	423	13.30
1893, . . .	3,207	319	89	438	13.66
1894, . . .	3,229	378	84	460	14.25
1895, . . .	3,218	413	75	488	15.17
1896, . . .	3,228	469	89	548	16.94
1897, . . .	3,235	435	111	546	16.88
1898, . . .	3,469	500	154	654	18.85
1899, . . .	3,549	542	126	667	18.79
1900, . . .	3,565	621	105	726	20.47
1901, . . .	3,672	802	117	719	20.13
1902, . . .	3,947	767	122	879	22.27
1903, . . .	3,960	685	125	810	20.51
Total, . . .	47,585	6,671	1,444	8,115	17.06

Census
Returns.

The following statement, taken from the General Report of the Commissioners for the Census of 1901, shows the number of lunatics and idiots in Ireland in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901, at large; in Asylums, in Prisons, and in Workhouses, as returned in the Census Forms:—

Years.	Lunatics.					Idiots.					Total Lunatics and Idiots.
	At large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Workhouses.	Total.	At large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Workhouses.	Total.	
1851, . . .	1,073	8,234	273	494	9,074	3,562	202	13	1,129	4,906	9,980
1861, . . .	1,002	4,618	273	877	7,065	5,675	403	21	934	7,033	14,098
1871, . . .	1,343	7,141	6	1,274	9,768	5,147	410	2	1,183	6,742	16,510
1881, . . .	943	7,647	..	1,284	9,774	4,548	1,896	..	2,126	8,539	18,313
1891, . . .	833	11,295	..	2,787	14,915	4,077	906	..	1,170	6,253	21,168
1901, . . .	696	16,387	..	2,681	19,834	3,272	763	..	1,181	5,216	25,050

The Census Commissioners proceed to state :—

"From the foregoing it will be observed that the number of lunatics returned in 1901 was nearly quadruple the number in 1851, and that the increase between 1891 and 1901 was from 14,945 to 19,834—there having been an increase of 5,322 in the number of lunatics in asylums, but a decrease of 297 in the number of those at large, and of 136 in the number of workhouses. There was a decrease of 1,027 in the number of idiots returned in 1901 compared with the number in 1891; a decrease of 805 appears to have occurred in the number at large; a decrease of 233 in the number in asylums, but an increase of 11 in the number in workhouses.

"The total number of lunatics and idiots returned on the Census Forms in 1851 amounted to 9,980; in 1861, to 14,098; in 1871, to 16,505; in 1881, to 18,413; in 1891, to 21,138; and in 1901, to 25,050.

"According to the Census Returns for 1851 the ratio of lunatics of the population was 1 in every 1,291; in 1861 it was 1 in 821; in 1871 it was 1 in every 554; in 1881, 1 in 529; in 1891, 1 in 315; and in 1901, 1 in 225, the ratio in the Province of Leinster in 1901 being 1 in 242; Munster, 1 in 191; Ulster, 1 in 286; and Connaught, 1 in 238. Lunatics.

"The following counties had the highest ratios, viz. :—Waterford, 1 in 127; Meath, 1 in 173; Kilkenny, 1 in 176; Limerick, 1 in 180; Wexford, 1 in 192; Tipperary, 1 in 193; and Cavan, 1 in 196. The following had the lowest ratios:—Antrim County and Belfast City, 1 in 404; Dublin County and City, 1 in 344; Londonderry County and City, 1 in 291; Wicklow, 1 in 287; Mayo, 1 in 285; and Fermanagh, 1 in 284.

"In 1851 the number of idiots returned on the Census Forms was equal to a ratio of 1 in every 1,336 of the population; in 1861 the ratio was 1 in 825; in 1871 it was 1 in 802; and in 1881 it equalled 1 in 598; in 1891 it was 1 in 754; and in 1901, 1 in 960; the ratio in the Province of Leinster being 1 in 834; in Munster, 1 in 740; in Ulster, 1 in 1,092; and in Connaught, 1 in 820. The counties having the highest ratios in 1901 were—Meath, 1 in 478; Louth, 1 in 484; Clare, 1 in 515; King's, 1 in 519; Carlow, 1 in 533; Longford, 1 in 549; Westmeath, 1 in 550. The lowest ratios were—Antrim County and Belfast City, 1 in 2,049; Dublin County and City, 1 in 1,795; Londonderry County and City, 1 in 1,165; Kildare, 1 in 1,156; Donegal, 1 in 1,004; and Sligo, 1 in 978. Idiots.

"The total number of lunatics and idiots returned in 1851 was equal to a ratio of 1 in 657 of the population; in 1861, to 1 in 411; in 1871, to 1 in 328; in 1881, to 1 in 281; in 1891, to 1 in 222; and on the present occasion to 1 in 178—the ratio in the Province of Leinster being 1 in 187; in Munster, 1 in 152; in Ulster, 1 in 226; and in Connaught, 1 in 184. Lunatics and Idiots

"The counties having the highest ratios were—Waterford County and City, 1 in 104; Meath, 1 in 127; Clare, 1 in 137; Kilkenny, 1 in 141; King's, 1 in 144; Carlow, 1 in 146; and Tipperary and Wexford each, 1 in 147. The following counties had the lowest ratios—Antrim County and Belfast City, 1 in 336; Dublin County and City, 1 in 289; Londonderry County and City, 1 in 233; Down, 1 in 216; Wicklow, 1 in 209; Mayo, 1 in 208; Fermanagh, 1 in 205; and Donegal, 1 in 200."

It may be pointed out that the difference in the numbers given in our Reports, as compared with those shown in the Census Returns for corresponding years, is owing to the fact that the former are made up to the 1st January, whereas the latter are shown for the date on which each Census was taken, about the end of March, or the beginning of April.

The great decrease in the proportion of idiots as compared with the proportion of lunatics shown in the Census Returns is doubtless due to the two forms of mental disease being now more accurately distinguished than in the earlier years.

Proportion of
insane to
general
population.

The following Table shows the Proportion of the insane *under care* per 100,000 of the Population *estimated* to the middle of each Year from 1880 to 1903 :—

YEARS.	Estimated Population.	Number of Lunatics under care.	Proportion per 100,000 of Estimated Population.
1880, . . .	5,209,648	12,982	250
1881, . . .	5,145,770	12,328	239
1882, . . .	5,101,018	12,704	249
1883, . . .	5,023,511	12,981	258
1884, . . .	4,974,561	14,178	285
1885, . . .	4,938,288	14,307	290
1886, . . .	4,905,895	14,590	297
1887, . . .	4,857,119	15,147	312
1888, . . .	4,801,512	15,551	324
1889, . . .	4,757,383	15,408	327
1890, . . .	4,717,909	16,284	344
1891, . . .	4,680,576	16,688	357
1892, . . .	4,631,808	17,124	370
1893, . . .	4,607,462	17,276	375
1894, . . .	4,589,260	17,675	385
1895, . . .	4,559,038	18,307	403
1896, . . .	4,542,001	18,906	418
1897, . . .	4,529,917	19,690	432
1898, . . .	4,518,478	20,304	449
1899, . . .	4,502,401	20,893	463
1900, . . .	4,483,501	21,169	474
1901, . . .	4,465,630	21,630	487
1902, . . .	4,452,374	22,138	499
1903, . . .	4,413,655	22,794	516

NOTE.—The figures in this Table vary in some instances from those given in former Reports, as the population is *estimated* officially for the years between those in which the Census is taken, and is afterwards subject to revision.

From this Table it will be seen that the number of the insane under care has increased from 250 per 100,000 of the population in 1880, to 516 per 100,000 in 1903.

If, to the number of the insane under care on the 31st December last, be added the number of lunatics and idiots at large, according to the last census, the total (26,662) represents 604 per 100,000 of the population.

Sources of
maintenance.

The lunatic inmates resident in the various institutions throughout Ireland on 31st December, 1903, were supported from the following sources :—Of the 18,094 patients resident in District Asylums, 616 contributed wholly or partly to their support; 153 criminal lunatics were maintained out of Imperial funds; and the remainder were maintained partly out of the Government Grant and partly out of the Local Rates. The

773 patients in Private Licensed Houses and Institutions for the insane were supported entirely out of private funds; 153 inmates of Dundrum Asylum were maintained at Government expense; whilst the 3,660 insane residents in Workhouses were supported entirely by the Poor Rate.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES.

No measures affecting the lunacy administration of Ireland were introduced during the year 1903. Regulations for the government and management of the Asylum were submitted and approved by Your Excellency, under the provisions of the 9th Section (Sub-Section 6) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, in only one case, viz., Belfast.

Legislative
changes.

STATISTICS, &c.

There are 24 District Asylums in addition to the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal hereafter referred to, but Portrane is a second Asylum for the same District as the Richmond, and it is, therefore included under the statistics for the latter. A list of the District Asylums, giving the name of the Resident Medical Superintendent in each case, will be found in Appendix G.

Sta-
tics, &c.

A full report on the condition and management of each institution, and the treatment of the patients therein will be found in Appendix E.

On the 31st December, 1903, there were in these institutions 18,094 patients (9,791 males and 8,303 females). The numbers remaining on the 31st December, 1902, were:—Males, 9,508; females, 8,072; total, 17,580; showing a total increase of 514 during the year 1903.

Table No. I. (Appendix A.) shows the population of each District Asylum on the 31st December, 1903, and the number remaining on 31st December of each year since 1880.

Table II. (Appendix A.) shows the population of each Asylum on the 31st December last, as compared with the 31st December, 1902, and also the average number resident during the year 1903.

The average number resident in all these institutions during 1903 amounted to 17,839 (9,633 men, and 8,206 women).

Table III. (Appendix A.) shows for each of the Asylums the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes, and the number remaining at the end of the year.

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions amounted to 3,950 (2,140 men and 1,810 women). Of these 3,125 (1,682 men and 1,443 women) were admitted for the first time; while 825 (458 men and 367 women) had previously been under care.

Admissions.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**

The admissions and re-admissions to the District Asylums for each year from 1880 to the present were as follow :—

Years.	First Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total Admitted.
1880, . . .	1,925	441	2,366
1881, . . .	2,044	458	2,502
1882, . . .	2,137	508	2,645
1883, . . .	2,185	519	2,704
1884, . . .	2,209	527	2,736
1885, . . .	2,240	549	2,809
1886, . . .	2,140	606	2,746
1887, . . .	2,243	620	2,863
1888, . . .	2,190	631	2,821
1889, . . .	2,329	627	2,956
1890, . . .	2,451	644	3,095
1891, . . .	2,350	669	3,019
1892, . . .	2,415	760	3,181
1893, . . .	2,458	749	3,207
1894, . . .	2,448	781	3,229
1895, . . .	2,458	758	3,216
1896, . . .	2,564	765	3,329
1897, . . .	2,551	734	3,285
1898, . . .	2,676	703	3,379
1899, . . .	2,856	693	3,549
1900, . . .	2,771	775	3,546
1901, . . .	2,824	751	3,575
1902, . . .	3,173	774	3,947
1903, . . .	3,125	825	3,950

In last year's Report we pointed out that the admissions in 1902 were far in excess of any previous year, but it is satisfactory to note that the number for 1903 shows no further appreciable increase.

The first admissions in 1903 were 48 less than in 1902, while the re-admissions in 1903 showed an increase of 51 on the number for the previous year.

In twelve of the District Asylums there was a decrease in the number of admissions as compared with those for 1902; in two cases the numbers were the same in both years, and in ten Asylums the numbers increased.

Authority for admission.

Table X. (Appendix A.) shows the authority for admission to District Asylums during the year. Of the total (3,950), 1,181 were admitted under the forms prescribed by the Statutory Rules; 21 were transferred from Dunderm to the Asylums of their districts, and 63 were transferred from Prisons by Your Excellency's Order; while 2,660 were admitted under the provisions of the Act 30 and 31 Vic, c. 118, s. 10; the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91; and the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, sec. 3, as

dangerous lunatics. Twenty-five were admitted from Scotland under warrants, in pursuance of the 6th Section of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1898.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

DISCHARGES.

The total number of patients discharged during the year was 2,045, viz., 1,153 males and 892 females. Of these 1,448 (807 males and 641 females) were discharged recovered; which shows an increase of 86 on the number for the previous year. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 36·7, being 2·2 per cent. higher than that for the previous year.

The numbers removed by friends or sent to workhouses amounted to 597 (346 males and 251 females), an increase of 41 on the numbers for the previous year.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths during the year was 1,389, of whom 702 were males and 687 females. This shows an increase of 14 on the numbers for the previous year in the case of the males, and of 49 in the case of the females, the total increase being 63. The death-rate per cent. of the daily average number resident was 7·8, viz., 7·3 amongst the males, and 8·4 amongst the females—that for the preceding year being 7·7. Five of the deaths were by suicide; three resulted from misadventure; and, in one case, a female patient was killed by a fellow-patient.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident in each District Asylum during the years from 1893 to 1903 will be found in Table IX. (Appendix A). From this Table it will be seen that the highest death-rate during 1903 was 13·3 per cent. in Londonderry, and the lowest, 5·5 per cent., in Kilkenny Asylum. The highest rate was 1·7 per cent. more than the corresponding rate in the previous year, which was 11·6 in the Omagh Asylum, while the lowest rate was 2·2 greater than that for the previous year, viz., 3·3 in Waterford.

In 288 cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination, as against 311 for the previous year. We regret that the number of these examinations continues to decrease.

In two Asylums, viz.:—Clonmel and Monaghan, no *post-mortem* examinations were made during the year; in each of the cases of Castlebar and Sligo only one was made; in Kilkenny, two; and in Armagh, three.

Table XVI. (Appendix A) shows the causes of death in the District Asylums, with the average ages at death, and the number of cases in which the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

Causes of
deaths.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

The following Table shows the number of deaths from consumption, general paralysis of the insane, dysentery or colitis, and diarrhoea, and also the total number of deaths in each District Asylum during the year 1903.

ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING 1903.				
	From Consumption.	From General Paralysis of the Insane.	From Dysentery or Colitis and Diarrhoea.	From other Causes.	Total.
Andrim . .	4	-	1	40	45
Armagh, . .	2	1	1	33	37
Ballymasloe, .	28	-	1	50	79
Belfast, . .	10	19	-	54	83
Carlow, . .	7	2	-	23	32
Castlebar, . .	17	-	-	25	42
Clonmel, . .	16	-	-	29	45
Cork, . .	45	2	3	56	106
Downpatrick, .	11	4	11	37	63
Ennis, . .	5	-	-	25	30
Enniscorthy, .	12	-	-	23	35
Kilkenny, . .	6	-	-	18	24
Killarney, . .	13	-	1	46	60
Latterkenny, .	8	-	1	40	49
Limerick, . .	13	-	-	33	46
Londonderry, .	17	-	-	48	65
Maryborough, .	11	-	-	29	40
Monaghan, . .	19	1	-	41	61
Mullingar, . .	19	-	1	13	33
Omagh, . .	12	1	1	53	67
Richmond and Portlano.	57	19	10	116	202
Sligo, . .	23	2	1	54	80
Waterford, . .	10	1	-	21	32
Total, . .	363	32	32	937	1,364

The following Table shows the total number of deaths each year from 1890 to 1903, and of these the number which resulted from consumption, general paralysis of the insane, and epilepsy:—

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS

Year.	Cause of Death.			Other Causes.	Total Number of Deaths.
	Consumption.	General Paralysis of the Insane.	Epilepsy.		
1890, . .	265	20	55	600	940
1891, . .	215	22	43	608	888
1892, . .	299	21	72	643	995
1893, . .	306	27	62	691	1,076
1894, . .	321	28	64	692	1,105
1895, . .	257	30	58	579	924
1896, . .	255	34	59	578	926
1897, . .	343	42	51	655	1,091
1898, . .	320	41	49	676	1,106
1899, . .	321	50	44	717	1,132
1900, . .	349	40	56	829	1,274
1901, . .	313	47	54	843	1,267
1902, . .	319	44	56	807	1,226
1903, . .	368	62	52	917	1,399
	4,268	613	775	8,896	15,436

Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the percentage of the recoveries on the admissions, and of the deaths on the daily average number resident in each of the District Asylums during 1903, while Table VIII. gives similar percentages, and also the percentage of recoveries on the daily average number in all the Asylums from 1893 to 1903.

Recovery and
Death rates.

From these Tables it will be seen that the percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1903 was 36·7, viz., 37·7 amongst the males, and 35·4 amongst the females; while the percentage of the recoveries on the daily average number resident during the year was 8·1, viz.:—8·4 amongst the males, and 7·8 amongst the females.

Table V. (Appendix A) shows the duration of disease on reception in the admissions, discharges, and deaths during 1903; Table VI. the length of residence in Asylums of the patients who recovered, and of those who died during the year; Table XI. gives the ages of patients in quinquennial periods; Table XII. their educational condition; and Table XIII. their social condition as to marriage.

Table XIV. gives the probable causes of insanity amongst those admitted in 1903, and Table XV. the forms of mental disease in the admissions, recoveries, and deaths during the year.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES AND DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE IN DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES
AND FATAL
ACCIDENTS.

The number of deaths under this heading during the year was 9, viz. :—five from suicide, three from misadventure, and one from homicide.

The injuries which caused death in two of the cases of suicide, however, were inflicted prior to admission to the Asylums, so that the total number of fatal casualties which occurred in these Institutions during the year was seven, as compared with nine in the previous year, when there were four from suicide, four from misadventure, and one from homicide.

The particulars of each of the seven cases are as follow :—

SUICIDES.

SUICIDES.

Ballinasloe.

At Ballinasloe Asylum, on the morning of the 5th March, a male patient (J. M.), aged 42 years, was discovered in his room with three wounds, two on his neck and one on his arm, which he had inflicted with a piece of glass, supposed to have been obtained by him amongst the fragments of one of the skylights broken during the great storm a short time previously. Medical assistance was at once obtained, but the patient died the same evening from shock and collapse due to the wounds.

We held an inquiry into the matter, and found that, as the patient was not considered suicidal or as requiring constant supervision, no blame could be attached to any of the staff. We, however, made some suggestions for the better classification and supervision of the patients generally.

At the same Asylum, on the 14th December, a male patient (P. H.), aged 52 years, was found hanging by a rope made from the shreds of an old quilt which he had attached to a pillar supporting a cistern in a water closet. Medical assistance was at once summoned, and after a prolonged period of artificial respiration and treatment by hypodermic injections, natural breathing was re-established. The patient, however, who never thoroughly recovered consciousness, died five days afterwards.

We held an inquiry into the matter, and found that the attendants in whose charge he was, were guilty of gross carelessness, as they had been specially warned that the patient was extremely suicidal, and required to be kept under constant supervision.

We also urged the necessity for taking special precautions for the protection of suicidal patients, by the removal of all dangerous articles; the protection of projecting beams, pipes, &c., and the selection of an intelligent, well trained, and adequate staff, for whose guidance in dealing with suicidal patients, full directions should be laid down.

Sligo.

At Sligo Asylum, on the morning of the 27th August, a male patient (E. D.), aged 48 years, committed suicide by strangling himself in his room with a piece of blanket.

We held an inquiry into the case, and in our report thereon, we pointed out that such cases should not be allowed to sleep in single rooms, but should be placed in an observation dormitory under continuous supervision. We also called attention to the serious overcrowding of the institution, which renders it impossible for the staff to make proper arrangements for the treatment of such cases.

DISTRICT
ASYLUM.
—

DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE.

At Cork Asylum, on the 1st July, a female patient (H. R.), aged 50 years, who was in the habit of working in the laundry, went into one of the drying closets in which clothing was being dried at the time in a high temperature. She was missed soon after, and, on search being made, her dead body was found in the closet—which was locked—death having been caused by suffocation, accelerated by a weak heart. We held an inquiry into the matter, as the result of which we came to the conclusion that one of the laundresses, in whose charge the patient was, had been guilty of carelessness, in not searching the closet thoroughly before locking it.

DEATHS FROM
MISADVEN-
TURE.
—
Cork.

At Mullingar Asylum, on the 3rd March, a female patient (A. C.), aged 68 years, was accidentally choked by a piece of meat when at dinner. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts: adding a rider, that in their opinion, on account of the overcrowding in the asylum, patients of this class could not be isolated as they should be. This rider had reference to the fact that the patient, who was on a milk and vegetable diet, had a habit of snatching the food of other patients, and it was while dining in a crowded room that she thus obtained the piece of meat on which she choked.

Mullingar.

At the Richmond Asylum, on the 9th April, a male patient (W. R.), aged 24 years, died from asphyxia, caused by the regurgitation of vomited food into his trachea during an epileptic seizure.

Richmond.

DEATH FROM HOMICIDE.

At the Castlebar Asylum, on the 28th December, a powerful female patient (B. T.), who was known to be homicidal, went into the room where (M. W.), a female patient, aged 18 years, and suffering from congenital imbecility and epilepsy, was lying in bed in an extremely feeble condition. B. T. lifted a heavy brush, used for polishing the floors, which was near the door of the room, and struck M. W. on the head with it. The latter died in the course of the day, as the result of the injuries she received. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that M. W.'s death was caused by a blow, inflicted by another patient: adding a rider, that there were not enough attendants in the division where the patient was located. We also held an

DEATH FROM
HOMICIDE.
—
Castlebar.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**

inquiry into the matter, and in our report thereon we expressed our entire concurrence in the finding of the jury, and pointed out that in our last report on the inspection of the asylum we had predicted that, unless a sufficient staff was appointed, some serious accident, such as this, would take place. We, therefore, again impressed on the Committee the necessity for taking steps to strengthen the staff. We also pointed out that one of the first matters which should engage the attention of the Medical Superintendent, when the additions to the asylum, now in course of erection, have been completed, is the re-arrangement of the wards, with the view to the better classification of the patients.

B. T., the patient who inflicted the fatal injuries, was duly brought up for trial, and, being found insane on arraignment, was ordered to be detained during Your Excellency's pleasure. She was, therefore, removed to the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

**INSANITARY CONDITIONS AND OUTBREAKS OF ZYMOTIC
DISEASE.**

**INSANITARY
CONDITIONS
AND ZYMOTIC
DISEASE.**

The following are the particulars of the insanitary conditions and outbreaks of zymotic disease which were reported in the different Asylums during the year:—

Antrim.

In ANTRIM ASYLUM two cases of dysentery occurred in March, a female patient and a nurse having been attacked. The former succumbed to the disease.

Armagh.

In ARMAGH ASYLUM one male and two females were attacked by erysipelas, with a fatal result in the case of the male.

Ballinasloe.

The sanitary condition of BALLINASLOE ASYLUM continues to be far from satisfactory. During the year there were eighteen cases of dysentery on the male, and two on the female side. Three males and three females suffered from erysipelas, with a fatal result in the case of one of the females. Eight male patients—one of whom died—and three members of the staff were attacked by enteric fever. Five males and seven females and three nurses were attacked by febricula. A male and a female suffered from diarrhoea, which proved fatal in the case of the female; and there were two cases of influenza recorded amongst the staff.

Belfast.

In BELFAST ASYLUM a case of erysipelas and six cases of influenza, all on the male side, were recorded. None of the cases, however, ended fatally.

Castlebar.

In our last Report it was recorded that there were no cases of zymotic disease in CASTLEBAR ASYLUM during 1902. In 1903, however, there was an outbreak of enteric fever, which attacked fourteen female patients (with a fatal result in one case) and a member of the female staff in August. Another member of the female staff was attacked in October, and the case ended fatally. In our report on the inspection of the Asylum, we pointed out

to the Committee that the probable causes of this outbreak were—(1) the overcrowded condition of the wards; (2) the defective sanitary appliances; and (3) the insanitary system of drainage into the adjoining marsh.

In addition to the outbreak of enteric, there were three cases of erysipelas on the male side, none of which, however, ended fatally.

In CLONMEL ASYLUM the outbreak of enteric fever, which was Clonmel. referred to in our last report, continued into the year 1903. Twenty cases in all were recorded during the year, viz., 17 on the male, and 2 on female side, and 1 amongst the female staff. One of the males and the member of the staff succumbed.

Three males and 2 females were attacked with dysentery, but all recovered. Twenty-one males, 30 females, and 7 members of the staff suffered from influenza, which proved fatal in the case of 2 of the female patients.

Cases of zymotic disease occurred throughout the year in the CORK ASYLUM. Nineteen males and 1 female were attacked by dysentery, which proved fatal in the case of the female, and in 2 of the male cases. Seven cases of erysipelas occurred—3 on the male, and 4 on the female side, but none of them ended fatally.

Seven males and 3 females suffered from enteric fever, which proved fatal in 1 of the male cases, and there was also a fatal case of this disease amongst the staff. Three males, 6 females, and 7 of the female staff were attacked by scarlet fever, which proved fatal in the cases of 1 male and 2 female patients. There was also a case of German measles on the female side during the year.

Dysentery still continues to be prevalent in the DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM, notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to check it by the provision of an isolation hospital, and other measures. During the year 26 males and 13 females, and a member of the male staff were attacked, with a fatal result in the cases of 7 of the males and 4 of the females. Three males and five females suffered from erysipelas, a female from enteric fever, and two females from influenza, but all of these cases recovered.

During the year an outbreak of enteric fever occurred at ENNIS ASYLUM, attacking 10 males and 12 females, with a fatal result in the cases of 3 of the males and 1 of the females. Two members of the staff were also attacked, as well as the wife of the Assistant Medical Officer, who succumbed to the disease. In connection with this outbreak we paid a special visit to the Asylum, accompanied by our Engineering Adviser, and we subsequently prepared a Memorandum (which will be found in Appendix E.), with regard to the drainage and water supply, both of which were open to grave suspicion, as being responsible for the outbreak.

In addition to the cases of enteric there were 4 of erysipelas, all on the female side; 1 of these cases ended fatally. There were also 11 cases of influenza amongst the patients, and 8

- DISTRICT ASYLUMS.** amongst the staff; and a nurse was attacked by scarlatina. None of the latter cases, however, ended fatally.
- Enniscorthy.** In ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM erysipelas broke out in May and June, attacking 7 males and 1 female, and proving fatal in 1 of the male cases. There were also 4 cases of influenza amongst the patients, and 11 amongst the staff, but all recovered.
- Kilkenny.** In KILKENNY ASYLUM fifteen male and 10 female patients, and 11 members of the staff were attacked by influenza, but all recovered.
- Killarney.** In KILLARNEY ASYLUM there was a fatal attack of dysentery in the case of a soldier, who had suffered from a previous attack of the disease while in South Africa during the late war. There were also 4 fatal cases of influenza, 2 of which, however, were accompanied by pneumonia, and bronchitis, respectively. The death-rate in this Asylum during the year was very high, amounting to 11·2 per cent. of the average number resident.
- Letterkenny.** In LETTERKENNY ASYLUM 4 male patients were attacked with enteric fever, which proved fatal in one of the cases. Four males, 7 females, and a member of the staff suffered from erysipelas, but all recovered. A very serious outbreak of influenza occurred at the end of 1902 and beginning of 1903, attacking both patients and staff, and thus causing very serious inconvenience in the administration of the Institution. During 1903, 68 patients and 37 members of the staff were attacked, with a fatal result in the cases of 6 male, and 3 female patients.
- Limerick.** The only form of zymotic disease which occurred in LIMERICK ASYLUM was enteric fever, which attacked a male and a female patient, both of whom recovered.
- Londonderry.** As already stated, the death-rate in the LONDONDERRY ASYLUM was the highest recorded in the District Asylums—amounting to 13·3 per cent. of the average number resident during the year. The rate on the male side was 9·7 per cent., and on the female side, 17·3 per cent. Referring to this matter in our report on the inspection of the Asylum which will be found in Appendix E., we pointed out that, notwithstanding the great zeal and careful supervision exercised over every detail by the Medical Officers, as a proof that natural laws cannot be defied for any long period, the serious overcrowding of the old asylum has undoubtedly acted unfavourably on the health of the inmates and, as might be expected, this is more marked on the female side, where the overcrowding is greater. The only form of zymotic disease which occurred was facial erysipelas, which attacked 1 male and 2 females early in the year, but none of the cases proved serious.
- Maryborough.** In MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM a male and a female patient suffered from erysipelas, and 5 males and 7 females from influenza, but all recovered.

In MONAGHAN ASYLUM 8 males and 20 females were attacked by influenza, and 3 males and 5 females by erysipelas. One of the males succumbed to the latter disease.

DISTRICT
ASYLUM,
Monaghan.

The sanitary condition of the MULLINGAR ASYLUM, cannot be considered satisfactory, as, early in the year, an outbreak of septic pneumonia occurred, attacking 16 patients, and a member of the staff, with a fatal result in the cases of 3 of the patients.

Mullingar.

Enteric fever also appeared, attacking 18 patients and 3 members of the staff, and proving fatal in the cases of 4 of the patients. No less than 176 patients (102 males and 74 females) and 8 attendants suffered from diarrhoea, but all recovered. There was also a fatal case of septicæmia; a fatal case of colitis, and a case of erysipelas recorded during the year.

In OMAGH ASYLUM, 2 female patients were attacked by erysipelas, and a member of the male staff by enteric fever, but all recovered.

Omagh.

The death rate in the RICHMOND and PORTRANE ASYLUMS, which increased to 10 per cent. of the average number resident in 1902, has again fallen to 7.9 per cent. the same as recorded in 1901.

Richmond and
Portrane.

During 1903, dysentery attacked 9 male and 14 female patients, and proved fatal in 5 of the former, and 4 of the latter cases. Thirty-two males, and 11 females suffered from diarrhoea, and one of the latter succumbed. One male and 8 female patients and a member of the staff were attacked by enteric fever, with a fatal result in the case of the male patient. Erysipelas attacked two male patients, a female patient, and a member of the staff, but all recovered.

The number of freshly occurring cases of phthisis was returned as 73, which shows a considerable reduction on the number for the previous year (100); and the number of deaths from this disease, in 1903, which is returned as 57, also shows a very substantial reduction on the corresponding number for the previous year, viz.:—81.

Nine cases of pneumonia occurred amongst the male patients, and 10 amongst the females, with a fatal result in the case of one of the males and two of the females.

In our last Report we referred to the serious defects which had been discovered in the drainage system of the SLIGO ASYLUM. Steps have since been taken to remedy these defects, and it is hoped that the outbreaks of enteric fever, referred to in previous reports, will cease. The number of cases of this disease recorded in 1903, was 17, viz.:—5 amongst the male patients, 10 amongst the females, and 2 amongst the female staff. A male and a female patient succumbed.

Sligo.

This was the only form of zymotic disease which occurred during the year. The death-rate per cent. of the average number resident in the asylum during 1903 was 11.7.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**
Waterford.

In the WATERFORD ASYLUM, two female patients were attacked by enteric fever; and 7 male patients, 25 females, and 10 members of the staff, by influenza. None of the cases, however, ended fatally.

Carlow.

No cases of zymotic disease occurred in CARLOW ASYLUM.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

**Cost of main-
tenance.**

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the patients in District Asylums during the financial year ending 31st March, 1904, is shown in Table XVIII. (Appendix A).

From this Table it will be seen that for the maintenance of an average number of 17,330 lunatics, including the repayments in respect of loans for building works, purchase of land, and other capital charges, a sum of £547,088 0s. 1d. was expended during the year.

Excluding the loan repayments above referred to, which amounted to £99,920 15s. 7d., the gross amount expended on the actual maintenance of the patients was £447,167 4s. 6d.

Receipts.

The receipts during the year were as follow:—£342,660 4s. was paid out of Local Rates; the Imperial Government paid £176,034 3s. 7d. out of the Local Taxation Account, by way of Capitation Grant, in pursuance of the 58th section (sub-section (2), (c)) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898; and a further Imperial contribution amounting to £3,448 14s. 11d. was made in respect of the full cost of maintenance of Criminal Lunatics, in pursuance of section 3 of the Act 1 Ed. VII., cap. 17. This is the first year in which these receipts occur, as the section came into operation on the 1st April, 1902, and, therefore, the receipts during the year 1903-4 were in respect of the maintenance of criminal lunatics during 1902-3. In only one case, that of the Richmond and Portrane Asylums, were any sums (amounting to £67 14s. 7d. in all) received from private sources in relief of the vote for the maintenance of such lunatics. Miscellaneous receipts, such as sales of farm and garden produce, sales of offal and old stores, fines on attendants, interest allowed by Bank, &c., produced £9,057 18s. 11d., while sums amounting to £10,727 1s. 8d. were contributed by the relatives of patients, or out of their private property.

All the foregoing figures refer to the *District Asylums*, and do not take into account the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, which was only opened on 23rd February, 1904. The receipts and expenditure on behalf of it up to the 31st March, are shown at foot of Table XVIII. (Appendix A), and, when these are taken into consideration, the total expenditure, including the repayments of loans for building works, etc., amounts to £550,274 19s. 4d., and the net expenditure on maintenance, excluding the loan repayments referred to, amounts to £450,354 3s. 9d.

Similarly the addition of the sum levied off the District for the Auxiliary Asylum (£7,999 19s. 10d.) raises the total amount paid out of Local rates to £350,660 3s. 10d.; and the addition of the Miscellaneous Receipts in the case of the Auxiliary (£85 2s. 11d.) raises the total of these receipts to £9,143 1s. 10d.

We are glad to be again able to record an increase in the amount contributed by the relatives of patients or out of their own private property, the total sum received during 1903-4 being £1,497 19s. 9d. in excess of the amount received in the previous year.

The Imperial contributions for each of the years from 1875 to 1903-4, during which the Government Grant has been in operation, are shown in the following Table, together with the amounts paid out of local rates:—

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**
Contributions
from private
sources.

Contributions
from Imperial
sources and
Local Rates.

Year.	Amount of the Contribution towards the maintenance of the insane in the District Asylums of Ireland.				Daily Average Number Resident.
	From Imperial Sources.		From Local Rates.	Total.	
	Capitation Grant.	In respect of Oriminal Lunatics.			
1875, . . .	£ 56,948	£ —	£ 140,469	£ 197,417	7,692
1876, . . .	77,907	—	106,615	184,522	7,943
1877, . . .	80,380	—	130,005	210,385	8,102
1878, . . .	82,054	—	"	"	8,306
1879, . . .	84,810	—	103,484	188,294	8,423
1880, . . .	85,841	—	103,964	194,805	8,545
1881, . . .	87,250	—	122,679	209,929	8,794
1882, . . .	88,425	—	114,953	204,378	9,170
1883, . . .	92,867	—	122,379	215,246	9,495
1884, . . .	94,500	—	121,321	215,721	9,619
1885, . . .	98,698	—	110,008	208,706	9,781
1886, . . .	99,609	—	93,788	193,397	9,998
1887, . . .	101,800	—	104,326	206,126	10,263
1888, . . .	103,996	—	101,076	205,072	10,691
1889, . . .	109,118	—	121,158	230,276	11,019
1890, . . .	112,211	—	123,358	235,569	11,297
1891, . . .	111,990	—	146,351	258,341	11,644
1892, . . .	112,050	—	148,042	260,092	11,958
1893, . . .	119,791	—	152,888	272,679	12,307
1894, . . .	129,449	—	153,001	282,450	12,605
1895, . . .	126,266	—	164,880	291,146	13,082
1896, . . .	130,653	—	176,585	307,238	13,785
1897, . . .	137,511	—	183,815	321,326	14,340
1898, . . .	143,653	—	216,742	360,395	15,019
1899, from 1st Jan. to 31st March.	516	—	110,249	110,765	—
1899-1900, . . .	153,467	—	211,903	365,369	15,785
1900-1901, . . .	160,282	—	300,000	460,282	16,283
1901-1902, . . .	165,826	—	360,056	525,882	16,796
1902-1903, . . .	171,602	—	368,798	535,401	17,428
1903-1904, . . .	176,034	3,448	350,604†	536,142	18,000‡

* The exact amount for this year cannot be ascertained.

† Includes £7,999 19s. 10d. in respect of the Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.

‡ Includes 130 in the Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

As stated in previous reports the Asylum accounts before the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, came into operation, did not include loan repayments and, therefore, prior to the year 1900-1, the amount shown in the fourth column of above Table only represents the amount paid out of local rates towards the actual *maintenance* of the patients, excluding the cost of land buildings, etc. The amounts paid out of local rates do not, however afford an exact indication of the actual expenditure from year to year, as the sum required to be levied in any one year is affected by the balance in hand or deficit, as the case may be, at the beginning thereof.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) shows the average cost per patient under the different heads of expenditure, in each of the Asylums. From this Table it will be seen that the averages per patient for the year were as follow :—

Average cost.

1. Average cost, including charges in respect of buildings, land, &c.—

(a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, . . .	£30	9	7
(b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less receipts from paying patients and other miscellaneous receipts, . . .	29	7	6

2. Average cost, excluding charges in respect of buildings, land, &c., i.e., cost of maintenance only—

(a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments, . . .	£24	18	1
(b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments and receipts from miscellaneous sources, . . .	24	8	0
(c.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments, receipts from miscellaneous sources, and receipts on behalf of paying patients, . . .	23	16	1

These figures show an advance on those for the previous year, which were as follow :—

1 (a.), ...	£29	0	4
(b.), ...	27	16	3
2 (a.), ...	24	9	11
(b.), ...	23	16	5
(c.), ...	23	5	11

The increase in the gross cost (1 (a.)) amounted to £1 9s. 3d., and in the net cost (2 (c.)) to 10s. 2d. per patient.

The highest gross average cost per patient, including loan repayments, was in the case of the Richmond and Portrane Asylums, where it amounted to £42 6s. 2d. and the highest net average, excluding loan repayments and deducting receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous receipts, was in the case of Omagh Asylum, where the amount was £27 3s. 4d.

The lowest average gross cost, including loan repayments, was in the case of Castlebar Asylum, in which the amount was £23 1s. 10d.; and the lowest net average, excluding loan repayments, and deducting receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous receipts was also in the case of Castlebar Asylum, the amount being £19 6s. 3d.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.
Average cost—
continued.

The following are the details of the average annual cost per head for all the Asylums, calculated on the gross expenditure during the year 1902-1903, as compared with 1903-1904:—

Heads under which the Expenditure is Classified.	Average cost per Patient per Annum, calculated on the Gross Expenditure.	
	Year 1902-1903.	Year 1903-1904.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loans repayments, ...	4 11 3	5 12 3
Salaries and wages, ...	5 8 6	5 3 8
Superannuation, ...	0 15 0	0 15 0
Provisions and groceries, ...	8 15 10	9 6 3
Wines, spirits, and beer, ...	0 2 7	0 2 7
Tobacco and snuff, ...	0 5 3	0 5 6
Medicines and medical and surgical appliances, ...	0 3 4	0 3 4
Clothing, ...	1 13 7	2 0 1
Bedding, ...	0 10 10	0 10 7
Furniture, ...	0 10 9	0 10 1
Fuel and light, ...	2 8 10	2 7 10
Washing materials, ...	0 6 5	0 6 9
Water supply, ...	0 4 1	0 4 3
Farm and garden expenses, ...	0 13 7	0 19 5
Repairs and alterations, ...	1 4 9	1 6 9
Stationery, printing, and advertising, ...	0 5 11	0 5 5
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurance, ...	0 3 5	0 3 3
Incidental expenses (including postage), ...	0 7 9	0 8 5
Total average cost of patients maintained in work-houses under Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, sec. 9, ...	18 5 2	18 7 11
Gross Total, ...	29 0 4	30 9 7
Total excluding Loan Repayments, ...	24 9 11	24 13 1
Deduct average sum per head received as contributions on behalf of paying patients and as casual receipts, ...	1 4 0	1 2 0
Net annual cost per head to Public Funds, including Loan Repayments, ...	27 16 3	29 7 6
Do, excluding do., ...	25 5 11	23 15 1

District
Asylums.
Cost on local
rates.

Table XXI. (Appendix A) shows the total cost of District Asylums on the local rates; and also the estimated poundage of the total sum paid during the year, on the rateable property of each district. As will be seen by this table, the estimated poundage on the rateable property of all Ireland during the year 1903-4 was $5\frac{1}{2}d.$, being $\frac{1}{2}d.$ less than the rate for the previous year.

ASYLUM FARMS.

Asylum
farms.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) shows the quantity of land in connection with each Asylum, and how it was utilised in the year 1903.

An addition was made to the farm at Carlow Asylum, by renting 18 acres 29 perches for a term of years, but the area of the Purdysburn Estate (Belfast), was reduced by about 65 acres, in consequence of the Belfast Corporation having taken a plot as a site for an infectious diseases hospital. The net result of these changes is to reduce the total area of land attached to all the Asylums by 46 acres 3 roods 11 perches.

The actual receipts and expenditure in connection with the farms during the year 1903-4, which are given in Table XX. (Appendix A), continue to show a substantial profit.

ACCOMMODATION.

Accommo-
dation.

The increasing numbers in Irish Asylums impose not only a heavy burden on the ratepayers, but also place a grave responsibility on the Committees of the County Councils, on whom rests the duty of providing the necessary accommodation for the lunatic poor.

In the greater number of the asylum districts, the Committees have shown a due sense of the responsibility imposed on them by the Legislature, and have taken steps to provide buildings necessary for the insane under their care.

In our last Report, however, we were obliged to bring under Your Excellency's notice two asylums where the Committees had ignored our repeated reports on the inadequacy of their asylum accommodation to meet the wants of the districts.

We have now to report that in one case—that of Monaghan—which comprises the two counties of Monaghan and Cavan, the movement set on foot to divide the two counties has been abandoned, and the Committee have decided to carry out the necessary additions to the District Asylum.

With regard to Sligo, nothing has been done, as the Councils of the two counties involved refuse to sanction the necessary outlay for the enlargement of the asylum, and we await the action of these bodies at their next meetings before bringing the matter again under Your Excellency's consideration.

The following are the details of the various works carried out, in progress, or urgently required at the District Asylums, as shown by our Annual Reports on the respective establishments, on the occasion of our statutory visits.

ANTRIM ASYLUM.—At this asylum the Scheme for a new water supply, carried out under the advice of Mr. James Barton, C.E., is approaching completion. Some minor details, however, still require attention.

DORMITOR
ASYLUMS.
Antrim.

ARMAGH ASYLUM.—The Committee have had under consideration the provision of additional accommodation by the removal of the dividing walls of single rooms, and by throwing space thus obtained into dormitories. Useful rooms have already been thus obtained in the wards of the old asylum.

Armagh.

A weaving-shed is about to be erected on the male side, and two machines have been obtained, by which it is hoped that additional employment will be found for some of the more sensible male patients, and that remunerative work will be done for the establishment.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.—This asylum is now overcrowded by 194 patients, and no steps have yet been taken to make provision for the superfluous population. The accommodation for the staff is also inferior to that now found in modern institutions. In so poor a district, where such large expenditure has already been incurred in the erection of the hospital building, it is only reasonable that the Committee should hesitate before undertaking any fresh outlay. But, in this instance, the additional accommodation can partly be obtained in the existing buildings by reconstruction, and by the removal of useless partition walls. The plans for these alterations are already prepared, and to carry them out need not be a very costly work.

Ballinasloe.

BELFAST ASYLUM.—During the past year the erection at Purdysburn of two additional villas has been decided upon. When these are completed, four villas will have been provided in addition to the buildings originally on the estate, affording accommodation at Purdysburn for about 400 patients in all.

Belfast.

A sketch plan has also been prepared for the proposed complete asylum on this estate.

CARLOW ASYLUM.—At this asylum structural alterations, consisting of the removal of the walls of single rooms and the conversion of the space thus obtained into dormitories, are in progress. When these works are completed, it is presumed that the accommodation provided will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Counties of Carlow and Kildare for some time to come, as, so far as can be judged from the statistics of the past, there is no reason to expect any rapid increase of the numbers under care in the asylum.

Carlow.

Steps have also been taken to improve the water supply, with the view of obtaining sufficient pressure in the event of an outbreak of fire. The work of fitting up and heating the Chapel is in progress.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.—The extensive building works sanctioned by the Committee and Your Excellency, with the object of increasing the accommodation at this asylum, are making rapid progress.

Castlebar.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**

The detached house for the Resident Medical Superintendent is now almost completed. The blocks for male patients are partly slated; on the female side the foundations are laid; and the workshops are now completed and ready for use. The most difficult part of the work, however, viz., the building of the diningrooms, and the reconstruction of the kitchen and stores, still remains to be carried out, and will take some time to complete, owing to the delays which must occur in providing for the necessary working of these departments whilst building is going on.

Glennel.

CLONMEL ASYLUM.—This asylum has been for some time past greatly overcrowded, and the Committee have had under consideration the best means of meeting the urgent wants of the institution. After much consideration, it was decided to acquire additional land and to erect detached blocks on it for the male patients, as the existing male house is an obsolete building, ill-suited for the care of the acute insane. An additional block will also be built for women in close proximity to the existing buildings. The additional land has already been purchased, and the plans of the buildings are practically complete. Plans for a new coal store have been approved, and the work is in progress. During the year, arrangements have been made with the Urban Authorities for a water supply sufficient to meet the wants of the asylum, and with a sufficient pressure to command all parts of the asylum buildings in case of fire.

Cork

CORK ASYLUM.—At this asylum the want of a suitable hospital in which to treat cases of acute mental disease and bodily illness has been long felt. In this institution, which is in proximity to a large town, there must always be a number of cases of acute insanity under treatment. A hospital would tend to shorten the length of time such cases have to be kept under care, and so would prove indirectly economical to the ratepayers, as well as beneficial to the insane poor of the district.

The Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, set apart for the accommodation of the chronic and harmless insane has now been opened, and is already almost filled with patients. This additional provision for the wants of the insane poor of the county has given but slight relief to the overcrowding which exists in the parent institution, as the insane inmates of the various workhouses in the county (numbering 535 according to the returns furnished on the 31st December last) are more than sufficient to fill the accommodation provided at Youghal, viz., 410 beds.

This accommodation consists of well-ventilated and well-lighted day rooms, and dormitories which are heated by a hot air system. The various executive departments—such as kitchen, laundry, and stores, are well designed. The reconstruction of this building—which was originally erected as an Industrial School—into accommodation for the insane, reflects credit on the Architects, Messrs. Cutler and Kirkby, and on the Resident Medical Superintendent of the parent asylum, who spent much time and took much trouble in designing the various details.

DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM.—The contract for the additional buildings at this asylum is now almost completed, and comprises the erection of two blocks for about 180 patients; the enlargement of the diningroom; and the building of a farmstead. The new blocks for patients provide excellent accommodation, and have been built at a cost of about £14,200, which amounts to £78 per bed.

The re-fitting of the kitchen and the provision of modern cooking appliances have been already carried out.

ENNIS ASYLUM.—The plans for the extension of this asylum have not yet been completed. So great has been the overcrowding that it has been found necessary to erect temporary buildings for the patients in the airing yard.

The plans for the new water supply from the lake have been approved, and the work is in progress.

Plans have also been prepared and approved for the erection of a hospital for the isolation of infectious diseases.

ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.—A scheme for the lighting of this asylum by electricity is at present in progress. The plans embrace the production of electricity by water power, and its conveyance for some distance from the river to the asylum. An old mill with some land and buildings adjoining have been purchased, whence the cables are to be carried on poles to the asylum.

The current thus obtained will not only light the asylum, but will provide power for pumping and working the laundry machinery.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.—During the past year no structural alterations or improvements have been carried out at this asylum. The water supply is reported to be insufficient for the protection of the asylum in case of fire, as the pressure is not sufficient to command the roof of the building, and there are no internal hydrants.

An extension of the land attached to the asylum is needed, in order to afford additional occupation for the inmates.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.—The structural additions to this asylum are now completed and occupied.

Some improvements have been carried out in the laundry, but a better supply and more suitable furniture is said to be much required, and additional means of escape in case of fire should be provided.

Fire hose and hydrants have already been obtained, but constant complaints have for years past been made as to the inadequacy of the water supply—the pressure, as a rule, being insufficient for dealing with an outbreak of fire.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.—The detached block to accommodate 200 males, and the addition of a story to one of the wings on the female side, so as to accommodate twenty-four additional patients, are now in progress, and, when completed, should afford sufficient accommodation for the insane of the district.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

Downpatrick.

Ennis.

Enniscorthy

Kilkenny

Killarney.

Letterkenny.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**

Plans have been prepared for the erection of a gallery in the Roman Catholic Chapel.

Means of exit in case of fire have engaged the attention of the Committee. Outside iron escape staircases are being erected at the existing buildings, and special provision for exit in case of fire is being made in the new buildings.

Limerick.

LIMERICK ASYLUM.—The contract for the re-modelling of the kitchen, laundry, and stores, and the relaying of the drainage, is still in progress. Owing to various causes, considerable delays have taken place in carrying out these works. It is to be hoped, however, that fair progress will be made during the present season, and that, before winter, some of the departments will be in working order. Great difficulties have been experienced in meeting the daily wants of the establishment, as the washing has had to be entirely carried out in a temporarily improvised structure.

The front wards of this asylum still require to be artificially heated; their sanitary fittings renewed; and new flooring put in where necessary.

Londonderry.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.—The building of the new block at Gransha is progressing rapidly. This block, when completed, will provide excellent accommodation for recent and acute cases, fitted, as it is, with all modern requirements and improvements.

It is hoped that, as the Committee are now conversant with the lunacy requirements of the district, they will proceed—when this block is finished—with the additional buildings necessary for the completion of the new asylum.

Maryborough.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.—No building works of any importance have been carried out during the past year.

It is proposed to erect a storage tank for water, so as to have a constant pressure in case of fire.

The road running through the asylum farm has been diverted, and a new road made outside the asylum grounds.

Some difficulty has been experienced as regards the disposal of the sewage, and the matter is at present under consideration.

Monaghan.

MONAGHAN ASYLUM.—At the request of the Cavan County Council, an important Inquiry was held by us in May, 1903, into the proposed separation of County Cavan from County Monaghan for lunacy purposes. On the scheme afterwards coming before the Privy Council, the Cavan County Council withdrew their application, and, therefore, the proposal fell through.

The Committee have since consented to erect the required accommodation on the grounds of the existing asylum, and we trust that no further difficulty will arise to delay a work so long postponed, and so necessary for the welfare of the insane poor of the district.

A contract has been in progress throughout the year for the construction of bacteria beds, in order to purify the sewage before its discharge into the river.

The Committee have had under consideration the precautions to be taken against an outbreak of fire, especially in the wooden blocks. In these blocks additional exits have been provided. Internal and external hydrants have been ordered, and an iron escape stairs is about to be erected at the Infirmary building.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.—There is now ample room for the accommodation of the male patients in this asylum, but the female wards are overcrowded. In order to provide additional room the wooden building, formerly occupied by men, has been given over to the women. Mullingar.

The new farm block affords excellent accommodation for quiet, working patients, but the kitchen, provided with all the most modern cooking arrangements, does not appear to be used, and the occupants of the block, both patients and attendants, have to walk a considerable distance to the main buildings for their food.

OMAGH ASYLUM.—Plans are being prepared for the conversion of the old Chapel into accommodation for patients and attendants. Omagh.

It has been suggested that the means of escape in case of fire should occupy the attention of the Committee, so as to have duplicate exits from all dormitories.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.—The only alterations carried out at this Asylum by extraneous labour have been the reconstruction of the old house formerly occupied by the Resident Medical Superintendent, with the object of converting the rooms into small wards suitable for the care of patients requiring special supervision. Richmond.

Much attention has been given to the provision of adequate safeguards in case of fire, and iron exit staircases have been provided from some of the main buildings.

PORTRANE ASYLUM.—The work of completing and fitting up the wards, and levelling the grounds still continues to occupy the energies of the staff and patients. Portrane.

During the past year, a great deal has been done in laying out the pleasure grounds surrounding the buildings. The grounds have been drained and some of the roads have been relaid; the electric lighting system has been extended, and the laundry drying ground walled in and drained. It will, however, take a considerable time before the works required for the full equipment of this extensive asylum are quite completed.

SLIGO ASYLUM.—As already stated, no steps have yet been taken to lessen the overcrowding in this asylum, or to carry out the suggested extension of its accommodation. The male wards Sligo.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUM.**

continue to be overcrowded to excess. The female side would provide sufficient room for the number of patients were it not that—owing to the delay in the completion of the chapels—some of the wards have to be utilised for public worship. No serious steps have yet been taken to remedy the various defects in the existing buildings. The floors of the sanitary annexes and other parts of the buildings are still defective; the windows of the single rooms are without shutters; and the walls are in want of paint and whitewash; and in many places they are unplastered.

The only work which has been carried out has been the relaying of the drainage system from the central block—the defective condition of which caused such a serious outbreak of disease, as recorded in our report on the inspection of the asylum, which will be found in Appendix E.

Waterford.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.—The building of the two detached blocks at this asylum is making rapid progress. When these blocks have been completed, it is hoped that there will be ample accommodation in the asylum for the insane poor of the district.

In addition, a contract has been taken for the erection of a detached house for the Medical Superintendent, whose existing quarters are to be given up for the accommodation of the Assistant Medical Officer, and some of the female staff.

A house is also being provided for the Land Steward, and the heating system in the asylum is being altered.

STAFF.**Staff.**

We regret to record the death, in December, of Dr. R. V. Fletcher, who was for many years Resident Medical Superintendent of the Ballinasloe District Asylum, and who previously held a similar position in the Waterford Asylum. His death excited universal sorrow throughout the district, as he was deservedly popular amongst all classes. The vacancy has been filled by the promotion of Dr. J. St. L. Kirwan, one of the Assistant Medical Officers.

The vacancy in the Resident Medical Superintendentship of the Carlow District Asylum, which was referred to in our last Report, was filled by the promotion of Dr. J. J. FitzGerald, the Assistant Medical Officer.

AUXILIARY ASYLUM.**Auxiliary
Asylum.**

The conversion of an industrial school building at Youghal into an auxiliary asylum, under the provisions of the 76th Section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, has been completed, and the institution was opened for the reception of patients on

the 23rd February, 1904, since when patients have been transferred in batches from the workhouses of the county and from the parent asylum at Cork, so that the accommodation is now almost all occupied.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

The administration of the institution has been placed in the hands of a Community of Nuns, who are assisted by a staff of attendants and nurses acting under their directions.

A Resident Chaplain has been appointed and also a Visiting Physician, but no Resident Medical Officer.

Draft Rules defining the duties of the Visiting Physician have been submitted to Your Excellency, but these, together with questions as to framing General Regulations for the management of the institution, and as to the applicability to the auxiliary of the Statutory Regulations which are in force in the parent asylum, are still under consideration.

THE STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

DUNDRUM
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM.

Owing to the transfer of a large number of patients to the asylums of their respective districts during the year 1903, the number of inmates of this asylum was 16 less at the end than at the beginning of the year. This decrease took place entirely amongst the males--the number of females remaining the same. The transfers to the District Asylums numbered 21 in all.

Decrease.

The admissions (16) showed a decrease of 2 as compared with the previous year; the discharges, irrespective of the transfers to District Asylums, numbered 9, as compared with 4 in the previous year; while the deaths were only 2 in number, as compared with 4 recorded in 1902.

Admissions,
discharges,
and deaths.

One patient effected his escape by unfastening the bars over a window in the tailor's shop, where he was working, and, getting on the roof of the building, which is close to the boundary wall, he succeeded in scaling the latter, and was not recaptured for some months.

Escape.

No suicide or serious casualty occurred during the year, and the general health of the inmates was good.

No casualties.
Health.

It is satisfactory to be again able to report that although there are so many dangerous and troublesome patients under treatment, mechanical restraint was not resorted to during the year.

No restraint.

The power of conditional discharge under the Act 1 Edw. VII, cap. 17, was availed of in several cases during the year, and up to the present, in only one case has it been found necessary to revoke the discharge.

Conditional
discharges.

DUNDUM
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM.

In this case, the relative to whose care the patient was discharged, was found unable to give him the attention he required, and the patient was, therefore, taken back to Dundrum Asylum, from which he was afterwards transferred to the asylum of his district.

Statistics.

The following changes have taken place amongst the inmates of the institution during the year:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1903, . . .	149	20	169
Admitted during the Year 1903, . . .	14	2	16
Total under treatment during Year, . . .	163	22	185
Discharged recovered, ...	5	2	5
„ improved, ...	22	—	22
„ not insane, ...	3	—	3
Died, ...	2	—	2
Escaped, ...	—	—	—
Remaining on 1st January, 1904, . . .	133	20	153

Classification.

Of the 16 cases admitted, 10 were found insane on arraignment; and 6 convicts, having become insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude, were transferred to the Asylum.

The inmates remaining on the 31st December last were classified as follow:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading, ...	82	14	96
Acquitted on the ground of insanity, or special verdict of guilty but insane, ...	29	3	32
Certified to be insane while undergoing sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude, ...	22	2	24
Total, ...	133	20	153

Cost of
maintenance.

The net average cost of maintenance during the financial year 1903-4 was £41 14s. 8d. per patient showing an increase of £3 3s. 6d. on the amount for the previous year.

The Resident Physician and Governor reports that this increase is due almost entirely to a general rise in the salaries and emoluments of the Staff.

Table II. (Appendix B) shows the various offences with which the patients under detention were charged; Table III. shows the previous mental history of the patients; Table IV., the forms of their mental disease; Table V., the manner in which the patients discharged during the year were disposed of; Table VI., the ages of patients; Table VII., their educational condition; Table VIII., their social condition as to marriage; Table IX., their previous occupations; Table XI., the daily average number employed; Table XII., the numbers attending Divine Service, &c.; and Tables XIII., XIV., and XV., give details of the finances of the institution.

The statistics relating to the asylum, together with the annual report of the Resident Physician and the Governor, and the report on the inspection of the institution, will be found in Appendix B.

PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND IN IRISH WORK- HOUSES.

WORKHOUSES.
Statistics.

On the 1st January, 1904, the pauper lunatics in Irish work-houses (exclusive of those maintained under the 9th Sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 67, who are included in the population of the District Asylums), numbered 3,660, viz. :—1,479 males and 2,181 females.

On the 1st January, 1903, the numbers were :—Males, 1,458 ; females, 2,081 ; total, 3,539—showing an increase of 121 (21 males and 100 females) in the twelve months.

It is to be regretted that the number of the insane inmates of these institutions, which gradually decreased from 1898 to 1902, now shows an increase. Increased numbers.

The number in each of the unions throughout Ireland is shown in Appendix D, which also includes 122 lunatics maintained by contract with Committees of District Asylums under the section above referred to.

The following Table shows the number of persons of unsound mind resident in workhouses on the 1st January of each year since 1889 :—

YEAR.	Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles resident on 1st January in Irish Workhouses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1889, ...	1,683	2,374	3,957
1890, ...	1,600	2,438	4,038
1891, ...	1,566	2,395	3,961
1892, ...	1,656	2,524	4,180
1893, ...	1,701	2,497	4,198
1894, ...	1,718	2,326	4,044
1895, ...	1,680	2,390	4,070
1896, ...	1,724	2,388	4,112
1897, ...	1,630	2,356	3,986
1898, ...	1,687	2,373	4,060
1899, ...	1,674	2,305	4,039
1900, ...	1,634	2,355	3,989
1901, ...	1,590	2,216	3,806
1902, ...	1,560	2,186	3,746
1903, ...	1,452	2,081	3,539
1904, ...	1,479	2,181	3,660

WORKHOUSES.

Auxiliary
Asylums.

With the exception of the YOUGHAL AUXILIARY ASYLUM already referred to, no special provision under the 76th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, has yet been made in any of the Asylum Districts for the accommodation of the insane at present located in workhouses. It may, however, be found possible, as the result of the labours of the Poor Law Commission at present inquiring into the matter, to set free some workhouses, which can be utilized for conversion into Auxiliary Asylums under the section mentioned.

Operation of
38 & 39 Vic.,
cap. 67, sec. 9.

The following table shows the number of the insane boarded out in workhouses in pursuance of the 9th Section of the Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 67, under contract between the Committees of the respective asylums and the Poor Law Guardians:—

Contracting Asylum.	Workhouse.	Number of Patients maintained on 31st December, 1903.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim, . .	Ballymena, . .	45	5	50
Belfast, . .	Ballymena, . .	11	51	62
Ennis, . .	Ennis, ...	7	—	7
Londonderry, .	Lisavady, . . .	—	3	3
Total.		63	59	122

Our reports on the lunatic wards of some of the workhouses visited by us during the year will be found in Appendix E.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

Inspectors of Lunatics.

THE REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND)

ON

THE HOUSES LICENSED UNDER THE ACT 5 AND 6 VICT.,
CAP. 123, AND LUNATIC HOSPITALS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1903.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL
OF DUDLEY.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

AND

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDWARD, BARON
ASHBOURNE,

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

The 35th section of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 123, requires the Inspectors-General of Prisons, as Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lord Chancellor, on the state and condition of the Private Asylums. This duty was transferred to the Inspectors of Lunatics by the 23rd section of the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 107. Your Lordship, as Lord Chancellor, has signified Your approval that our Report under that section dealing with the state and condition of the several houses licensed under the Private Asylums Act, and the care of the patients therein, shall be accepted as a fulfilment of the requirements just referred to. We have, therefore, the honour of addressing this portion of our Report, together with Appendix C, and the part of Appendix E which relates to the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane, to both Your Excellency and Your Lordship.

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

In Ireland accommodation for the insane who are able to contribute towards their maintenance is provided :—

- (1.) In licensed houses, of which there are now eleven.

Classification

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

- (2.) In establishments, which may be denominated lunatic hospitals. These establishments are not kept for profit, and were originally endowed by private individuals. Of these there are four, viz :—Bloomfield ; St. Patrick's Hospital, including St. Edmundsbury ; St. Vincent's ; and the Stewart Institution.
- (3.) A certain number of private patients who are able to contribute only small sums towards their maintenance are received into District Asylums.

The number of licensed houses and lunatic hospitals remains the same as at the date of our last Report.

Statistics.

On 1st January, 1904, the number of patients resident in licensed houses and lunatic hospitals was 773, of whom 341 were males, and 432 females. These figures show an increase of 28, viz., 6 males and 22 females, on the number resident on 1st January, 1903.

The following changes have taken place amongst the inmates of these institutions :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number resident on the 1st January, 1903,	585	410	765
Admitted during 1903, ...	115	129	237
Discharged, do.	85	81	167
Died, do.	23	19	42
Escaped, do.	—	—	—
Remaining on the 1st January, 1904, .	341	432	773

Table No. 1 (Appendix C), shows the number resident on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1903. From this table it will be seen that in 1880 the number was 622, while in 1903 it had increased to 773—an increase of 151 in twenty-three years, or an average increase of over 6 per annum.

Admissions.

The number of admissions during 1903 was exactly the same as the number for the previous year—the male admissions having decreased by 3, and the females having increased by the same number. The total for 1902 and 1903 was the highest of any of the series of years from 1880 to 1903.

[TABLE.

The following table shows the admissions each year since 1880, distinguishing cases of first attack from relapsed cases:—

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

YEARS.	First Admissions.	Not First Admissions.	Total Admitted.
1880, . . .	120	35	155
1881, . . .	122	28	150
1882, . . .	127	46	173
1883, . . .	103	32	135
1884, . . .	126	36	162
1885, . . .	126	26	152
1886, . . .	101	40	141
1887, . . .	139	48	187
1888, . . .	108	38	146
1889, . . .	129	36	165
1890, . . .	118	29	147
1891, . . .	122	35	157
1892, . . .	115	45	160
1893, . . .	122	33	155
1894, . . .	123	39	162
1895, . . .	127	41	168
1896, . . .	124	60	184
1897, . . .	148	39	187
1898, . . .	160	42	202
1899, . . .	150	56	206
1900, . . .	158	42	200
1901, . . .	163	66	229
1902, . . .	138	49	187
1903, . . .	194	63	257

We have again to record that an increase took place during the year in the first admissions, which numbered 6 more than those for the previous year, while the re-admissions decreased by the same number.

Table No. II. (Appendix C) shows the number under treatment during the year 1903, and the number remaining at the end of the year, and also, in the case of the licensed houses, the number for which each was licensed; Table No. III. shows the admissions, discharges, deaths and escapes during the year; Table No. IV. the probable causes of insanity in the patients remaining at the end of the year; Table No. V. the forms of mental disorder in the cases admitted, recovered, and died, and also in those remaining; Table No. VI. the ages of the patients; Table No. VII. their social condition as to marriage; and Table No. VIII. their previous professions or occupations.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year was 39·2, as compared with 40·5 in the previous year, while the percentage of deaths on the approximate average number resident was 5·5, as compared with 5·6 in 1902.

Recovery and
death rates.

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

Suicide.

We regret to report that a suicide occurred in one of these institutions during the year, viz., in the House of St. John of God.

The patient in this case suffered from recurrent melancholia, and in one of his attacks he was, through an error of judgment, allowed to leave the observation dormitory before the mental excitement had completely passed away, and was permitted to return to his own bedroom, situated in a part of the house not under constant supervision. Early in the morning of the 6th July he got through the window of his room on to a balcony, and from there made his way to a building in the course of erection, from the scaffolding of which he hanged himself with some of his underclothing, fastened to a handkerchief. He was discovered by a workman who came to the building at 6.30 o'clock a.m., but life was then extinct. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that the patient "committed suicide by hanging himself while in a state of unsound mind."

We also held an inquiry on oath with regard to the matter, as the result of which we arrived at the conclusion that no blame could be attached to any person in connection therewith.

No other fatal casualty occurred in these institutions during the year.

Voluntary
boarders.

In some instances, with our sanction, persons suffering from mental disturbance, but whose condition is not such as to enable a medical certificate of insanity to be legally given, voluntarily enter lunatic hospitals or licensed houses for treatment.

The requirements for our sanction to admission in such cases are as follow :—

- (1.) that such boarders are perfectly able to understand that they enter of their own free will, and are at liberty to leave at any time they may wish ;
- (2.) that the person whom it is proposed to admit as a voluntary boarder makes a written application to us, in his or her own handwriting, for permission to enter the institution ;
- (3.) that a separate register of voluntary boarders is kept, showing the dates of admission and leaving.
- (4.) that the total number of certified patients and voluntary boarders does not at any time exceed the total number for which the house is licensed ; and
- (5.) that when a voluntary boarder enters or leaves the institution a notification thereof shall, within three days, be sent to us.

On our visits to the asylums all voluntary boarders are seen, and we satisfy ourselves, as far as possible, that they understand the condition of their residence, viz.:—that it is entirely voluntary. The number of such cases varies greatly. In the majority of the licensed houses and institutions for the insane, there are no cases of the kind, whilst in one or two such boarders are frequently entering and leaving. On the 31st December, 1903, there were in all these institutions twelve males and seven females residing as voluntary boarders.

The following are some matters of interest or importance with reference to each hospital and licensed house :—

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

LICENSED HOUSES.

LICENSED
HOUSES.

ARMAGH RETREAT.—A substantial addition has been made to this house by the erection of a new wing, which will be utilised as a residence for Dr. Allen and his family. This will allow his present quarters to be occupied as sittingrooms and bedrooms for the patients.

Armagh
Retreat.

An "extincteur" and fire buckets are kept in readiness to deal with fire on its outbreak, but additional means of escape from some of the rooms are suggested.

BELMONT PARK.—Two attempts at suicide were made in this asylum during the year, happily without fatal results.

Belmont
Park.

Some of the books were not produced at the time of our visit, and it was therefore pointed out to the Licencee that all statutory books and records must be, at all times, ready for inspection.

ELM LAWN.—A well-ventilated dormitory has been obtained in this house by the removal of the dividing wall between two rooms.

Elm Lawn.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE.—Various improvements have been carried out in these licensed houses. The passage between the two houses has been re-floored, and many parts of the buildings have been re-painted and decorated.

Farnham
House and
Maryville.

Attention has been given to the means of dealing with an outbreak of fire by providing hand-pumps and "extincteurs."

HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHFIELD.—A great deal of painting and decoration has been done at these houses, and they are reported to be in excellent order.

Hampstead
and Highfield.

An additional means of escape in case of fire has been provided at Hampstead by having a window at the end of the corridor made to open by a key.

A similar arrangement is suggested at Highfield.

HARTFIELD AND VERVILLE.—As regards provision for dealing with an outbreak of fire in these establishments, the water pressure is said to be improved, but there are no internal hydrants; the only appliances for dealing with a fire are hand buckets.

Hartfield and
Verville.

In order to facilitate escape by the fire-escape stairs at Verville, keys have been placed in boxes near the exit doors, so that they can be readily got at in an emergency.

LINDVILLE.—The numbers of patients in this establishment have increased, and, at our suggestion, the services of a resident Assistant Medical Officer have been obtained.

Lindville.

The appliances for dealing with an outbreak of fire consist of hand engines and hydrants, and arrangements are being made to erect fire-escape stairs as an additional means of exit.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD.—At this establishment a large recreation hall has been built, and fitted up with a stage and other accessories.

House of St.
John of God.

WOODBINE LODGE.—This house is reported to be in good order.

Woodbine
Lodge.

LUNATIC
HOSPITALS,
&c.

Bloomfield.

LUNATIC HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

BLOOMFIELD.—The Committee of Management have given much attention to the means of protection against fire, and have taken steps, by an ample supply of hydrants and hose on each corridor, and by the provision of alternative exits, to avert as far as possible the dangers of such a calamity.

An aviary has been erected, and a new pavilion has been put up in the airing court.

Attention is called to the great improvement which would result from the lowering of the windows in the basement.

St. Patrick's
Hospital and
St.
Edmundsbury.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL AND ST. EDMUNDSBURY.—At St. Patrick's Hospital, the efforts to modernise this old and historic building are continued, with great success. All the corridors are now handsomely painted, decorated, and furnished, and the windows lowered, so as to admit additional light and air.

At St. Edmundsbury, the house is reported to be in excellent order. Many improvements have been carried out, and the grounds which surround it afford great variety and charm of scene.

St. Vincent's.

ST. VINCENT'S.—The heating of this establishment by means of radiators and hot water pipes is now completed. An extensive open pavilion, connecting the main building with the detached houses, has been erected. It affords protection to those passing from one building to the other, and supplies a secluded shelter for exercise in wet weather.

Stewart
Institution.

STEWART INSTITUTION.—Additional furniture has been supplied in this institution. The heating system lately introduced is reported to work well.

The appliances for dealing with an outbreak of fire are said to have been carefully considered. An underground tank has been constructed, and hose and water tanks are provided on each corridor.

Our reports on the inspection of these licensed houses and other institutions will be found in Appendix E.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's and your Lordship's
Obedient Servants,

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

Inspectors of Lunatics.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of Lunatics under care in Ireland on the 31st December of each Year from 1880 to 1903.

Years.	District Asylums.			Central Asylum, Dublin.			Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane.*			Workhouses.†			Prisons.			Single Chancery Patients in Unlicensed Private Houses.‡			Total.*	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	P.	T.
1880.	4,488	3,763	8,251	140	27	167	226	354	582	1,414	5,052	8,013	9	1	10	-	-	-	6,477	12,562
1881.	4,680	4,118	8,798	144	29	173	228	397	625	1,380	5,340	8,410	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,412	13,288
1882.	4,022	4,519	8,541	144	29	173	226	394	680	1,390	5,326	8,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,410	13,704
1883.	5,194	4,316	9,510	189	30	219	247	389	626	1,458	5,368	8,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,030	12,961
1884.	5,422	4,316	9,687	145	32	178	244	353	629	1,457	5,214	8,473	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,170	14,178
1885.	5,403	4,470	9,872	144	29	173	243	369	629	1,471	5,297	8,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,227	14,367
1886.	5,433	4,484	10,077	129	22	178	253	369	602	1,471	5,297	8,610	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,227	14,367
1887.	5,734	4,745	10,459	140	29	169	229	380	626	1,401	5,262	8,313	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,216	15,147
1888.	5,038	4,327	10,538	140	26	168	240	361	601	1,463	5,274	8,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,481	15,581
1889.	4,037	5,142	11,180	146	30	176	219	372	621	1,400	5,428	8,038	1	-	1	-	-	-	8,948	19,059
1890.	4,194	5,094	11,468	180	29	179	268	368	621	1,460	5,296	8,801	2	-	2	-	-	-	8,818	16,381
1891.	4,159	5,374	11,723	224	19	142	316	316	632	1,486	5,294	8,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,401	16,288
1892.	4,601	5,132	12,125	228	21	149	278	319	644	1,701	5,467	8,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,705	17,124
1893.	4,818	5,416	12,434	320	26	176	261	341	642	1,718	5,286	8,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,967	17,276
1894.	7,026	5,719	12,771	140	21	161	232	358	644	1,486	5,296	8,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,321	17,653
1895.	7,237	6,945	13,332	140	23	163	266	358	692	1,724	5,288	8,112	1	-	1	-	-	-	9,321	17,653
1896.	7,280	6,351	13,631	145	20	165	318	368	670	1,698	5,255	8,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,321	17,653
1897.	7,245	6,552	13,858	150	20	170	298	384	691	1,657	5,272	8,940	1	2	3	-	-	-	9,321	17,653
1898.	8,212	6,956	15,159	148	21	169	317	387	714	1,674	5,255	8,939	2	-	2	-	-	-	9,321	17,653
1899.	8,467	7,262	15,729	141	21	162	318	381	699	1,634	5,255	8,939	1	-	1	-	-	-	9,321	17,653
1900.	8,212	7,492	15,704	140	24	164	328	384	709	1,670	5,215	8,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,321	17,653
1901.	8,132	7,797	15,940	148	24	170	323	409	722	1,660	5,218	8,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,321	17,653
1902.	8,656	8,072	17,480	149	20	169	335	410	746	1,448	5,081	8,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,321	17,653
1903.	8,771	8,203	18,054	131	20	163	341	422	776	1,479	5,181	8,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,321	17,653

* Exclusive of a gradually diminishing number (vide Table III.) of "Government Patients" located in the Stewart Institution.

† The numbers under this heading are exclusive of certain patients located (under nos. 9 of 86 & 20 Vols. 6, 67) in Workhouses, but who have ; o and are included in the population of the District Asylums.

‡ These cases were not included prior to 1892.

TABLE II.—Showing admissions to District and Private Asylums in each of the years from 1881 to 1903.

YEARS.	DISTRICT ASYLUMS.			PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881, ...	1,306	1,196	2,502	61	84	145
1882, ...	1,437	1,208	2,645	89	84	173
1883, ...	1,455	1,249	2,704	58	77	135
1884, ...	1,519	1,217	2,736	76	86	162
1885, ...	1,476	1,374	2,850	91	81	172
1886, ...	1,531	1,215	2,746	69	72	141
1887, ...	1,558	1,305	2,863	85	102	187
1888, ...	1,513	1,308	2,821	75	71	146
1889, ...	1,491	1,465	2,956	86	79	165
1890, ...	1,643	1,452	3,095	77	70	147
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions during the 10 YEARS from 1881 to 1890.	1,493	1,299	2,792	77	80	157
1891, ...	1,658	1,352	3,010	92	75	167
1892, ...	1,733	1,448	3,181	81	79	160
1893, ...	1,735	1,472	3,207	77	88	165
1894, ...	1,726	1,503	3,229	91	71	162
1895, ...	1,754	1,462	3,216	97	81	178
1896, ...	1,815	1,514	3,329	104	90	194
1897, ...	1,796	1,489	3,285	102	105	207
1898, ...	1,877	1,592	3,469	96	106	202
1899, ...	1,920	1,629	3,549	105	97	202
1900, ...	1,945	1,601	3,546	104	104	208
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions during the 10 YEARS from 1891 to 1900.	1,796	1,506	3,302	95	89	184
1901, ...	1,956	1,616	3,572	100	109	209
1902, ...	2,156	1,791	3,947	118	119	237
1903, ...	2,140	1,810	3,950	115	122	237

TABLE III.—Showing the number of "Government Patients" in the Stewart Institution on the 31st December of each year, from 1880 to 1903.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880, ...	4	16	20	1892, ...	1	4	5
1881, ...	4	14	18	1893, ...	1	4	5
1882, ...	4	12	16	1894, ...	1	3	4
1883, ...	3	9	12	1895, ...	1	3	4
1884, ...	3	9	12	1896, ...	1	3	4
1885, ...	3	6	9	1897, ...	1	2	3
1886, ...	3	6	9	1898, ...	1	1	2
1887, ...	3	5	8	1899, ...	1	1	2
1888, ...	3	5	8	1900, ...	1	1	2
1889, ...	2	5	7	1901, ...	1	1	2
1890, ...	1	5	6	1902, ...	1	1	2
1891, ...	1	4	5	1903, ...	1	1	2

TABLE II.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1902, and also the Number remaining on 31st December, 1903, together with the Daily Average Number resident during the Year 1903.

ASYLUM.	Counties comprised in present Districts.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING ON 31st DECEMBER, 1902.			Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1903.			Daily Average Number resident during 1903.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, . .	Antrim, . .	298	222	520	323	222	545	300	213	513
Armagh, . .	Armagh, . .	248	291	539	250	297	547	248	293	541
Ballinasloe, .	Galway, . Roscommon, }	736	486	1,222	757	509	1,266	755	515	1,270
Belfast, . .	Belfast Co. Borough.	483	521	1,004	501	548	1,049	484	537	1,021
Carlow, . .	Carlow, . . Kildare, . .	196	191	387	205	189	394	201	190	391
Castlebar, . .	Mayo, . .	355	249	604	381	251	632	380	256	636
Clonmel, . .	Tipperary, North and Sth. Ridings.	360	372	732	379	395	774	367	383	750
Cork, . . .	Cork, Co. and Co. Borough.	871	742	1,613	910	808	1,718	883	767	1,650
Downpatrick, .	Down, . .	340	390	730	322	311	633	344	306	650
Ennis, . . .	Clare, . .	266	184	450	238	187	425	210	187	397
Emisborough, .	Wexford, . .	253	221	474	250	221	471	254	225	479
Kilkenny, . .	Kilkenny, . .	290	213	503	227	214	441	225	214	439
Killarney, . .	Kerry, . .	305	282	587	283	276	559	301	278	579
Letterkenny, .	Donegal, . .	412	244	656	421	282	703	422	240	662
Limerick, . .	Limerick, Co. and County Borough.	328	291	619	326	300	626	328	297	625
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, Co. and Co. Borough.	266	245	511	260	227	487	253	231	484
Maryborough, .	King's and Queen's, Monaghan, Cavan, . .	262	287	549	269	250	519	271	256	526
Monaghan, . .	Monaghan, Cavan, . .	500	368	868	491	367	858	494	371	865
Mullingar, . .	Longford, Meath, . . Westmeath, }	446	358	803	519	354	873	507	373	880
Omagh, . .	Fermanagh, Tyrone, . .	256	236	492	272	229	501	266	257	523
Richmond and Portrane, . .	Dublin, Co. and Co. Borough. Wicklow, Louth, . .	1,315	1,188	2,503	1,380	1,232	2,612	1,346	1,227	2,573
Sligo, . . .	Leitrim, . . Sligo, . .	268	271	539	269	273	542	265	280	545
Waterford, . .	Waterford, Co. and County Borough.	278	280	558	278	251	529	277	253	530
Total, . . .		8,268	8,072	17,340	8,791	8,303	18,094	8,233	8,066	17,299

NOTE.—The figures in this and the following Tables of Appendix A include, in the cases of Antrim, Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry, Patients maintained in Workhouses under the 7th sec. of the Act 38, and 39 Vic. c. 67.

TABLE III.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of
and also the Number remaining

ASYLUM.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.											
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Admitted.			Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved, not Incurable, and Incurably Doubtful.		Total Discharged.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, . . .	47	44	91	17	8	25	64	49	113	30	18	28	2	2	4	1	—	1	23	20	43
Armagh, . . .	42	44	86	6	9	14	47	53	100	21	24	45	5	4	9	1	—	1	27	28	55
Ballinasloe, . .	97	87	184	22	25	47	119	112	231	49	52	101	18	8	26	—	4	5	67	65	132
Belfast, . . .	101	108	209	21	29	50	122	123	245	44	41	85	11	18	29	1	1	2	86	80	166
Carlow, . . .	29	20	49	14	12	27	43	33	75	12	17	29	3	3	6	1	—	1	16	20	36
Castlebar, . . .	66	64	130	12	8	20	67	62	129	20	26	46	8	—	8	1	4	5	29	30	59
Cloamell, . . .	58	66	124	16	18	34	74	74	147	30	22	52	2	4	6	2	—	2	34	28	62
Cork, . . .	161	163	324	24	31	55	385	174	389	59	55	114	20	9	29	4	—	4	62	65	127
Downpatrick, . .	63	62	125	14	10	24	77	63	139	22	12	34	3	6	8	—	—	—	35	18	53
Ennis, . . .	27	43	70	28	27	55	76	70	146	22	22	44	4	6	9	22	22	44	60	50	110
Enniscorthy, . .	42	32	74	17	17	34	60	60	120	34	29	63	3	4	7	—	2	2	27	25	52
Kilkenny, . . .	33	29	62	9	4	13	42	34	66	14	12	27	4	—	4	2	—	2	21	12	33
Killarney, . . .	64	33	97	26	20	46	90	82	142	47	29	76	12	7	19	1	—	1	60	35	95
Letterkenny, . .	87	54	141	22	9	31	110	68	178	38	16	54	22	19	41	2	—	2	62	25	87
Limerick, . . .	61	67	128	24	8	32	86	78	160	26	26	52	25	20	46	1	2	3	62	48	110
Londonderry, . .	42	36	78	8	16	24	50	51	101	18	21	39	13	7	20	—	1	1	31	28	59
Maryborough, . .	67	45	112	13	10	23	70	66	136	28	27	55	10	10	20	1	1	2	44	28	72
Monaghan, . . .	63	47	110	17	16	33	70	62	132	30	26	56	12	9	21	4	1	5	46	26	72
Mullingar, . . .	76	49	125	19	11	30	68	60	128	39	11	50	7	6	15	—	—	—	46	16	62
Omagh, . . .	84	90	174	26	26	52	110	86	196	67	38	105	4	5	9	1	1	2	72	45	117
Richmond and Fortane, . . .	299	272	571	61	26	87	360	366	658	106	91	192	22	24	46	16	6	21	185	131	316
Sligo, . . .	70	55	125	21	7	28	61	62	123	7	4	11	24	17	41	5	4	9	36	27	63
Waterford, . . .	24	26	50	12	14	26	46	40	86	26	16	42	5	3	8	—	2	2	21	21	42
Total, . . .	1660	1442	3102	489	267	825	2149	2110	3,250	807	441	1,448	279	218	477	67	83	150	1,162	847	2,009

* The injuries which caused death in these cases.

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year 1903,
at the close thereof.

DEATHS.															Escapes.			Number of Patients remaining on 31st Dec., 1903.			ASYLUMS.
Ordinary.		By Accident.			By Suicide.			By Homicide.			Total Deaths.										
N.	R.	T.	M.	F.	T.	N.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	N.	F.	T.				
38	22	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	29	45	-	-	-	Antrim.			
13	19	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	87	-	-	-	Armagh.			
59	56	75	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	41	26	77	-	-	-	Ballinasloe.			
48	55	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	55	88	-	-	-	Belfast.			
17	18	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	15	22	-	-	-	Carlow.			
12	29	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	12	20	42	-	-	-	Castledbar.			
93	25	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	28	48	-	-	-	Clonmel.			
62	42	108	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	48	106	-	-	-	Cork.			
39	33	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	83	68	-	-	-	Downpatrick.			
13	17	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	17	20	-	-	-	Ennis.			
17	18	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18	25	-	-	-	Enniscorthy.			
14	59	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	24	-	-	-	Kilkeenny.			
42	23	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	23	65	-	-	-	Killarney.			
29	13	48	-	-	-	*1	1	-	-	-	-	29	30	43	-	-	-	Letterkenney.			
28	59	48	-	-	-	*1	1	-	-	-	-	28	21	44	-	-	-	Limerick.			
52	40	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	40	64	-	-	-	Londonderry.			
26	24	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	24	50	-	-	-	Maryborough.			
32	28	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	28	61	-	-	-	Monaghan.			
26	27	82	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	28	83	-	-	-	Mullingar.			
31	26	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	26	67	-	-	-	Omagh.			
86	103	201	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	103	202	1	-	1	Richmond and Farrane.			
68	36	79	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	44	34	80	-	-	-	Sligo.			
14	18	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	18	32	1	-	1	Waterford.			
626	622	1,290	1	2	3	3	2	4	-	1	1	702	687	1,389	2	-	2	8,791	8,202	12,004	Total.

were inflicted prior to admission to the Asylum.

TABLE IV.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of CASES admitted, recovered, and under treatment during the Year 1903, as compared with the Number of PERSONS admitted, recovered, and under treatment.

Asylums	Admissions.						Recovered.						Under Treatment.					
	Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, ...	54	49	103	62	48	110	20	18	38	30	18	48	322	271	593	350	270	620
Armagh, ...	47	82	129	47	59	106	21	24	45	21	24	45	225	314	539	294	312	606
Ballinasloe	126	112	238	126	112	238	45	22	67	45	22	67	805	610	1,415	822	620	1,442
Belfast	122	123	245	120	120	240	44	41	85	43	41	84	605	630	1,235	603	650	1,253
Carlow, ...	42	32	74	40	31	71	15	17	32	11	12	23	220	224	444	226	225	451
Castlebar, ...	57	45	102	57	45	102	20	26	46	19	25	44	422	311	733	420	311	731
Clonmel, ...	72	74	146	69	72	141	36	22	58	29	22	51	430	446	876	429	445	874
Cork, ...	182	174	356	182	174	356	52	56	108	56	56	112	1,046	916	1,962	1,023	916	1,939
Downpatrick, ...	77	62	139	70	45	115	22	13	35	22	16	38	417	362	779	425	369	794
Ennis, ...	75	70	145	74	69	143	22	22	44	22	22	44	284	284	568	272	248	520
Enniscorthy, ...	60	60	120	57	49	106	64	29	93	32	29	61	612	274	886	310	272	582
Kilkenney, ...	42	24	66	41	24	65	14	12	26	14	13	27	262	237	499	258	226	484
Killarney, ...	10	12	22	87	63	150	47	29	76	45	29	74	295	205	500	292	224	516
Lettistown, ...	110	42	152	107	60	167	26	18	44	26	18	44	522	267	789	519	264	783
Limerick, ...	84	73	157	78	72	150	26	26	52	26	26	52	412	369	781	404	367	771
Londonderry, ...	84	51	135	49	41	90	18	21	39	18	21	39	316	296	612	315	296	611
Maryborough, ...	70	53	123	67	53	120	22	27	49	20	24	44	312	312	624	325	309	634
Monaghan, ...	70	62	132	68	61	129	20	26	46	20	26	46	570	421	991	564	422	986
Mullingar, ...	95	60	155	94	50	144	29	11	40	29	11	40	590	428	1,018	585	425	1,010
Omagh, ...	110	88	198	109	85	194	67	39	106	67	39	106	476	410	886	468	402	870
Richmond and Portlaine, ...	220	226	446	222	201	423	100	91	191	102	91	193	1,668	1,496	3,164	1,627	1,489	3,116
Sligo, ...	91	62	153	89	61	150	7	6	13	7	6	13	426	224	650	426	224	650
Waterford, ...	46	49	95	45	46	91	26	16	42	26	16	42	324	299	623	322	290	612
Total, ...	21,49	18,10	39,59	20,79	17,33	38,12	807	641	1,448	738	624	1,362	11,645	9,887	21,532	11,660	9,547	21,207

TABLE V.—Showing, for the District Asylums, the Duration of the Disease on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1903.

CLASS	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FIVE CLASSES.									
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.				The Deaths.		
				Recovered.		Relieved, or Otherwise (not including Escapes).				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
FIRST CLASS :— First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission, ...	692	313	1,005	420	233	653	231	230	461	911
SECOND CLASS :— First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission, ...	556	522	1,078	123	100	223	117	103	220	440
THIRD CLASS :— Not First Attack and within Twelve Months on Admission, ...	846	301	1,147	186	154	340	73	75	148	293
FOURTH CLASS :— First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months duration on Admission, ...	313	225	538	71	80	151	139	172	311	463
FIFTH CLASS :— Congenital, ...	101	81	182	—	—	—	27	13	40	84
UNKNOWN, NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION, AND INSANITY DOUBTFUL, ...	141	86	227	27	24	51	40	44	84	168
Total, ...	2,169	1,310	3,479	807	641	1,448	762	697	1,459	2,909

TABLE VI.—Showing length of Residence in District Asylums of the Patients who were discharged Recovered during the Year 1903, and also of those who Died.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, ...	28	19	44	23	44	77
From 1 to 3 months, ...	215	144	359	67	59	126
Over 3 " 5 "	235	191	427	48	50	98
" 6 " 9 "	109	84	202	48	40	88
" 9 " 12 "	65	68	133	40	28	78
" 1 " 2 years, ...	82	65	127	35	37	172
" 2 " 3 "	26	27	52	64	57	121
" 3 " 5 "	37	19	56	79	83	162
" 5 " 7 "	7	5	12	48	68	116
" 7 " 10 "	4	1	5	51	42	93
" 10 " 12 "	1	1	2	25	24	49
" 12 " 15 "	—	1	1	23	22	45
" 15 " 20 "	—	2	2	24	20	54
" 20 " 25 "	1	1	2	19	18	35
" 25 " 30 "	—	—	—	17	12	29
" 30 " 35 "	—	—	—	15	9	24
" 35 " 40 "	—	—	—	7	8	16
Upwards of 40 "	—	—	—	2	4	6
Total, ...	807	641	1,448	702	687	1,389

TABLE VII.—Showing for each District Asylum the Percentage of Recoveries on the Admissions, and also the Percentage of Deaths on the Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1903.

ASYLUMS.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, ...	21.2	36.7	33.6	8.2	12.0	6.5
Armagh, ...	44.7	46.2	45.0	7.2	7.2	7.2
Ballinasloe, ...	28.0	46.4	41.9	5.4	7.0	6.0
Belfast, ...	26.1	21.1	23.5	9.9	6.5	8.1
Carlow, ...	26.6	51.4	38.7	8.5	7.9	6.2
Castlebar, ...	25.1	41.9	38.7	5.2	11.7	6.6
Clonmel, ...	41.1	29.7	26.4	5.4	6.5	6.0
Cork, ...	21.9	32.2	22.0	7.1	5.6	5.4
Downpatrick, ...	41.6	21.9	25.4	8.7	10.2	9.7
Ennis, ...	20.7	21.4	21.9	6.2	9.1	7.6
Enniscorthy, ...	26.7	28.9	27.2	6.7	8.0	7.2
Kilkenny, ...	22.2	24.2	40.9	6.2	4.7	5.2
Killarney, ...	22.2	24.7	22.1	12.8	8.2	11.2
Letterkenny, ...	24.5	25.4	31.2	6.9	6.0	7.2
Limerick, ...	42.4	24.7	38.8	7.6	7.1	7.4
Londonderry, ...	26.0	41.2	28.4	9.7	17.2	12.2
Maryborough, ...	47.1	49.1	48.0	9.6	9.4	9.2
Meonaghan, ...	42.9	41.2	42.1	6.7	7.5	7.1
Mullingar, ...	41.1	18.2	22.2	4.9	7.5	6.0
Omagh, ...	60.9	45.9	54.4	8.2	11.0	9.7
Richmond and Portrane, ...	20.9	29.2	26.2	7.4	9.4	7.9
Sligo, ...	7.7	9.7	4.2	10.9	12.9	11.7
Waterford, ...	16.2	40.0	48.9	5.1	7.1	6.9
Total, ...	27.7	28.4	26.7	7.2	8.4	7.4

TABLE VIII.—Showing for all the District Asylums the proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions; of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident; and of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident, in the Five-year periods from 1893 to 1902, inclusive, and in 1903.

YEAR	Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.			Average of the Five-year Period.			Proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to Daily average number Resident.			Average of the Five-year Period.			Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Daily average number Resident.			Average of the Five-year Period.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1893.	36.0	33.1	33.6				76	10.0	87				101	100	101			
1894.	42.0	38.9	40.5				80	9.7	86				105	102	104			
1895.	33.6	35.9	36.3	36.4			72	7.0	7.1				97	96	97	97		
1896.	33.5	33.6	37.2				63	7.3	6.7				93	87	90			
1897.	37.9	34.3	36.3				77	7.6	7.3				87	7.9	83			
1898.	38.0	35.5	36.9				79	7.3	7.4				87	83	85			
1899.	36.3	35.4	37.7				74	7.0	7.2				88	83	86			
1900.	36.3	35.7	36.3	36.4			73	8.4	7.9				82	7.8	8.0	84		
1901.	36.5	36.5	36.6				60	7.0	7.5				79	7.7	7.8			81
1902.	35.8	35.9	36.6				74	8.0	7.7				83	7.5	7.9			
1903.	37.7	35.4	36.7				73	8.4	7.6				84	7.8	8.1			

TABLE IX.—Showing for each District Asylum the proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident during each of the years from 1893 to 1903.

ASYLUMS	Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.										
	YEARS.										
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Antrim, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	68	85
Armagh, . .	68	82	70	47	57	53	65	79	46	75	72
Ballinasloe, . .	75	71	56	59	58	48	57	70	57	68	60
Belfast, . .	54	62	56	53	59	79	76	75	79	63	81
Carlow, . .	64	53	65	78	101	66	64	80	66	59	82
Castlebar, . .	86	90	111	84	43	56	61	80	93	74	68
Clonmel, . .	63	69	41	36	84	62	81	85	82	90	60
Cork, . .	94	65	85	64	69	74	92	93	75	66	64
Downpatrick, . .	92	104	52	66	91	94	53	108	55	103	97
Ennis, . .	63	84	46	66	77	68	59	62	64	85	78
Ennisceorthy, . .	62	76	53	45	64	100	64	52	64	63	72
Kilkenny, . .	47	76	69	47	41	58	87	51	87	50	55
Killarney, . .	81	109	98	89	79	99	64	76	95	71	112
Leitrickeenny, . .	114	96	122	103	118	90	56	47	49	56	73
Limerick, . .	83	85	69	57	81	70	110	102	74	69	74
Londonderry, . .	119	81	68	75	72	95	73	74	82	60	133
Maryborough, . .	118	88	80	72	82	66	55	89	106	106	95
Monaghan, . .	85	58	53	80	58	73	58	51	72	52	71
Mullingar, . .	87	84	66	52	99	59	57	69	68	78	80
Omagh, . .	87	105	132	104	162	111	119	118	105	116	97
Richmond (In- cluding Port- rane from 1895). Sligo, . .	126	105	71	78	71	78	70	78	73	100	79
Sligo, . .	62	57	42	68	70	69	82	69	66	95	117
Waterford, . .	91	57	82	85	71	84	65	55	58	33	60
Total, . .	87	88	71	67	76	74	72	79	75	77	78

TABLE X.—Showing the Authority for the Admission of
during the year ended

ASYLUMS.	ADMITTED UNDER THE STATUTORY RULES.															Transferred from Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, on expiration of Sentence.			
	Ordinary cases admitted by Order of the Committee.			Admitted as urgent by the Medical Officers.			Admitted by Order of the Lord Chancellor or County Court Judge.			Admitted by Order of the Inspectors of Lunatics.			Soldiers on Active Service admitted temporarily and paid for by the War Office.				Paying Patients.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, . . .	-	-	-	20	24	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Armagh, . . .	-	-	-	9	26	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballinasloe, . .	-	-	-	11	17	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Belfast, . . .	2	1	3	88	112	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carlow, . . .	-	1	1	16	14	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
Castlebar, . . .	-	-	-	8	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Clonmel, . . .	21	31	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cork, ...	-	-	-	30	72	102	1	1	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	1	-
Downpatrick, . .	-	-	-	31	37	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Ennis, ...	1	3	4	17	13	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniscorthy, . .	-	-	-	20	34	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	1	-	1	9	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killarney, . . .	-	-	-	12	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letterkenny, . .	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . .	-	-	-	13	27	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, . .	2	-	2	17	21	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Maryborough, . .	-	-	-	26	27	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullingar, . . .	1	-	1	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
Omagh, ...	-	-	-	10	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richmond and Furze, ...	7	17	24	62	99	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	9	15	1	-	1
Sligo, ...	-	-	-	10	13	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	-	1	1	13	17	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, ...	35	54	89	427	606	1,033	1	1	2	-	-	-	26	11	20	31	2	-	2

Patients into each District Asylum, and also the Number Admitted,
31st December, 1903.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.						DANGEROUS LUNATICS.					Admitted under Sheriff's Warrant in pursuance of the Poor Law (Footpad) Act, 1888, sec. 6.			Total Admitted during Year			ASYLUMS.
Lord Lieutenant's "Pleasure" Patients transferred from Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum under Warrant of His Excellency.			Insane Prisoners transferred from Prisons under Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Committed by Justices under the Act 39 & 41 Vic., cap. 118, sec. 10.		Committed under the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91.	Committed under the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, sec. 3.								
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	41	25	66	-	-	1	-	1	64	49	113	Antrim.
2	-	2	1	-	1	33	27	60	2	-	-	-	-	47	53	100	Armagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	146	96	242	-	-	1	-	1	129	112	241	Ballinasloe.
-	-	-	-	3	3	22	16	38	2	-	1	-	1	123	132	255	Belfast.
2	-	2	-	-	-	21	16	37	1	-	-	-	-	42	33	75	Carlow.
1	-	1	3	2	5	50	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	57	62	119	Castlebar.
2	-	2	1	-	1	47	43	90	1	-	-	-	-	73	74	147	Clonmel.
2	-	2	3	3	6	136	97	233	5	-	-	1	1	183	174	357	Cork.
-	-	-	1	-	1	38	21	59	2	-	5	1	6	77	62	139	Downpatrick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	56	53	109	1	-	-	1	1	75	70	145	Ennis.
-	-	-	4	-	4	35	16	51	1	-	-	-	-	60	50	110	Enniscorthy.
-	-	-	10	-	10	22	15	37	-	-	-	-	-	42	24	66	Kilkenny.
-	-	-	-	-	-	75	43	118	1	-	2	-	2	90	83	173	Killarney.
2	-	2	-	-	-	69	56	125	-	-	3	-	3	100	63	163	Lettenkenny.
-	-	-	4	-	4	63	48	111	2	-	-	-	-	85	75	160	Limerick.
-	-	-	2	-	2	27	20	46	-	-	2	-	2	50	51	101	Londonderry.
-	-	-	1	-	1	30	23	53	4	-	-	-	-	70	55	125	Maryborough.
-	-	-	-	-	-	69	61	130	-	-	1	-	1	70	63	133	Monaghan.
3	-	3	-	-	-	85	63	148	-	-	1	-	1	95	60	155	Mullingar.
1	-	1	-	-	-	97	72	169	1	-	1	1	2	110	85	195	Omagh.
2	-	2	12	8	20	211	175	416	4	2	1	-	1	250	368	618	Richmond and Portrane.
1	-	1	3	-	3	75	49	124	-	-	2	-	2	91	62	153	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	2	2	33	20	53	-	-	-	-	-	46	40	86	Waterford.
19	-	19	45	18	63	1,639	1,107	2,631	27	2	21	4	25	2,140	1,310	3,450	Total.

TABLE XI.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, and who Recovered during the Year 1903; and also of those who were Remaining in the District Asylum on the 31st December, 1903.

AGES.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Remaining on 31st December, 1903.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 Years.	9	1	10	1	—	1	8	2	10
Over 10 „ 15 „	15	4	19	1	1	2	22	12	35
„ 15 „ 20 „	109	108	218	46	41	87	223	174	397
„ 20 „ 25 „	293	225	518	117	88	205	602	516	1,118
„ 25 „ 30 „	332	282	614	118	90	208	1,316	773	2,089
„ 30 „ 35 „	221	211	432	100	80	189	1,700	886	2,586
„ 35 „ 40 „	211	193	404	101	80	181	1,349	910	2,259
„ 40 „ 45 „	223	168	391	94	64	158	1,318	969	2,287
„ 45 „ 50 „	187	146	333	49	47	96	1,082	922	2,004
„ 50 „ 55 „	131	128	259	48	37	85	940	922	1,772
„ 55 „ 60 „	83	108	191	25	28	53	728	773	1,501
„ 60 „ 65 „	134	102	236	29	26	55	560	582	1,142
„ 65 „ 70 „	51	48	99	16	7	23	380	321	701
„ 70 „ 75 „	20	48	68	5	3	8	185	211	396
„ 75 „ 80 „	16	16	32	6	2	8	84	107	191
„ 80 „ 85 „	5	12	17	2	—	2	30	32	62
„ 85 „ 90 „	4	3	7	1	—	1	13	7	20
„ 90 Years.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	64	33	97	24	21	45	120	100	220
Total,	2,740	1,810	4,550	807	641	1,448	9,751	8,302	18,053

TABLE XII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1903.

Educational Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well Educated, ...	770	650	1,420
Can Read and Write well, ...	2,467	1,814	4,281
“ “ indifferently, ...	2,139	2,357	4,516
Can Read only, ...	1,160	1,219	2,399
Cannot Read or Write, ...	1,571	1,477	3,048
Unascertained, ...	664	766	1,430
Total, ...	9,791	8,303	18,094

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients in District Asylums, who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the Year 1903.

—	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married, ...	554	522	1,076	228	242	470	215	176	391
Single, ...	1,421	1,071	2,492	524	547	1,071	422	389	811
Widowed, ...	59	179	239	27	43	70	44	109	153
Unascertained, ...	85	28	123	18	9	27	21	19	40
Total, ...	2,140	1,810	3,950	807	841	1,648	702	693	1,395

TABLE XIV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients who were admitted into District Asylums during the Year 1903.

CAUSE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
MORAL CAUSES:—			
Domestic trouble, ...	29	69	98
Adverse circumstances, ...	19	37	56
Mental anxiety and worry, ...	40	46	86
Religious excitement, ...	29	34	63
Love affairs, ...	6	17	23
Fright and nervous shock, ...	14	62	76
PHYSICAL CAUSES:—			
Intemperance in drink, ...	319	94	413
" sexual, ...	1	7	8
Veneral disease, ...	43	1	44
Self-abuse (onanism), ...	61	1	62
Over-exertion, ...	5	3	8
Sunstroke, ...	17	—	17
Accident or injury, ...	83	10	93
Pregnancy, ...	—	10	10
Parturition and the puerperal state, ...	—	38	38
Lactation, ...	—	6	6
Uterine and ovarian disorders, ...	—	16	16
Puberty, ...	2	12	14
Change of life	—	39	39
Fever, ...	3	8	11
Privation and starvation, ...	7	9	16
Old age, ...	84	82	166
Other bodily diseases or disorders, ...	112	91	203
Previous attacks, ...	197	162	359
Hereditary influences, ...	513	475	988
Congenital defect, ...	93	54	147
Other ascertained causes, ...	55	23	78
Unknown, ...	472	425	897
NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION, OR INSANITY DOUBTFUL, ...	14	6	20
Total, ...	2,140	1,810	3,950

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District Asylums during the Year 1903, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP I.—CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES.						
Apoplexy.	17	13	35	10	59	68
Brain, Abscess of. . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brain, Atrophy of. . . .	15	3	18	4	52	55
Brain, Organic Disease of. .	6	5	11	2	41	49
Brain, Softening of. . . .	15	18	33	5	51	48
Brain, Tumour of. . . .	-	1	1	1	-	20
Epilepsy.	33	19	52	9	40	43
Exhaustion; Maniacal or Melancholic.	17	79	156	12	49	50
Hemiplegia.	5	9	14	4	53	62
Locomotor Ataxy.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis, Cerebral. . . .	2	3	5	1	29	33
Meningitis, Spinal. . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralysis, Bulbar.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralysis, General of the Insane.	47	5	52	18	42	45
Paralysis, Toxic.	1	-	1	1	58	-
Paraplegia.	2	2	4	-	37	64
Spinal Sclerosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus.	-	1	1	-	-	13
GROUP II.—THORACIC DISEASES.						
Angina Pectoris.	1	-	1	-	81	-
Bronchitis.	30	28	58	12	63	51
Endocarditis.	-	1	1	1	-	54
Heart, Degeneration of. . .	9	8	17	6	55	62
Heart, Valvular Disease of.	47	57	104	35	59	56
Laryngitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lung, Abscess of.	1	1	2	1	55	54
Lung, Congestion of. . . .	5	1	6	1	59	53
Lung, Gangrene of.	-	1	1	-	-	59
Pericarditis.	2	2	4	8	50	45
Phthisis.	174	194	368	54	37	38
Pleurisy.	4	1	5	1	63	56
Pneumonia.	33	31	64	9	45	41
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES.						
Abdominal Tumour.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addison's Disease.	1	1	2	1	36	38
Bowel, Obstruction of. . . .	1	1	2	2	50	53

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District Asylums during the Year 1903, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES—continued.						
Bright's Disease, Acute.	2	2	4	1	55	55
Bright's Disease, Chronic.	6	4	10	3	49	60
Colitis.	-	1	1	-	-	26
Cystitis.	2	-	2	-	61	-
Diarrhoea.	-	5	5	1	-	57
Dysentery.	15	11	26	12	44	48
Enteritis.	4	10	14	3	40	47
Gall Stones.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hernia, Strangulated.	1	1	2	1	62	57
Hydatid Cysts.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidney, Abscess of.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liver, Diseases of.	5	2	7	1	56	42
Nephritis.	1	7	8	5	61	55
Ovarian Disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis.	3	6	9	4	53	49
Prostate, Disease of.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pylorus, Stricture of.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spleen, Disease of.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stomach, non-Malignant Disease of.	2	2	4	2	54	45
Typhlitis.	1	-	1	1	67	-
Urethra, Stricture of.	1	-	1	-	63	-
Uterine Disease (not Cancerous.)	-	2	2	1	-	56
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Anæmia, Pernicious.	2	-	2	1	44	-
Aneurism.	1	1	2	1	54	69
Atrophy.	2	4	6	1	63	63
Cancer.	11	19	30	16	57	60
Carbuncle.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delirium Tremens.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes.	1	-	1	1	55	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever.	12	5	17	2	41	31
Erysipelas.	3	2	5	1	62	72
Gonorrhoea, Exophthalmic.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gout.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hodgkin's Disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza and its Complications.	30	6	36	3	51	45

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District Asylums during the Year 1903, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—continued.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES—continued.						
Lupus and Rodent Ulcer, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meninges, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myxodema, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phlebitis, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purpura, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyæmia, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic Fever, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever, ...	1	2	3	-	15	31
Scrofula, ...	1	2	3	-	37	38
Septicæmia, ...	2	-	2	1	64	-
Small Pox, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syncope, ...	5	4	9	-	44	61
Syphilis, ...	1	-	1	1	55	-
Tonsillitis, ...	-	1	1	-	-	31
Tuberculosis, ...	7	16	23	4	47	39
GROUP V.						
Bones and Joints, Diseases of,	2	2	4	2	43	62
Cellulitis, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gangrene of Leg, Foot, or Hand, &c.	2	1	3	2	56	42
General Debility, ...	5	7	12	3	54	57
Senile Decay, ...	69	67	136	17	72	70
GROUP VI.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.						
SUICIDAL.						
Asphyxia by Drowning, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Hanging, ...	1	-	1	-	62	-
" Strangulation, . .	1	-	1	-	45	-
Cut Throat, ...	1	*2	3	1	42	42
ACCIDENTAL.						
Asphyxia by Choking, .	1	1	2	1	24	68
Do. by Suffocation, .	-	1	1	1	-	60
Fracture or Dislocation, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupture of the Bladder or other Viscus.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, ...	-	1	1	1	-	18
Total,	702	687	1,389	258	49	51

* The injuries in these two cases were inflicted prior to admission to the Asylums.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the quantity of Land in connection with each District Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year ended the 31st December, 1903.

ASYLUMS.	QUANTITY OF LAND CONNECTED WITH EACH ASYLUM.				
	QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER GRASS AND CULTIVATED.			Buildings, Courts, Woods, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.		
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Antrim, . . .	8 2 0	19 0 0	85 3 11	51 3 37	166 1 8
Armagh, . . .	11 2 0	—	6 0 8	15 0 0	32 2 8
Ballinasloe, . . .	27 2 0	—	98 0 0	46 0 28	171 2 28
Belfast, . . .	9 0 0	—	21 2 0	19 0 0	49 2 0
Do. (Pardysburn Estate), . . .	32 0 0	40 0 0	166 1 20	80 0 16	318 1 36
Carlow, . . .	21 1 20	12 1 9	8 0 0	2 3 24	44 2 13
Castlebar, . . .	28 0 0	4 0 0	65 3 0	9 0 18	106 3 18
Clonmel, . . .	†12 2 2	—	2 1 31	24 2 5	39 1 38
Cork, . . .	20 0 0	24 0 0	84 0 0	32 0 0	160 0 0
Downpatrick, . . .	7 1 0	65 0 0	72 1 6	28 0 25	172 2 31
Ennis, . . .	6 0 0	18 0 0	33 0 0	12 0 23	69 0 23
Enniscorthy, . . .	4 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0	20 2 7	68 2 7
Kilkenny, . . .	4 0 0	11 2 13	17 0 0	18 0 0	50 2 13
Killarney, . . .	6 0 0	17 0 0	24 0 5	12 0 0	59 0 5
Latterkenney, . . .	46 2 0	46 2 0	81 2 39	18 0 0	192 2 39
Limerick, . . .	†24 0 36	—	48 1 25	15 1 22	88 0 3
Londonderry, . . .	8 0 0	63 0 11	158 1 18	87 2 11	317 0 0
Maryborough, . . .	4 3 17	19 0 0	42 0 26	8 1 9	74 1 12
Monaghan, . . .	6 0 0	24 0 0	48 0 0	28 3 10	106 3 10
Mullingar, . . .	10 0 0	70 0 0	326 1 15½	17 0 0	423 1 15½
Omagh, . . .	38 3 0	—	52 0 0	45 3 5	136 2 5
Richmond, . . .	9 0 0	15 0 0	10 1 2	23 2 36	57 3 58
Do. (Portrane Estate), . . .	10 0 0	46 0 0	261 0 0	152 2 35	469 2 35
Sligo, . . .	22 0 0	5 3 0	31 2 28	29 2 19	89 0 7
Waterford, . . .	7 0 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	16 2 38½	63 2 38½
Total, . . .	363 3 35	556 0 33	1,773 0 34½	615 1 6½	3,328 2 31

* The area of this estate has been reduced by about 65 acres in consequence of the Belfast Corporation having taken a plot as a site for an Infectious Diseases Hospital.

† Cultivated both by spade and plough.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE, ended 31st

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Balance in favour at the close of last year.	Money supplied by Councils on demand of Committee.		Receipts on behalf of Criminal Lunatics.		Receipts from Paying Patients.
		Levied off District.	Capitation Grant from Local Taxation Account.	From State Funds.	From Private Sources.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	4,003 19 8	11,556 12 6	5,143 7 6	91 1 0	—	372 0 0
Armagh, . . .	4,229 18 4	5,397 0 2	5,667 19 10	143 13 8	—	267 5 6
Ballinasloe, . . .	2,000 15 0	26,127 13 10	12,506 6 2	262 18 2	—	243 13 6
Belfast, . . .	4,789 7 9	13,046 15 10	9,947 19 6	154 3 2	—	715 12 0
Carlow, . . .	3,019 0 0	6,254 10 10	3,815 1 11	33 11 4	—	235 12 7
Castlebar, . . .	1,344 13 5	9,561 17 6	5,393 2 6	111 3 6	—	24 7 3
Cloone, . . .	1,983 14 6	11,159 5 10	7,629 14 2	289 15 7	—	335 19 2
Cork, . . .	632 9 2	30,494 0 3	16,535 19 11	202 14 8	—	676 11 8
Downpatrick, . . .	1,743 13 4	12,823 13 2	6,221 6 10	92 18 11	—	604 5 3
Ennis, . . .	2,197 17 1	5,301 14 3	3,907 4 1	24 14 5	—	569 8 6
Enniscorthy, . . .	980 1 9	9,331 7 0	4,732 13 0	160 2 8	—	454 5 10
Kilkenny, . . .	1,181 0 3	7,715 11 10	4,384 8 2	24 14 0	—	264 9 11
Killarney, . . .	4,034 2 0	2,846 13 4	6,816 7 2	40 2 1	—	225 16 6
Letterkenny, . . .	2,830 15 4	11,343 0 4	6,035 11 8	—	—	206 16 5
Limerick, . . .	2,628 1 2	10,655 0 10	6,269 19 1	215 0 11	—	179 9 10
Londonderry, . . .	2,163 8 7	9,129 12 3	5,025 8 0	180 15 1	—	336 5 9
Maryborough, . . .	6,046 14 6	6,020 13 4	5,394 12 5	309 11 7	—	218 10 11
Monaghan, . . .	5,316 15 5	15,262 4 4	8,747 15 8	85 10 3	—	232 19 8
Mullingar, . . .	8,053 14 3	20,764 4 5	8,747 12 7	—	—	616 7 3
Omagh, . . .	4,746 15 2	12,608 2 11	6,836 17 1	140 6 8	—	752 6 7
Richmond and Portlaine, . . .	14,173 5 8	70,367 0 9	21,662 11 5	675 3 10	67 14 7	2,445 14 0
Sligo, . . .	1,425 19 0	12,701 6 4	7,065 13 8	70 7 11	—	65 17 2
Waterford, . . .	5,223 11 2	9,818 2 1	5,239 14 3	155 5 6	—	476 11 10
Total, . . .	84,119 11 6	342,660 4 0	178,634 3 7	3,448 14 11	67 14 7	10,727 1 8
Yonghal Auxili- ary Asylum A.	—	7,969 19 10	—	—	—	—
Gross Total, . . .	84,119 11 6	350,630 3 10	178,634 3 7	3,448 14 11	67 14 7	10,727 1 8

NOTE A.—The Account for Yonghal Auxiliary Asylum only covers the period

on behalf of each District Asylum in Ireland for the Year
March, 1904.

RECEIPTS.								ASYLUMS.
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					Balance against at the close of this year.	Total.		
Sales of Farm and Garden Produce. R.	Sales of Office and Old Stores. R.	Fines on Servants. R.	Interest allowed by Bank. R.	Other Receipts. R.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	15.	
621 10 2	37 5 0	—	93 16 11	92 14 8	—	21,295 7 10	Antrim.	
224 12 1	4 17 8	0 16 0	69 0 11	195 17 0	—	15,566 1 2	Armagh.	
108 18 9	78 9 6	31 4 6	78 7 3	1 11 8	—	41,590 19 2	Ballinacree.	
514 18 0	3 13 7	—	120 7 9	16 0 0	—	34,308 17 7	Belfast.	
163 3 6	25 9 2	1 10 6	55 10 9	17 15 9	—	12,731 6 3	Carlow.	
120 0 2	4 0 9	0 16 0	52 19 7	—	—	17,143 0 8	Castlebar.	
216 3 2	26 8 6	—	57 7 7	0 2 0	—	21,221 10 6	Clonmel.	
196 7 10	28 18 0	20 12 8	124 0 1	254 10 1	—	49,484 4 2	Cork.	
115 3 10	45 0 9	0 16 0	77 12 11	30 17 2	—	21,760 14 2	Downpatrick.	
443 8 1	18 2 0	1 0 0	28 6 4	6 8 5	—	12,404 2 2	Ennis.	
356 14 11	6 4 0	1 19 6	79 13 0	48 16 0	—	18,388 17 8	Enniscorthy.	
80 5 9	14 3 5	—	—	45 7 6	—	13,650 0 10	Kilkenny.	
60 17 7	18 15 10	0 12 0	78 0 2	72 0 9	—	20,288 8 6	Killarney.	
354 10 10	26 3 4	3 15 8	166 0 0	20 1 3	—	21,491 9 8	Letterkenny.	
126 11 7	18 8 10	6 0 0	124 0 0	17 5 4	—	19,625 15 7	Limerick.	
311 0 7	29 6 0	—	41 17 4	2 11 10	—	17,320 0 6	Londonderry.	
303 14 3	13 13 4	—	76 8 7	65 13 4	—	18,261 12 3	Maryborough.	
731 4 4	6 14 4	3 7 0	—	—	—	30,376 8 7	Monaghan.	
216 13 0	23 19 11	0 18 6	—	21 19 9	—	38,495 9 9	Mullingar.	
57 12 7	10 3 0	—	87 6 7	11 3 2	—	24,645 17 9	Omagh.	
161 2 7	192 18 1	2 14 6	79 3 6	30 10 0	—	112,587 18 10	Richmond and Fortham.	
45 16 2	10 17 0	2 7 6	42 8 6	—	—	22,381 12 2	Sligo.	
340 14 1	6 4 11	1 14 6	85 5 1	8 8 2	—	21,385 13 7	Waterford.	
5,800 2 9	631 2 4	68 4 6	1,612 10 9	948 18 8	—	626,116 9 2	Total.	
36 14 3	—	—	49 8 8	—	—	6,085 2 9	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum A.	
5,364 17 0	631 2 4	58 4 6	1,661 19	948 18 8	—	634,200 11 11	Gross Total.	

from 23rd February, 1904 (the date of opening) to 31st March, 1904

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
Year ended 31st March,

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Balance brought at the close of last Year.	Repayment of Loans.	Salaries and Wages.	Super- annuation.	Provisions and Groceries.
	16.	18.	18.	20.	21.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	—	5,753 0 7	2,717 0 9	—	3,977 18 8
Armagh, . . .	—	2,300 11 7	2,734 11 7	127 8 0	4,835 15 8
Ballymoss, . . .	—	4,825 14 10	4,902 3 7	521 15 8	12,225 12 4
Belfast, . . .	—	13,194 15 4	5,788 6 9	881 4 8	8,560 8 8
Carlow, . . .	—	1,757 11 9	2,487 1 0	230 11 9	3,594 15 0
Castlebar, . . .	—	2,307 6 7	2,604 3 1	473 17 5	4,921 15 3
Glennel, . . .	—	1,145 12 0	2,265 12 8	975 9 6	7,298 8 1
Cork, . . .	—	6,179 9 6	3,984 19 10	752 2 5	16,921 8 8
Dowpatrick, . . .	—	2,201 8 9	3,499 11 6	280 13 4	4,751 1 9
Ennis, . . .	—	93 17 5	2,276 10 11	681 9 2	3,271 15 6
Enniscorthy, . . .	—	1,260 12 4	3,091 17 4	305 3 4	4,671 18 6
Kilkenny, . . .	—	2,160 14 11	2,504 18 1	243 19 0	3,735 4 5
Killarney, . . .	—	2,123 16 11	3,155 10 8	423 12 4	5,177 15 10
Lottierkenney, . . .	—	2,625 4 1	3,108 19 11	198 8 1	6,078 2 6
Limerick, . . .	—	1,618 19 9	3,879 2 3	809 13 9	5,794 10 4
Londonderry, . . .	—	1,835 11 0	3,524 7 3	297 2 8	4,361 14 8
Maryborough, . . .	—	2,947 12 8	3,455 18 11	233 1 8	4,797 1 2
Monaghan, . . .	—	3,610 3 2	3,850 12 4	371 7 8	8,430 11 9
Mullingar, . . .	—	6,159 11 7	3,267 15 7	386 5 2	6,497 15 5
Omagh, . . .	—	3,717 2 10	3,835 9 10	872 12 0	7,594 10 5
Richmond and Port- rane, . . .	—	*37,164 12 1	11,900 7 5	3,669 0 0	23,254 2 9
Sligo, . . .	—	2,184 2 1	3,023 15 5	673 17 2	5,163 13 1
Waterford, . . .	—	2,737 2 0	3,318 12 2	318 8 2	4,784 17 4
Total, . . .	—	99,929 15 7	92,398 9 8	12,328 18 11	165,824 15 5
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum A.	—	—	23 19 8	—	189 15 2
Gross Total,	—	99,930 15 7	92,422 9 2	12,328 18 11	165,984 10 7

* Includes three half-

† The loan repayments in the case of Belfast are made direct by the Borough Council, and do
keep the Accounts uniform with those of the other Asylums. A corresponding sum
A.—See foot note A

on behalf of each District Asylum in Ireland for the
1904—continued.

EXPENDITURE.						ASYLUMS.
Wines, Spirits, and Beer.	Tobacco and Smuff.	Medicines, and Medical and Surgical Appliances	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	28.
21 3 0	132 9 8	17 16 7	1,006 14 3	130 6 10	91 8 3	Antrim.
0 16 9	91 8 5	19 10 4	792 13 7	133 7 1	87 4 0	Armagh.
162 15 11	302 2 1	118 9 11	2,432 4 1	496 5 3	632 4 4	Ballinasloe.
24 8 3	289 6 0	123 18 1	2,350 5 4	699 3 8	435 12 10	Belfast.
12 5 2	30 12 0	34 0 1	441 18 8	133 8 8	78 11 11	Carlow.
63 16 10	116 9 7	71 12 4	867 11 10	184 7 4	225 12 8	Castlesbar.
213 5 7	269 8 10	45 11 11	1,476 5 6	355 4 2	400 12 0	Clonmel.
248 17 7	312 14 10	241 14 6	3,316 1 5	863 19 8	1,025 12 9	Cork.
117 19 2	181 15 6	201 14 0	1,645 8 7	620 14 11	569 10 10	Downpatrick.
112 1 6	31 17 6	123 9 1	876 12 4	233 13 10	299 1 2	Ennis.
81 0 3	180 7 0	85 2 2	705 11 7	169 2 6	262 9 5	Enniscorthy.
57 13 5	170 5 7	51 9 7	704 4 6	235 2 0	143 14 6	Kilkenny.
115 8 8	112 11 7	123 11 4	1,336 3 5	259 19 6	445 7 4	Killarney.
15 15 4	155 13 6	77 0 4	1,628 6 5	439 12 2	445 9 8	Letterkenny.
75 8 2	143 19 7	68 9 11	993 16 10	305 6 11	237 6 5	Limerick.
23 9 6	130 17 8	103 11 9	1,396 11 9	441 3 9	370 8 2	Londonderry.
149 11 5	47 3 0	74 11 11	1,183 1 5	163 17 11	262 5 2	Maryborough.
99 1 11	390 8 6	91 18 8	1,113 14 6	561 17 0	255 15 4	Monaghan.
16 4 2	182 16 9	148 6 0	3,120 7 10	681 1 8	432 16 9	Mullingar.
147 19 6	246 1 10	68 14 11	1,033 7 8	336 17 9	268 15 0	Omagh.
434 7 6	1,024 0 7	758 1 5	4,862 14 5	1,483 13 5	1,129 4 7	Richmond and Portrane.
35 6 6	234 4 10	168 2 3	1,903 15 5	412 6 7	336 8 10	Sligo.
66 1 6	137 19 2	135 18 8	1,164 15 3	262 8 11	501 16 1	Waterford.
2,235 0 10	4,371 13 10	2,908 19 9	35,723 4 5	9,418 1 4	3,967 11 0	Total.
—	—	—	1,370 0 1	775 18 8	237 8 7	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum A.
2,235 0 10	4,371 13 10	2,908 19 9	37,093 4 6	10,194 0 0	4,204 17 7	Gross Total.

years' instalments.

not, therefore, pass through the Asylum Accounts, but they are included above in order to
have been added to the amount "Levied off District," on the Receipts side of Account.
on pages 22 and 23.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE
ended 31st March,

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.					
	Fuel and Light.	Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	1,458 3 2	186 14 9	3 14 8	635 0 7	393 16 3	96 6 3
Armagh, . . .	1,211 9 1	186 18 11	14 18 3	118 7 4	629 13 11	69 15 0
Ballinasloe, . .	2,123 0 7	378 2 1	325 0 0	659 0 5	1,259 10 6	231 9 2
Belfast, . . .	1,931 9 4	619 9 7	479 5 8	1,105 11 9	1,069 4 5	145 5 5
Carlow, . . .	749 6 4	106 3 9	114 7 6	644 12 4	459 19 5	82 6 1
Castlebar, . . .	1,464 13 4	147 15 9	200 0 0	399 7 1	632 7 6	49 9 2
Clonmol, . . .	1,327 7 10	156 9 1	130 0 0	516 2 2	771 16 8	254 2 4
Cork, . . .	3,227 9 1	369 14 2	467 11 10	400 17 10	1,343 4 1	264 0 6
Downpatrick, . .	1,192 12 1	116 7 6	—	1,235 19 9	1,269 9 7	209 13 7
Ennis, . . .	719 19 8	168 13 0	175 0 0	919 14 6	1,003 0 5	106 4 7
Enniscorthy, . .	938 14 7	126 5 5	—	335 12 2	589 19 5	64 13 7
Kilkenny, . . .	1,329 6 6	146 11 8	—	217 2 11	618 7 1	129 8 1
Killarney, . . .	1,375 12 4	115 16 11	116 5 0	233 2 5	1,130 9 3	154 9 9
Letterkenny, . .	1,684 13 8	227 9 3	6 0 0	658 2 2	673 12 0	221 14 7
Limerick, . . .	892 16 2	220 12 1	210 17 2	321 11 8	1,078 18 4	148 19 0
Londonderry, . .	972 4 7	167 11 0	106 12 5	627 8 1	661 14 10	128 13 1
Maryborough, . .	1,791 5 0	261 14 2	160 0 0	222 14 4	639 6 8	244 19 5
Meenaghan, . . .	2,133 11 0	195 12 10	—	406 4 9	553 8 9	389 4 11
Mullingar, . . .	2,211 3 10	304 12 7	—	2,538 15 8	2,117 15 10	245 1 11
Omagh, . . .	2,161 13 1	209 4 0	—	516 7 1	*2,977 16 8	196 15 5
Richmond and Portrane, . .	5,682 0 1	1,345 17 6	966 7 7	3,883 14 3	3,597 14 10	700 2 11
Sligo, . . .	2,202 19 2	138 14 2	322 2 0	378 3 1	1,164 7 4	277 14 8
Waterford, . . .	1,016 2 3	133 14 4	128 2 6	476 13 5	351 6 1	120 16 7
Total, . . .	42,567 18 9	8,940 4 5	3,795 4 7	17,260 8 8	23,798 19 7	4,805 8 11
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum, A	150 9 0	9 14 2	—	64 15 6	116 9 2	52 9 7
Gross Total,	42,718 7 9	8,949 18 7	3,795 4 7	17,315 4 4	23,915 8 9	4,858 18 8

Note A.—See Foot-note A

* Includes a sum of £1,529 4s. 3d. paid to a Contractor for the completion of extensive additions and alterations, the greater part of the cost of which was met by a loan.

on behalf of each District Asylum in Ireland for the Year
1904—continued.

EXPENDITURE.					Total.	ASYLUMS.
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (Including Postage).	Paid to Boards of Guardians for Main- tenance of Patients in Workhouses, under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 2.	Architect's Fees for pre- paring Plans of additional buildings not yet pro- ceeded with.	Balance in favour at the close of this year.		
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
105 15 3	73 5 7	908 3 0	—	4,086 7 11	21,835 7 10	Antrim.
102 1 2	323 15 2	—	—	1,378 14 6	15,546 1 2	Armagh.
140 6 9	72 6 2	—	—	8,909 12 6	41,600 19 2	Ballinasloe.
114 1 6	171 17 0	1,129 4 0	—	5,453 1 6	34,308 17 7	Belfast.
50 1 2	300 18 9	—	—	2,570 17 3	13,731 6 3	Carlow.
59 3 9	126 10 7	—	—	2,411 0 8	17,143 0 8	Castletown.
77 14 7	360 3 10	—	—	2,746 2 9	21,621 10 6	Clongmel.
382 17 0	616 3 6	—	—	3,305 5 1	49,454 4 2	Cork.
97 2 11	328 15 6	—	—	3,047 14 11	21,760 14 2	Downpatrick.
30 12 11	465 18 0	147 3 0	—	638 7 9	12,461 2 2	Ennis.
167 2 9	271 9 1	—	—	2,370 18 3	16,388 17 8	Enniscorthy.
116 13 2	292 17 3	—	—	130 8 2	13,650 0 10	Kilkenny.
212 9 0	265 10 0	—	—	3,468 16 4	20,388 8 6	Killarney.
66 16 0	146 13 2	—	—	3,313 12 10	21,431 9 8	Lettickenny.
86 3 3	163 4 1	—	—	2,616 19 11	19,635 15 7	Limerick.
100 12 8	211 19 0	60 0 0	—	1,733 5 9	17,220 0 5	Londonderry.
83 17 11	153 9 6	—	—	1,332 19 1	18,254 12 3	Maryborough.
149 12 9	303 7 2	—	—	8,162 12 7	30,376 8 7	Monaghan.
197 8 6	365 18 8	—	—	8,230 11 10	38,405 9 9	Mullingar.
70 2 9	763 15 6	—	—	1,074 5 7	24,614 17 9	Omagh.
377 3 5	1,515 16 9	—	—	2,414 17 5	112,687 18 10	Richmond and Portlaoine.
75 11 9	167 18 6	—	1000 0 0	3,171 9 4	22,291 12 2	Sligo.
62 19 6	154 8 5	—	—	5,474 7 3	21,385 13 7	Waterford.
2,837 10 4	7,564 4 1	2,244 10 0	600 0 0	73,027 9 1	635,115 9 2	Total.
7 12 1	13 9 7	—	—	4,838 3 6	5,086 2 9	Youghal Auxili- ary Asylum, A.
2,896 2 5	7,582 13 8	2,244 10 0	600 0 0	83,925 12 7	634,900 11 11	Gross Total.

on pages 22 and 23.

† This sum has been excluded in calculating the average cost, gross and net, shown in Table XIX, as it is intended to repay the amount to the "Maintenance" Account, if a loan is hereafter obtained to proceed with the work.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient per
is classified in the

ASYLUMS.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Asylum.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Workhouses under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 2.	AVERAGE COST		
			Repayment of Loans.	Salaries and Wages.	
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, ...	485	50	11 17 3	5 12 1	
Armagh, ...	511	—	5 1 5	5 7 0	
Ballinasloe, ...	1,276	—	3 12 6	8 17 4	
Belfast, ...	972	62	3 5 9	5 19 1	
Carlow, ...	392	—	4 9 8	6 6 11	
Castlebar, ...	638	—	3 9 2	4 1 8	
Clonmel, ...	760	—	1 10 2	3 18 10	
Cork, ...	1,650	—	3 14 11	5 8 11	
Downpatrick, ...	655	—	3 7 3	5 6 10	
Ennis, ...	391	7	0 4 10	5 16 5	
Enniscorthy, ...	479	—	4 1 5	6 9 1	
Kilkenny, ...	441	—	4 18 0	5 13 7	
Killarney, ...	579	—	3 13 7	5 9 0	
Lettickenny, ...	678	—	3 14 6	4 14 4	
Limerick, ...	623	—	2 12 0	6 4 6	
Londonderry, ...	485	3	3 15 8	7 5 4	
Maryborough, ...	526	—	5 12 1	6 11 5	
Monaghan, ...	864	—	3 9 8	4 9 2	
Mullingar, ...	889	—	6 18 2	4 9 9	
Omagh, ...	697	—	5 6 8	5 10 1	
Richmond and Portlaine, ...	2,604	—	14 5 5	4 11 10	
Sligo, ...	683	—	3 3 11	5 3 2	
Waterford, ...	530	—	5 5 2	6 5 3	
Total, ...	17,808	122	5 12 3	5 3 8	

NOTE.—As the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal was only opened on the 23rd

Annum in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table.

PER PATIENT.					ASYLUM.
Super- annuation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines, Spirits, and Beer.	Tobacco and Snuff.		
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
—	8 4 0	0 10	5 6		Antrim.
0 7 4	9 9 5	0 0½	3 7		Armagh.
0 8 2	10 7 4	2 7	4 9		Ballinasloe.
0 18 2	8 9 9	0 6	5 11		Belfast.
0 14 4	9 3 5	0 7	4 1		Carlow.
0 14 10	7 14 3	2 2	3 8		Castlebar.
1 5 8	9 12 1	5 9	7 1		Clenmel.
0 9 2	10 5 1	3 0	3 10		Cork.
0 8 10	7 5 2	3 7	5 7		Downpatrick.
1 14 10	8 7 4	5 9	8 2		Ennis.
0 12 9	9 15 1	3 5	7 6		Enniscorthy.
0 11 1	8 11 9	2 7	7 9		Kilkenny.
0 14 8	8 18 10	4 0	3 11		Killarney.
0 5 10	8 19 4	0 6	4 7		Letterkenny.
1 7 11	9 3 2	2 5	4 7		Limerick.
0 12 3	8 15 9	1 0	5 5		Londonderry.
0 12 8	9 2 5	5 8	1 9		Maryborough.
0 8 7	9 16 4	2 4	6 11		Monaghan.
0 8 8	7 6 5	0 4	4 1		Mullingar.
1 5 0	10 3 10	4 3	6 2		Owagh.
1 3 9	10 17 0	3 3	7 10		Richmond and Portrane.
0 16 10	7 11 1	1 0	6 9		Sligo.
0 12 0	9 0 7	2 6	5 3		Waterford.
0 15 0	9 6 3	2 7	5 6		Total.

February, 1904, the average cost of maintenance therein cannot be shown this year.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient per
is classified in the preceding

AVERAGE COST					
ASYLUMS.	Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, . .	0 9	2 1 6	0 5 4	0 3 9	
Armagh, . .	0 9	1 11 0	0 5 5	0 3 5	
Ballinasloe, . .	1 10	1 18 11	0 7 8	0 9 11	
Belfast, . .	2 7	2 8 4	0 14 5	0 10 0	
Carlow, . .	3 3	1 2 6	0 7 1	0 4 0	
Castlebar, . .	2 3	1 5 4	0 5 9	0 7 1	
Clonmel, . .	1 2	1 18 10	0 9 4	0 10 7	
Cork, . .	2 11	2 0 2	0 9 9	0 12 5	
Downpatrick, . .	6 2	2 10 3	0 18 11	0 17 5	
Ennis, . .	6 4	2 4 10	0 14 6	0 15 4	
Enniscorthy, . .	3 7	1 9 6	0 7 1	0 11 0	
Kilkenny, . .	2 4	1 11 11	0 10 9	0 6 6	
Killarney, . .	4 3	2 7 10	0 9 0	0 15 5	
Letterkenny, . .	2 3	2 8 0	0 13 0	0 13 2	
Limerick, . .	1 10	1 11 11	0 9 10	0 7 7	
Londonderry, . .	4 6	2 13 6	0 18 2	0 15 3	
Maryborough, . .	2 10	2 5 0	0 6 5	0 10 0	
Monaghan, . .	2 2	1 5 9	0 11 7	0 5 11	
Mullingar, . .	3 4	3 10 2	0 13 1	0 9 9	
Omagh, . .	2 0	1 10 3	0 9 2	0 7 9	
Richmond and Portrane, . .	5 9	1 17 6	0 11 5	0 8 8	
Sligo, . .	4 6	1 17 11	0 12 1	0 9 10	
Waterford, . .	5 3	2 3 11	0 9 6	0 18 11	
Total, . .	3 4	2 0 1	0 10 7	0 10 1	

See Footnote on

ANNUM in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure Table—continued.

PER PATIENT.

Fuel and Light. 16.	Washing Materials. 17.	Water Supply. 18.	Farm and Garden Expenses. 19.	ASYLUMS. 20.
£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	
3 4 3	7 8	0 2	1 6 2	Antrim.
2 7 5	7 4	0 7	0 4 7	Armagh.
1 13 5	5 11	5 1	0 7 4	Ballinasloe.
1 19 9	12 9	9 10	1 2 9	Belfast.
1 18 3	5 5	5 10	1 12 11	Carlow.
2 5 11	4 8	6 3	0 12 6	Castlebar.
1 14 11	4 1	3 5	0 13 7	Cloamell.
2 0 4	4 3	4 11	0 4 10	Cork.
1 16 5	3 7	—	1 17 9	Downpatrick.
1 16 10	5 7	8 11	2 7 1	Ennis.
1 19 2	5 3	—	0 14 0	Enniscorthy.
3 0 3	6 8	—	0 9 10	Kilkenney.
2 7 6	4 0	4 0	0 8 1	Killarney.
2 7 0	6 9	0 2	0 16 6	Letterkenney.
1 8 8	7 1	6 9	0 10 4	Limerick.
2 0 1	6 11	4 5	1 8 4	Londonderry.
3 4 8	9 11	5 8	0 10 9	Maryborough.
2 9 5	4 6	—	0 9 5	Monaghan.
3 5 6	6 10	—	2 16 8	Mullingar.
3 2 0	7 9	—	0 14 10	Omagh.
2 19 0	10 4	7 0	1 9 10	Richmond and Portrane.
3 6 3	4 1	9 5	0 11 0	Sligo.
1 18 4	5 1	4 10	0 18 0	Waterford.
2 7 10	6 9	4 3	0 19 5	Total.

pages 23 and 29.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient per Annum
is classified in the

ASYLUMS.	AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT.				Total Average Cost of Patients maintained in Workhouses under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 2.
	Repairs and Alterations	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . .	0 16 3	4 0	4 4	0 3 0	18 3 3
Armagh, . .	1 4 8	2 9	4 0	0 13 10	—
Ballinasloe, .	0 19 9	3 7	2 2	0 1 2	—
Belfast, . .	1 2 0	2 0	2 4	0 3 6	18 4 3
Carlow, . .	1 3 0	4 7	3 1	0 10 8	—
Castlebar, . .	0 16 9	1 7	1 10	0 6 2	—
Clonmel, . .	1 0 4	6 8	2 1	0 9 6	—
Cork, . .	0 16 3	4 5	4 8	0 7 6	—
Downpatrick, .	2 1 6	9 2	8 0	0 10 0	—
Ennis, . .	2 11 4	5 5	1 10	1 3 10	21 0 5
Enniscorthy, .	1 4 8	2 8	7 10	0 11 4	—
Kilkenny, . .	1 3 6	5 10	5 4	0 9 2	—
Killarney, . .	1 19 0	5 4	7 4	0 8 10	—
Letterkenny, .	0 16 11	6 6	2 7	0 4 4	—
Limerick, . .	1 14 8	4 9	2 9	0 5 3	—
Londonderry, .	1 8 6	8 2	4 2	0 8 9	20 0 0
Maryborough, .	1 3 11	9 4	3 5	0 5 10	—
Monaghan, . .	0 12 11	9 0	3 6	0 7 0	—
Mullingar, . .	2 7 8	5 6	2 5	0 8 3	—
Omagh, . .	2 19 7	3 1	2 0	1 1 11	—
Richmond and Portlaoine, . .	1 6 11	6 1	2 11	0 11 8	—
Sligo, . .	1 13 10	8 2	2 3	0 3 2	—
Waterford, . .	0 13 3	4 9	2 0	0 5 10	—
Total, . .	1 6 9	5 5	3 3	0 8 5	18 7 11

(See Foot-note on

in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table—continued.

Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, including Repayments of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Receipts from Paying Patients and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, less Repayments of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans and "Other Miscellaneous Receipts" from the Gross Expenditure.	Net Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans, Receipts from Paying Patients, and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	ASYLUMS.
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
33 5 9	31 4 7	22 10 8	21 3 6	20 9 7	Antrim.
27 14 6	26 4 8	22 13 1	21 13 9	21 3 3	Armagh.
25 9 5	25 1 4	21 16 11	21 12 8	21 8 10	Ballinasloe.
27 18 2	26 11 8	24 16 4	24 3 8	23 9 10	Belfast.
28 19 7	27 11 7	24 9 11	23 16 6	23 1 11	Carlow.
23 1 10	22 15 6	19 12 7	19 7 1	19 6 3	Castlebar.
24 14 1	23 16 6	23 3 11	22 15 2	22 6 4	Clenmel.
27 17 4	26 17 11	24 2 5	23 14 10	23 3 0	Cork.
28 11 5	27 4 7	25 4 2	24 15 9	23 17 4	Downpatrick.
29 11 1	27 2 6	29 6 4	28 1 5	26 17 10	Ennis.
29 5 4	27 5 5	25 3 10	24 3 5	23 4 0	Enniscorthy.
28 16 10	28 1 3	23 18 10	23 12 6	23 3 3	Kilkenny.
29 4 7	28 9 0	25 11 1	25 3 3	24 15 6	Killarney.
26 16 3	25 13 4	23 1 9	22 4 11	21 18 10	Letterkenny.
27 6 0	26 11 0	24 14 1	24 4 8	23 19 0	Limerick.
31 14 8	30 5 2	27 19 6	27 3 8	26 9 11	Londonderry.
32 3 9	30 17 5	26 11 9	25 14 1	25 5 4	Maryborough.
25 14 2	24 11 8	22 4 6	21 7 4	21 2 0	Monaghan.
33 16 7	32 16 10	26 18 6	26 12 7	25 18 8	Mullingar.
33 16 4	32 10 0	28 9 9	28 4 11	27 3 4	Omagh.
42 6 2	41 3 11	28 0 9	27 17 3	26 18 5	Richmond and Portrane.
†27 5 3	†27 0 4	†24 1 3	†23 18 3	†23 16 4	Sligo.
30 0 5	28 5 9	24 15 3	23 18 7	23 0 7	Waterford.
30 9 7	29 7 6	24 18 1	24 8 0	23 16 1	Total.

pages 28 and 29.

† See Note at foot of Table XVIII (page 27) as regards the calculation of these averages.

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TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the attached to the

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.				
	Potatoes.	Other Root Crops.	Other Vegetables.	Grain.	Hay and Straw.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	177 5 9	82 15 0	187 5 7	39 5 0	217 0 0
Armagh, . . .	42 5 0	38 1 8	367 3 10	—	28 6 0
Ballinasloe, . . .	56 0 4	49 9 0	155 5 4	7 10 0	3 0 0
Belfast, . . .	—	15 14 6	128 11 8	—	27 15 0
Do. (Purdysburn Estate), . . .	412 17 3	171 7 10	112 5 6	132 0 0	244 17 0
Carlow, . . .	414 15 7	24 9 8	228 14 5	19 7 4	—
Castlebar, . . .	128 14 10	42 3 8	169 18 1	6 15 8	209 8 0
Coomel, . . .	126 15 0	43 0 6	281 7 1	12 15 0	34 15 0
Cork, . . .	164 12 0	69 19 8	263 0 8	—	—
Downpatrick, . . .	264 6 8	65 17 11	269 0 2	1 0 3	4 4 0
Ennis, . . .	159 4 5	—	139 7 5	—	9 19 4
Enniscorthy, . . .	261 7 0	24 18 9	196 15 9	33 8 0	70 3 6
Kilkenny, . . .	41 14 2	39 13 10	168 12 3	15 3 9	86 10 11
Killarney, . . .	191 14 10½	17 19 11	87 7 0	18 7 4	30 0 0
Letterkenny, . . .	268 5 0½	19 0 11	235 17 4	167 3 3	74 19 8
Limerick, . . .	272 18 3	39 18 1	208 2 2	—	28 10 0
Londonderry, . . .	183 10 8	11 3 4	96 5 2	14 17 4	9 9 8
Maryborough, . . .	102 15 9	18 7 11	105 12 11	129 13 9	125 5 6
Monaghan, . . .	43 14 8	34 9 0	161 10 10	—	10 14 0
Mullingar, . . .	261 5 0	61 8 10	163 17 4	—	—
Omagh, . . .	109 14 2	101 5 0	166 0 1	—	—
Richmond, . . .	123 6 8	88 17 10	332 17 1	—	68 8 0
Do. (Portrane Estate), . . .	255 7 0	72 14 0	175 8 11	—	82 8 0
Silgo, . . .	91 17 0	61 15 9	345 12 1	—	—
Waterford, . . .	176 16 8	65 0 0	84 1 6	71 2 3	20 10 0
Total, . . .	4,326 5 1	1,267 13 0	4,692 0 2	500 9 9	1,135 6 7

NOTE A.—This Table includes on the "Receipts" side the value of Stock and Produce alone being shown in the Cash Account (Table XVIII). On the "Expenditure" side, employed on the farm, which are not shown under "Farm and Garden."

Year ended 31st March, 1904, in connection with the Farms District Asylums.

RECEIPTS.						ASYLUMS
Pigs.	Other Live Stock.	Milk.	Bacon.	Butcher's Meat.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
308 10 6	209 4 4	801 18 4	—	—	—	Antrim.
196 5 1	—	—	—	—	—	Armagh.
62 0 0	35 6 6	535 3 5	181 19 1	24 6 1	—	Ballinasloe.
154 9 6	—	—	—	—	—	Belfast.
103 0 1	238 14 5	638 14 7	—	—	—	Do. (Purdysburn Estate).
47 14 0	51 4 5	111 15 8	199 12 3	—	—	Carlow.
—	—	—	463 6 0	—	—	Castlebar.
165 6 2	—	—	—	—	—	Clonmel.
96 17 4	94 10 6	518 15 0	407 17 10	—	—	Cork.
45 0 0	34 3 9	788 1 2	400 17 5	464 17 0	—	Downpatrick.
212 14 11	215 11 6	401 0 1	72 10 5½	—	—	Ennis.
247 5 11	45 10 0	—	—	—	—	Enniscorthy.
18 8 9	—	—	283 6 5	—	—	Kilkeenny.
—	6 15 0	217 18 2½	—	—	—	Killarney.
278 6 3	51 0 0	453 7 4½	—	—	—	Letterkenny.
26 7 8	100 3 11	312 15 4	118 14 0	—	—	Limerick.
—	—	167 8 0	144 10 9	372 2 2	—	Londonderry.
168 6 6	1 11 0	—	—	—	—	Maryborough.
634 10 4	93 14 0	258 15 6	—	—	—	Meonaghan.
33 12 4	151 3 0	2,085 7 1	226 15 9	1,024 3 1	—	Mullingar.
—	20 16 10	524 6 9	435 16 0	261 11 7	—	Omagh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Richmond.
17 4 0	43 16 10	2,453 7 4	599 6 4	1,011 11 1	—	Do. (Portlaoise Estate).
—	42 8 5	259 14 7	333 19 2	94 15 10	—	Sligo.
669 15 5	—	—	—	—	—	Waterford.
3,435 19 10	1,437 14 7	10,477 8 6	3,781 11 6½	3,353 5 10	—	Total.

consumed in the Asylum as well as the Cash received for what was sold—the latter side items are shown, such as wages and allowances of the members of the staff Expenses in Table XVIII. but under "Salaries," "Provisions," &c.

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the
attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.						
	Hides, Skins, and Wool.	Mis- cellaneous.	Value of Stock on 31st March, 1904.	Value of Produce on 31st March, 1904.	Loss.	TOTAL.	
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, . . .	—	—	495 7 0	155 0 0	—	2,064 11 6	
Armagh, . . .	—	—	79 17 9	112 3 0	—	864 3 4	
Bellinacloy, . . .	3 0 0	7 6 3	837 10 0	120 0 0	—	2,200 2 1	
Belfast, . . .	—	—	120 6 0	33 11 7	—	490 13 2	
Do (Purtyburn Estate), . . .	0 5 10	—	1,228 10 0	230 12 0	—	3,382 4 6	
Carlow, . . .	—	57 6 6	381 14 0	135 4 0	—	1,726 17 10	
Castlebar, . . .	—	4 14 2	87 9 4	184 8 0	—	1,301 16 7	
Coomel, . . .	—	80 17 0	280 0 0	117 15 8	—	1,142 11 3	
Cork, . . .	—	167 0 6	336 0 0	80 0 0	—	2,683 13 8	
Downpatrick, . . .	22 0 4	9 1 11	1,070 0 1	421 10 4	—	3,860 1 0	
Ennis, . . .	0 9 0	6 4 8½	406 8 0	018 3 6	—	2,378 13 4	
Enniscorthy, . . .	—	37 5 0	170 10 0	131 6 0	—	1,356 8 11	
Kilkenny, . . .	2 12 6	44 0 0	163 10 0	33 14 0	—	893 6 3	
Killarney, . . .	—	0 8 0	225 12 0	280 5 0	—	1,155 2 4	
Letterkenny, . . .	—	3 16 6	609 6 4	143 15 0	—	2,284 18 2	
Limerick, . . .	—	—	468 15 0	212 11 0	—	1,788 16 6	
Londonderry, . . .	20 12 4	274 18 7	382 3 0	250 6 0	—	1,820 12 0	
Maryborough, . . .	—	1 7 0	210 0 4	44 7 0	—	910 8 8	
Monaghan, . . .	—	—	641 13 0	59 9 4	—	1,928 11 2	
Mullingar, . . .	52 6 0	3 18 0	2,287 13 8	293 0 0	—	6,533 8 11	
Omagh, . . .	11 6 0	12 15 0	323 4 0	94 13 4	—	2,001 7 9	
Richmond, . . .	—	4 10 3	204 4 0	70 0 0	—	834 3 10	
Do, (Portrane Estate), . . .	77 0 10	74 6 6	1,980 0 0	224 10 0	—	8,967 0 10	
Sligo, . . .	3 6 8	—	782 10 0	164 0 3	—	2,179 19 10	
Waterford, . . .	—	4 12 10	441 7 4	35 6 0	—	1,611 8 11	
Total, . . .	178 17 6	754 3 7½	14,822 14 8	4,463 9 10	—	55,136 1 8	

See note A on

Year ended 31st March, 1904, in connection with the Farms
Asylums—continued.

EXPENDITURE						ASYLUMS.
Value of Stock on 1st April, 1903.	Value of Produce on 1st April, 1903.	Rent.	Paid Labour.	Manures.		
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
638 2 0	131 12 0	114 5 0	99 13 10	3 7 6		Antrim.
67 13 0	127 3 4	35 0 0	56 5 9	2 2 0		Armagh.
585 16 0	92 10 0	211 9 8	183 2 1	0 14 0		Ballinasloe.
67 0 0	59 18 6	30 10 0	89 17 4	4 2 9		Bedford.
1,024 0 0	371 0 0	160 10 0	163 14 0	2 18 3		Do. (Pardysburn Estate).
390 16 0	117 16 0	34 1 9	99 14 6	72 11 0		Carlow.
77 19 9	519 3 5	80 0 0	180 19 9	26 3 1		Castlebar.
108 10 0	59 16 0	30 0 0	144 4 0	12 19 2		Clonmel.
1,005 0 0	73 15 0	303 10 4	315 2 5	36 5 10		Cork.
1,101 4 1	335 19 11	190 2 1	215 9 9	129 7 9		Downpatrick.
361 10 0	669 5 9	75 0 0	137 18 4	18 12 6		Ennis.
239 18 0	111 5 0	96 1 10	76 15 0	95 9 0		Enniscorthy.
192 8 8	75 15 6	63 10 0	95 6 6	13 16 6		Kilkenny.
302 6 0	270 13 9	91 18 6	190 6 11	73 15 0		Killarney.
577 4 0	68 0 0	244 9 10	189 2 6	71 14 14		Lettickenny.
442 14 0	173 12 0	193 1 6	171 6 0	47 9 2		Limerick.
342 0 9	234 15 0	418 5 0	241 14 8	95 8 2		Londonderry.
267 18 0	63 0 0	83 0 0	80 2 3	26 4 3		Maryborough.
656 16 0	53 1 6	214 10 0	173 0 0	—		Monaghan.
2,561 8 0	307 0 0	385 7 6	692 15 1	12 13 0		Mullingar.
341 0 0	130 14 6	85 12 1	260 13 10	31 17 3		Omagh.
259 10 0	67 0 0	60 0 0	126 15 5	34 9 0		Richmond.
1,534 2 6	246 10 0	200 0 0	545 10 5	38 9 2		Do. (Portrane Estate.)
780 2 0	244 3 5	147 1 8	143 0 0	68 12 6		Siligo.
473 2 4	132 9 2	80 0 0	155 15 0	11 17 0		Waterford.
14,015 15 7	4,511 16 11	3,586 6 11	4,744 8 3	921 15 14		Total.

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the
attached to the

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	Pigs.	Other Live Stock.	
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, ...	17 6 2	79 12 7	59 10 8	74 10 0	
Armagh, ...	2 19 4	25 1 3	70 14 0	—	
Ballinasloe, ...	14 1 2	31 11 8	199 3 6	47 8 0	
Belfast, ...	2 8 9	17 10 0	53 5 0	42 0 0	
Do. (Purdysburn Estate),	93 18 2	149 17 11	38 19 0	367 10 0	
Carlow, ...	15 9 7	63 1 0	76 15 6	92 15 0	
Castlebar, ...	24 1 5½	71 12 4	205 18 6	—	
Clonmel, ...	50 7 0	43 15 6	72 10 8	212 1 3	
Cork, ...	19 6 3	73 1 7	79 16 1	—	
Downpatrick, ...	92 19 6	75 18 10	106 6 0	458 13 1	
Ennis, ...	39 6 5	72 1 8	67 5 0	369 12 0	
Enniscorthy, ...	32 6 2	42 3 7	90 17 0	20 0 6	
Kilkenny, ...	5 13 6	39 9 1	119 0 8	—	
Killarney, ...	24 9 3	49 8 10	—	—	
Lettickenny, ...	67 15 11	87 17 11	0 15 0	101 17 6	
Limerick, ...	18 12 10	50 7 8	—	26 12 8	
Londonderry, ...	56 16 4	52 17 0	80 7 6	145 12 6	
Maryborough, ...	32 15 6	62 17 3	45 11 8	—	
Monaghan, ...	15 9 0	45 7 3	205 11 4	111 8 10	
Mullingar, ...	81 5 3	39 3 0	0 5 1	918 16 0	
Omagh, ...	13 5 5	73 6 11	141 9 0	172 13 0	
Richmond, ...	23 2 7	7 7 6	—	—	
Do. (Portrane Estate),	125 4 8	132 18 10	268 9 6	1,392 3 0	
Sligo, ...	27 1 1	49 9 10	49 14 6	99 11 0	
Waterford, ...	14 12 4	68 10 1	135 15 6	—	
Total, ...	968 3 7½	1,426 9 7	2,271 8 2	4,286 3 10	

NOTE.—See note A.

Year ended 31st March, 1904, in connection with the Farms
District Asylums—continued.

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EXPENDITURE.				ASYLUMS.
Fodder and Feeding Stuff.	Miscellaneous.	Profit.	TOTAL.	
3L.	3S.	3S.	3L.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
386 16 10	6 3 4	1,008 6 7	2,661 11 6	Antrim.
9 18 0	7 2 3	469 4 5	861 3 4	Armagh.
130 19 10	0 2 6	703 3 8	2,200 2 1	Ballinasloe.
—	—	143 2 10	490 13 2	Belfast.
323 2 6	—	931 14 9	3,532 4 6	Do. (Furdysburn Estate).
234 4 10	33 18 3	555 16 0	1,735 17 10	Carlow.
19 1 9	9 12 2½	365 4 4	1,301 18 7	Caslebar.
43 7 9	1 1 0	363 19 1	1,142 11 3	Clonmel.
157 4 6	24 10 8	604 13 10	2,538 13 6	Cork.
270 1 6	79 15 7	741 12 0	3,350 1 0	Downpatrick.
349 1 6	7 17 0	114 3 2	2,272 13 4	Ennis.
15 12 2	26 9 3	338 11 11	1,203 3 11	Ennisceothy.
17 12 11	4 6 11	355 4 7	398 6 8	Kilkenny.
76 9 6	3 13 11	72 2 8	1,155 2 4	Killarney.
83 2 5½	49 3 3	793 15 9	2,234 16 2	Letterkenney.
104 11 6	6 1 2	453 6 9	1,788 15 5	Limerick.
133 5 8	22 8 3	88 1 2	1,633 12 0	Londonderry.
31 6 4	3 17 3	303 16 4	910 8 8	Maryborough.
6 13 2	12 15 2	431 1 9	1,928 11 2	Monaghan.
786 15 4	34 6 11	940 13 9	6,593 3 11	Mullingar.
76 17 4	6 14 10	655 3 5	2,001 7 9	Omagh.
30 13 4	0 19 0	225 4 0	836 3 10	Richmond.
612 9 0	135 18 2	1,132 5 7	6,387 0 10	Do. (Portrane Estate).
44 4 8	6 3 0	560 16 4	2,179 19 10	Sligo.
161 12 0	13 12 6	318 19 0	1,541 3 11	Waterford.
4,192 3 2½	490 18 9½	12,626 7 8	55,133 1 6	Total.

on pages 34 and 35.

TABLE XXI.—Showing the total amount levied off the Counties and County Boroughs comprised in the respective Districts, to meet all Lunacy charges, including the cost of maintenance of the Patients in the District and Auxiliary Asylums, and the repayments in respect of Loans for Buildings, Purchase of Land, &c., during the Year ending 31st March, 1904, together with the Estimated Rate per £1 which such charges represent on the Rateable Property in each Lunacy District.

ASYLUM.	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in each Asylum District.	Total Amount levied for Lunacy Purposes during the Year 1903-4.	Estimated Payments on the Rateable Property in the District.
		£ s. d.	Pence.
Antrim, ...	Antrim, ...	11,556 12 6	8'9
Armagh, ...	Armagh, ...	5,297 0 2	3'0
Ballinasloe, ...	Galway and Roscommon, ...	25,127 13 10	8'1
Belfast, ...	Belfast County Borough, ...	18,006 15 10	3'8
Carlow, ...	Carlow, ...	6,264 10 10	3'0
	Kildare, ...		
Castletbar, ...	Mayo, ...	9,601 17 6	7'1
Clonmel, ...	Tipperary, North and South	11,160 5 10	3'9
	Hidings, ...		
Cork, ...	Cork County and County	38,494 0 1	7'2
	Borough, ...		
Downpatrick, ...	Down, ...	12,523 13 2	3'8
Ennis, ...	Clare, ...	5,304 14 3	3'9
Enniscorthy, ...	Wexford, ...	9,631 7 0	5'9
Kilkenny, ...	Kilkenny, ...	7,715 11 10	5'1
Killarney, ...	Kerry, ...	9,666 13 4	7'7
Letterkenny, ...	Donegal, ...	11,368 0 4	8'8
Limerick, ...	Limerick Co. and Co. Borough, ...	10,655 0 10	4'7
Londonderry, ...	Londonderry Co. & Co. Borough, ...	9,129 12 3	5'2
Maryborough, ...	King's and Queen's, ...	6,020 13 4	2'9
Monaghan	Monaghan, ...	15,202 4 4	6'8
	Carra, ...		
Mullingar, ...	Longford, ...	20,764 4 6	4'8
	Meath, ...		
	Westmeath, ...		
Omagh, ...	Formanagh, ...	12,003 2 11	4'1
	Tyrone, ...		
	Dublin Co. and Co. Borough, ...		
Richmond and Portrane, ...	Wicklow, ...	76,307 0 9	7'6
	Louth, ...		
Sligo, ...	Lestrim, ...	12,704 6 4	9'3
	Sligo, ...		
Waterford, ...	Waterford Co. & Co. Borough, ...	9,518 2 1	7'5
	Total, Ireland, ...	350,460 9 10	5'6

NOTE.—The above are the sums paid out of Local Rates during the year, the actual expenditure in each case being shown in Table XVIII. The latter is partly met by the Imperial Capitalisation Grant and payments for Criminal Lunatics, as well as by Contributions on behalf of Paying Patients and other Miscellaneous Receipts, the balance of the cost being paid out of Local Rates. The sum required to be levied in any year depends, therefore, on the amount of the Grant and other Receipts, as well as on the balance in hand or deficit, as the case may be, at the beginning of the year.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, during the Year 1903.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1902, ...				149	20	169
Admitted during the year 1903, ...				14	2	16
Total number under treatment during year, ...				163	22	185
Discharged during the year—						
	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered, ...	8	2	6			
Relieved, ...	22	—	22			
Not Improved, ...	—	—	—			
Not Insane, ...	2	—	2			
				26	2	30
Deaths during the year—						
From Natural Causes, ...	2	—	2			
From Accidental Causes, ...	—	—	—			
By Suicide, ...	—	—	—			
				2	—	2
Escapes during the year, ...				—	—	—
Total discharges, deaths, and escapes during year, ...				28	2	32
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1903, ...				153	20	168
Daily average number of patients in Asylum during 1903, ...				149·3	19·8	160·1
Percentage of deaths on daily average number of Patients, ...				1·4	—	1·2

TABLE II.—Showing the Crimes of the Patients who were Admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1903, and also of those Remaining on the 31st December, 1903; together with the Period at which Insanity was recognised.

CRIME.	ADMISSIONS.												REMAINING.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Period at which Insanity was recognised.												Period at which Insanity was recognised.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Found Insane on Arraignment and Incapable of Pleading.						Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but Insane.						Total Number admitted during the Year.						Found Insane on Arraignment and Incapable of Pleading.						Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but Insane.						Total Number remaining on 31st December, 1903.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.

TABLE III.—Showing the previous Mental History of the Patients who were admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1903.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Re-admissions, ...	3	—	3
First admission, but stated not to be the first attack of Insanity, ...	3	1	4
First attack, or no information on the subject, ...	8	1	9
Total, ...	14	2	16
Known to have actually attempted suicide or threatened to do so, ...	—	—	—
Regarded as being Suicidal, ...	1	—	1
Stated not to have attempted suicide, or no information on the subject, ...	13	2	15
Total, ...	14	2	16
Affected with Epilepsy or Epileptiform Convulsions, ...	—	—	—
Not so affected, ...	14	2	16
Total, ...	14	2	16

TABLE IV.—Showing the Form of Mental Disease in the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1903, and also in those remaining on the 31st December, 1903.

Form of Disease.	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1903.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania, ...	2	1	3	76	6	82
Melancholia, ...	2	1	3	12	11	23
Dementia, ...	2	—	2	16	—	16
Monomania, ...	—	—	—	2	—	2
General Paralysis, ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Idiocy, ...	1	—	1	11	1	12
Puerperal Insanity, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental affections complicated with Epilepsy, ...	—	—	—	3	1	4
Doubtful or not Insane, ...	7	—	7	12	1	13
Total, ...	14	2	16	135	20	155

TABLE V.—Showing the conditions under which Patients were discharged during the Year 1903.

Conditions of Discharge.	Number Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.
Remitted to Prisons, ...	3	1	4
Liberated or given up to care of Friends, ...	4	1	5
Transferred to District Asylums, ...	21	—	21
Total, ...	28	2	30

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1903, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1903.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.									Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December. 1903.		
				Recovered or not lost.			Relieved.			Not Improved.								
From 5 to 10 Years, .	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
" 10 to 15 " .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 15 to 20 " .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 20 to 30 " .	2	2	4	2	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	26	5	31
" 30 to 40 " .	5	—	5	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	5	43
" 40 to 50 " .	2	—	2	—	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	5	44
" 50 to 60 " .	4	—	4	2	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	3	18
" 60 to 70 " .	1	—	1	1	—	1	6	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	12	—	12
" 70 to 80 " .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
" 80 to 90 " .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 90 and upwards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unascertained, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Total, .	14	2	16	6	2	8	23	—	22	—	—	—	2	—	2	133	20	153

Males. Females.

Average age at death, ... 45 —

TABLE VII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients who were admitted during the Year 1903, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1903.

—	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1903.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Well Educated, ...	1	—	1	2	—	2
Can Read and Write well, ...	—	—	—	19	—	19
“ Indifferently, ...	11	2	13	54	4	58
Can Read only, ...	—	—	—	—	3	3
Cannot Read or Write, ...	—	—	—	16	7	23
Unascertained, ...	2	—	2	35	2	37
Total, ...	14	2	16	123	20	143

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1903, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1903.

—	Admissions.			Discharges.									Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1903.		
				Recovered or not Insane.			Relieved.			Not Improved.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	8	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	9	47
Single, .	10	2	12	4	1	5	17	—	17	—	—	—	2	—	2	42	10	52
Widowed,	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Not ascertained,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	1	40
Total,	14	2	16	6	2	8	22	—	22	—	—	—	2	—	2	123	20	143

TABLE IX.—Showing the Previous Occupation of Patients remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1903.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculturists, ...	66	—	66
Domestic Servants, ...	—	12	12
Masons, Bricklayers, and Slaters, ...	—	—	2
Member of Religious Community, ...	1	—	1
Handicrafts, ...	4	—	4
Pensioner Soldier, ...	1	—	1
Police, ...	3	—	3
Publicans, ...	2	—	2
Sailor, ...	1	—	1
Shoemakers, ...	3	—	3
Shopkeepers, ...	3	1	4
Smiths and Workers in Metals, ...	3	—	3
Student and Teacher, ...	1	—	1
Tailors and Seamstresses, ...	4	1	5
Vetuiniers, ...	3	—	3
Various other employments, ...	6	1	7
No Occupation, ...	2	—	2
Unascertained, ...	26	4	30
Total, ...	133	20	153

TABLE X.—Showing the causes of the Deaths in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1903.

Initials.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Cause of Death.
P. W. . . .	1	—	24	Typhoid fever Jaundice.
M. G. . . .	1	—	60	
Total, . .	2	—	—	

TABLE XI.—Showing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed and unemployed during the Year 1903.

Patients Employed.			Patients Unemployed.		
How Employed.*	Average Numbers.		Causes.	Average Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards.	28	3	Refusing to Work.	31	1
As Storekeeper, . . .	1	—	Unemployed because of— (a.) mental condition. (b.) bodily condition.		
As garden or field labourers	44	—		9	2
In the kitchen, . . .	11	—		12	1
In the laundry, . . .	2	8			
As Shoemakers, . . .	3	—			
As Stoker, . . .	1	—			
As Tailors, . . .	2	—			
As Needlework, . . .	1	4			
As Upholsterers, . . .	2	1			
Miscellaneous, . . .	3	—			
Total employed, . .	68	16	Total unemployed,	52	4

TABLE XII.—Showing the Average Number of Patients attending Divine Service, taking Exercise daily, and attending Entertainments during the Year 1903.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attending Roman Catholic Service, ...	62	8	69
“ Protestant Episcopal Service, ...	8	2	10
“ Presbyterian Service, ...	8	2	10
Total, ...	79	10	89
Taking Exercise—Confined to Airing Courts, ...	27	6	33
“ In outer Airing Courts, ...	112	14	127
Total, ...	140	20	160
Attending Associated Entertainments, ...	118	14	132

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Receipts and Expenditure on behalf of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum for the Year ended 31st March, 1904.

Males. Females. Total.			Daily Average Number of { Attendants, 27 40 } during the financial year 1903-1904. { Patients, 134 38 29 03 168 86 }	
Receipts.		Expenditure.		Yearly Average Cost per Patient in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure is classified.
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount of Parliamentary Vote.		By Salaries and Wages, ...	2,604 5 11	22 19 7
" Casual Receipts, as follows:—		" Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants, . .	2,219 7 1	16 1 3
Sale of Offal and Old Stores,	£ s. d.	" Clothing for Patients, ...	432 14 5	3 13 11
Farm and Garden Produce,	16 19 10	" Uniform for Attendants and Servants, ...	41 1 3	0 5 8
	£16 4 0	" Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c., ...	53 17 9	0 6 10
		" Vacant and Conveyance of Patients, ...	31 19 7	0 4 1
		" Allowances to Patients, ...	50 9 6	0 11 6
		" Incidental Expenses, ...	315 18 1	2 0 3
		" Outlay on Farm and Garden, ...	7,079 6 0	45 2 8*
		Total Expenditure, ...	16 12 10	
		" Extra Receipts paid over to H.M. Excise-quar,	0 18 0	
		" Balance to be surrendered, ...	7,086 16 10	
Total.	7,086 16 10	Total.		

* Yearly Average Cost per Patient, less proportion borne by Casual Receipts, £11 14s. 8d.

TABLE XIV.—Account of the Sum Expended, compared with the Sum Granted by Parliament for the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum in the Year ended 31st March, 1904, showing a Surplus or Deficit upon each sub-head of the Vote.

Service.	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than granted.	More than granted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages, ...	3,492 0 0	3,604 5 11	-	112 5 11
Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants, ...	*2,375 0 0	2,519 7 1	88 12 11	-
Clothing for Patients and Uniform Clothing, ...	439 0 0	422 14 5	16 5 7	-
Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c., ...	45 0 0	41 1 3	3 18 9	-
Escort and Conveyance of Patients, .	40 0 0	53 17 2	-	13 17 2
Allowances to Patients, . . .	50 0 0	31 19 7	18 0 3	-
Incidental Expenses, ...	120 0 0	90 2 6	29 17 6	-
* Transferred from balance on Farm and Garden Account as an appropriation in aid of Grant in respect of Victualling Patients and Rations for Attendants, .	6,564 0 0			
	200 0 0			
Total, ...	6,764 0 0	6,763 7 11	0 12 1	-

TABLE XV.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND WAGES, showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Servants of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, for the Year ended 31st March, 1904.

No. actually employed.	Description of Office.	Salary of Office.			Allowances.	Valued at
		Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	Resident Physician and Governor.	930 0 0	50 0 0	700 0 0	House and garden.	316 13 4
1	Assistant Resident Medical Officer.	300 0 0	50 0 0	350 0 0	Apartment and attendance.	50 0 0
1	Visiting Physician.	—	—	175 0 0	—	—
3	Chaplains.	—	—	{ 30 0 0 } { 20 0 0 } { 25 0 0 }	—	—
1	Clerk and Storekeeper.	150 0 0	10 0 0	200 0 0	For house.	30 0 0
1	Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper.	90 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 0	For house.	15 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Male).	90 0 0	5 10 0	110 0 0	House and uniform.	21 10 0
1	Fitter.	80 0 0	5 10 0	80 0 0	Rations and quarters.	35 0 0
4	Charge Attendants (Male), (a).	82 0 0	1 10 0	55 0 0	Rations, uniform, and quarters.	40 0 0
12	Attendants (Male), (b).	42 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	Do.	40 0 0
10	Assistant Attendants (Male).	35 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	Do.	40 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Female).	40 0 0	5 0 0	55 0 0	Do.	27 0 0
3	Charge Attendants (Female), (c).	30 0 0	1 0 0	35 0 0	Do.	25 0 0
9	Attendants (Female), (d).	18 0 0	1 0 0	23 0 0	Do.	25 0 0
1	Farmyard Man.	—	—	3s. 6d. per day.	—	—
1	Boy Messenger.	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Including one Night Attendant, receiving an allowance of 23s in lieu of rations, and 2s in lieu of quarters.

(b) Including Socker, Tailor, Shoemaker, Cook, Assistant Night Attendant, Gardener, and Gatekeeper; the Assistant Night Attendant receiving 29 in lieu of quarters; the Socker receiving 24s each in lieu of rations; the Shoemaker receiving 24s for night duty; the Assistant Night Attendant receiving 29 in lieu of quarters; and the Tailor, Shoemaker, and Gardener receiving an allowance of 25 each in respect of their supervision of Patients at work.

(c) Including one Laundry.

(d) Including two Assistant Landresses, one Hall Maid, and Female Night Attendant.

The married Attendants with not less than seven years' service, and all married Tradesmen Attendants, who are not provided with quarters for their families, receive an allowance at the rate of 3s. 6d. per week in lieu thereof.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

MEMORANDUM OF INSPECTION ON THE 1ST DECEMBER, 1903.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM
(DUNDRUM).Inspected on
1st Dec.,
1903.

Statistics.

Admissions.

The last report on this asylum was dated the 14th November, 1902. Since then seventeen men and three women have been admitted; twenty-nine men and two women have been discharged; and three men have died—leaving at the present date 152 (132 men and 20 women) under detention.

The following return shows the classification of the sentences of those admitted:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acquitted on the ground of insanity, .	1	—	1
Found insane on arraignment and incapable of pleading, ...	11	2	13
Certified insane after conviction, . .	5	1	6
Total, ...	17	3	20

Discharges.

The discharges were disposed of as follows:—Two men and one woman were conditionally discharged to the care of their friends; two men were absolutely discharged; three men and one woman were sent back to prison; and twenty-two men were transferred to the asylums of their respective districts. Two of the latter were removed on expiration of sentence, under the provisions of section 12 of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, and twenty were patients detained during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant.

Deaths.
Zymotic
disease.

Three deaths are recorded. Two of them resulted from Typhoid Fever, but these were the only cases of that disease which occurred. The other death was due to Jaundice.

No casualties.

There has been no other outbreak of zymotic disease, nor was any serious casualty reported—a result which does much credit to the staff, having regard to the dangerous characteristics of the patients in the institution.

Health.

The general health is at present good; only one patient is confined to bed in consequence of a minor ailment.

Seclusion.

Five patients were found in seclusion; two of these are constantly kept apart from the others, and exercise in separate yards, owing to their dangerous propensities.

During the period since last inspection sixty men and eleven women have been secluded; the men on 1,983 occasions for a total duration of 17,095 hours; the women on 175 occasions for 1,501 hours in all.

No restraint
Escape.

Mechanical restraint has not been resorted to.

One patient—a convict from Maryborough Prison—who was at work in the tailor's shop, effected his escape by unfastening the guards over the window, thus getting on the roof of the building, and from there over the boundary wall. He was not re-taken for a considerable time.

The clothing and general appearance of the inmates were satisfactory. Their behaviour was wonderfully quiet and orderly.

Industrial employment, which is encouraged by a money payment in proportion to the value of the work done, occupies the time of a large percentage of both men and women. Exclusive of those only employed in the wards, 52 per cent. of the men and 65 per cent. of the women find something to do. Forty men work on the farm; two in the tailor's shop, and four in the shoemaker's shop, whilst eight women wash in the laundry.

A great deal of papering and painting has been carried out during the past year, and the house looks much cleaner and brighter in consequence.

Electric clocks are now provided in lieu of the old recording clocks and are found most reliable in testing the efficiency of the night staff.

The following matters still require attention:—

- (1.) The floors of the singlerooms in the rear of the asylum are worn out, and cannot be kept properly clean; they require to be re-laid.
- (2.) The nurses' diningroom requires to be enlarged.
- (3.) The water closet cistern and pipes require to be boxed in, as a precaution against suicide.
- (4.) A Radiator is required in the Sorting-room.
- (5.) Tablecloths have not yet been supplied.

The subordinate staff is numerically unchanged, and consists of twenty-six males and twelve females. These numbers, however, include the stoker, tailor, shoemaker, cook, gardener, gate-keeper, hall maid, night attendants, and laundresses.

Nearly all the staff, both males and females, can count several years' service. An improvement in their position has been made by a grant of a weekly lodging allowance to married male attendants.

All the male patients who can be trusted, and are physically able, are allowed to take part in outdoor games, such as cricket and football. Indoors, a billiard and bagatelle table are provided, and there appears to be an ample supply of books and newspapers for the wards.

Sixty-three men and six women were present at Mass on last Sunday; ten men and two women attended the Protestant Episcopalian Service; and ten men and one woman the Presbyterian Services. The Chaplains are constant in their attendance.

The books and registers, including the Case-book, are carefully kept, and reflect credit on the responsible officers.

1st December, 1903,

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM
(DUNDALK).
—
Clothing,
condition, and
conduct.
Employment.

Condition of
building.

Electric
recording
clocks.

Matters
requiring
attention.

Amusements.

Religious
ministration

Records.

**CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM
(DUNDRUM).** **REPORT of the RESIDENT PHYSICIAN and GOVERNOR of the CENTRAL
CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, for the Year 1903, and
the Financial Year, 1903-4.**

The Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum,
Dundrum, Co. Dublin.

14th April, 1904.

Governor's report.	GENTLEMEN.—I have the honour to submit my thirteenth Annual Report, together with the usual statistical tables for the year 1903, the financial tables for the year ended 31st March, 1904, and the notes on the cases admitted.
Admissions.	The admissions were sixteen in number—fourteen males and two females—a decrease of two as compared with the preceding year.
Average number resident	The average number resident was 160·1 as against 167·6 and 164·44 the figures for the two preceding years.
Total number under treatment.	The total number under treatment was 185. The number last year was 188.
Discharges.	The discharges were very numerous. Three men and two women were discharged recovered, three men were discharged not insane, and twenty-two men were discharged relieved, making a total of thirty discharges, which is far beyond the average.
Reduction of numbers.	It is no doubt desirable from some points of view to reduce the numbers here, but it must be remembered that the discharged patients are always quiet and industrious, so that the proportion of dangerous cases becomes increased.
Deaths.	There were two deaths, both males, and both from natural causes. An inquest was held in each case.
No suicide or serious casualty.	I am glad to be able to report for the eleventh year in succession that no suicide or serious casualty occurred during the year.
One escape.	A convict made his escape from the tailor's shop during the absence of the attendant-in-charge. The shoemaker-attendant who was sitting within a few feet heard nothing. The window through which the escape was effected had been previously condemned by me as insecure.
Insecure workshops.	Structural alterations have been made which render the recurrence of a similar accident practically impossible.
Health.	The general health of the patients and staff was good, but there were many cases of severe influenza.
Average cost per caput.	The average cost per caput was £41 14s. 8d., against £47 4s. 5d., the average cost for the five years 1885-89.
Increase due to general rise of salaries and wages.	This is an increase on the amount for 1902-3 of over £3 per caput, which is due almost entirely to a general rise of salaries and wages.
The assistant physician.	Mr. Thomas Considine, F.R.C.S.I., received a substantial increase. His salary of £200 was raised to £300, rising by £20 annually to £350, his emoluments valued at £50 remaining the same. It is a most pleasant duty to report that such a deserving Officer has received the reward to which his services fully entitled him.
Lodging allowances.	I am glad to state that the married attendants with not less than seven years' service have been granted a lodging allowance of 3s. 6d. per week.

The amusements have been carried out on the usual scale, and the benefit to the patients of these breaks in their necessarily monotonous lives is simply incalculable.

A female attendant resigned on her marriage, and received a gratuity of £35. The Treasury regulations on this subject have a great influence in attracting suitable candidates. One female attendant resigned for personal reasons. Two tradesmen-attendants and one assistant attendant were dismissed.

The general conduct of the rest of the staff was excellent, and they performed their increasingly difficult duties to my satisfaction.

The farm and garden accounts show a good profit, which is, however, below the average for the past twelve years. The loss is due partly to unavoidable increase in expenditure, and partly to a diminution in receipts owing to bad crops and low prices.

During the year the workshops were made secure and most of the wards painted. Three day-rooms were cemented.

The Assistant and Consulting Physicians have rendered me valuable assistance in the discharge of my duties, and the Clerical and Store Departments have been ably managed by Mr. J. G. Squires and Mr. Eugene Stewart.

In conclusion, I must again thank you for your continued support and valued appreciation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE REVINGTON, M.D.,

Resident Physician and Governor.

To the Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM

(DUNDRUM).

Amusements.

Subordinate
staff.

Changes.

Conduct.

Farm.

New works.

Medical and
clerical staff.

APPENDIX C.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE INSANETABLE I.—Showing the number of Patients remaining in the
Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st
December of each year from 1880 to 1903, inclusive.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880, ...	236	386	622
1881, ...	238	397	635
1882, ...	254	396	650
1883, ...	247	389	636
1884, ...	244	395	639
1885, ...	243	389	632
1886, ...	233	369	602
1887, ...	239	386	625
1888, ...	240	361	601
1889, ...	259	372	631
1890, ...	253	368	621
1891, ...	266	366	632
1892, ...	275	369	644
1893, ...	281	361	642
1894, ...	293	358	646
1895, ...	305	358	663
1896, ...	318	358	676
1897, ...	325	366	691
1898, ...	327	387	714
1899, ...	318	381	699
1900, ...	325	384	709
1901, ...	328	409	732
1902, ...	335	410	745
1903, ...	341	432	773

TABLE II.—Showing the Number for which Licensed, and also the Total Number of Patients under Treatment in each Private Asylum and Institution for the Insane during the year 1903, together with the Number Remaining at the close thereof.

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	Number for which Licensed.			Total Number under Treatment during 1903.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1903.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh, .	18	22	40	20	28	48	13	21	34
*Ballyedmond, Co. Down, .	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belmont Park, Co. Kilkenny, .	50	-	50	52	-	52	40	-	40
Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	18	29	42	11	21	32
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin, . .	-	10	10	-	7	7	-	5	5
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	30	26	56	16	23	39	13	18	31
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, .	26	-	26	25	-	25	19	-	19
Hartfield House, Dublin, .	40	-	40	35	-	35	25	-	25
Highfield House, Co. Dublin, .	-	20	20	-	14	14	-	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork, . . .	30	35	65	33	48	81	17	35	52
House of St. John of God, Co. Dublin.	100	-	100	111	-	111	90	-	90
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, and St. Edmundsbury, Lucan.	-	-	-	50	100	150	33	85	118
St. Vincent's Institution, Co. Dublin.	-	-	-	-	137	137	-	117	117
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin.	Imbecile Department,			65	47	112	56	43	99
	Private Asylum, .			30	55	85	24	46	70
Vervills, Clontarf, Dublin, .	-	38	38	-	39	39	-	25	25
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin, .	-	10	10	-	5	5	-	4	4
Total, ...				450	532	982	341	432	773

* Licence granted on 24th March, 1902, and expired on 24th April 1903, but was not renewed.

TABLE III.—Showing for each of the Private Lunatic Asylums Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, during

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.								
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Number Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh, . . .	5	9	14	-	1	1	5	10	15	3	4	7	2	2	4	-	-	-
*Ballyedmond, Co. Down, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belmont Park, Co. Kilkenny, . . .	7	-	7	1	-	1	8	-	8	4	-	4	8	-	6	-	-	-
Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin, . .	3	4	7	-	3	3	3	7	10	-	5	5	1	1	2	1	-	1
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin, ...	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin, ...	3	2	5	1	3	4	4	5	9	1	2	3	2	3	5	-	-	-
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, . . .	5	-	5	1	-	1	6	-	6	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hartfield House, Dublin, ...	8	-	8	3	-	3	11	-	11	4	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-
Highfield House, Co. Dublin, ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lindville, Co. Cork, ...	16	17	33	1	4	5	17	21	38	9	7	16	4	1	5	3	3	6
House of St. John of God, Co. Dublin, .	20	-	20	10	-	10	30	-	30	12	-	12	-	-	-	6	-	6
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, and St. Edmundsbury, Leam.	12	19	31	1	4	5	13	23	36	5	6	11	4	4	8	-	-	-
St. Vincent's Institution, Co. Dublin, .	-	15	15	-	3	3	-	18	18	-	13	13	-	3	3	-	1	1
Stewart Institution (Imbecile Department), Co. Dublin, ...	11	8	17	-	-	-	11	6	17	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	-	5
Stewart Institution (Private Asylum), Co. Dublin, ...	7	9	18	-	4	4	7	13	20	3	2	5	3	5	8	-	1	1
Verville, Clonsilla, Dublin, ...	-	11	11	-	2	2	-	13	13	-	7	7	-	5	5	-	1	1
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin, ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total, ...	97	97	194	18	25	43	115	122	237	44	49	93	26	25	51	18	7	25

* See footnote on page 55.

and Institutions for the Insane the Number of Admissions,
the Year ended 31st December, 1903.

Total Number Discharged.			DEATHS.									ESCAPES.			TOTAL DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND ESCAPES.			ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.
			From Natural Causes.			By Suicide.			Total Number Died.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
5	6	11	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	7	7	14	Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Ballyedmond, Co. Down.
10	-	10	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	12	-	12	Belmont Park, Co. Kilkenny.
2	6	8	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin.
3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.
4	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	6	Hampstead House, Co. Dublin.
6	-	6	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	10	-	10	Hartfield House, Dublin.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Highfield House, Co. Dublin.
16	11	27	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	16	13	29	Lindville, Co. Cork.
13	-	13	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	21	-	21	House of St. John of God, Co. Dublin.
9	10	19	3	5	13	-	-	-	3	5	13	-	-	-	17	15	32	St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, and St. Edmundsbury, Lucan.
-	17	17	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	20	20	St. Vincent's Institution, Co. Dublin.
7	1	8	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	9	4	13	Imbecile Depart- } Stewart In- ment. } stitution, Co. Private Asylum, } Dublin.
6	8	14	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	9	15	
-	13	13	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	Verville, Clontarf, Dublin.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin.
86	81	167	22	19	41	1	-	1	23	19	42	-	-	-	109	109	209	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1903.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL CAUSES —			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	4	29	33
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	6	8	14
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under above two heads), and overwork.	22	14	36
Religious excitement, ...	3	14	17
Love affairs (including seduction), ...	1	6	7
Fright and nervous shock, ...	4	8	12
PHYSICAL CAUSES:—			
Intemperance in drink, ...	54	15	69
" sexual, ...	2	—	2
Venereal disease, ...	3	1	4
Self-abuse (sexual), ...	2	1	3
Over-exertion, ...	1	—	1
Sunstroke, ...	9	1	10
Accident or injury, ...	8	—	8
Pregnancy, ...	—	2	2
Parturition and the puerperal state, ...	—	1	1
Lactation, ...	—	1	1
Uterine and Ovarian disorders, ...	—	5	5
Puberty, ...	—	4	4
Change of life, ...	—	10	10
Fevers, ...	4	2	6
Privation and starvation, ...	—	1	1
Old age, ...	11	17	28
Other bodily diseases or disorders, ...	7	19	26
Previous attacks, ...	11	20	31
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral).	45	74	119
Congenital defect ascertained, ...	85	46	131
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES, ...	9	7	16
UNKNOWN, ...	50	126	176
Total, ...	341	432	773

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1903; and also in the cases Remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st December, 1903.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.			Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st Dec., 1903.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile	{ With Epilepsy, .		4	3	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	15	6	21
	{ Without Epilepsy, .		13	3	16	—	—	—	—	4	4	64	37	101
Epilepsy acquired, ...			2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	7	6	13
General Paralysis, ...			6	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	5	4	—	4
Mania	{ Acute, ...		18	30	48	10	12	22	1	1	2	17	40	57
	{ Chronic, ...		4	5	9	—	—	—	—	2	2	32	100	132
	{ Recurrent, ...		2	12	14	4	9	13	—	2	2	17	48	65
	{ A Potu, ...		11	3	14	13	4	17	—	—	—	4	10	14
	{ Puerperal, ...		—	3	3	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	2
	{ Senile, ...		—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	7
Melancholia	{ Acute, ...		14	36	50	9	17	26	1	4	5	17	36	53
	{ Chronic, ...		6	3	9	2	2	4	1	1	2	31	35	66
	{ With Stupor, ...		3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	11
	{ Recurrent, ...		1	2	3	—	2	2	1	—	1	2	10	12
	{ Puerperal, ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Senile, ...		—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	4	5
Mesomania	{ Of Suspicion, Unseen Agency, &c., ...		5	1	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	14	15	29
	{ Of Pride, &c., ...		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	12
Other forms of Delusional Insanity, ...			13	8	21	5	1	6	1	1	2	29	19	48
Dementia	{ Primary, ...		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	21
	{ Secondary, ...		5	2	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	48	13	61
	{ Senile, ...		4	6	10	—	—	—	6	2	8	19	13	32
	{ Organic (i.e., from Tumours, Coarse Brain Disease, &c.), ...		2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	5
Total, ...			115	122	237	44	49	93	28	19	47	341	482	778

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1903.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years, ...	20	18	38
Over 15 to 20 years, ...	24	11	35
Over 20 to 30 years, ...	38	36	74
Over 30 to 40 years, ...	65	68	133
Over 40 to 50 years, ...	56	61	117
Over 50 to 60 years, ...	66	91	157
Over 60 to 70 years, ...	43	87	130
Over 70 to 80 years, ...	26	39	65
Over 80 years, ...	3	21	24
Total, ...	341	432	773

TABLE VII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1903.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married, ...	25	48	73
Single, ...	187	322	509
Widowers and Widows, ...	29	62	91
Unknown, ...	—	—	—
Total, ...	241	432	773

TABLE VIII.—Showing the previous Professions or Occupations of the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1903.

PREVIOUS PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Army, ...	8	—	8
Navy, ...	3	—	3
Church, ...	41	1	42
Law, ...	7	—	7
Medicine, ...	14	—	14
Students, ...	32	4	36
In Trade, ...	43	11	54
Farmers, ...	33	—	33
Other Occupations, ...	55	56	111
No Occupation, ...	105	360	465
Total, ...	341	432	773

APPENDIX D.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of LUNATICS and

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CO. ANTRIM.									
Antrim, ...	2	8	10	.	.	.	2	8	10
Ballycastle, ...	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Ballymena, ...	58	64	122	.	.	.	58	64	122
Ballymoney, ...	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Belfast, ...	50	37	87	.	.	.	50	37	87
Larne, ...	1	1	2	1	.	1	2	1	3
Lisburn, ...	7	17	24	.	.	.	7	17	24
CO. ARMAGH.									
Armagh, ...	10	14	24	.	1	1	10	15	25
Lurgan, ...	10	16	26	1	.	1	11	16	27
CO. CAVAN.									
Bellshorough, ...	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Bawnboy, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan, ...	4	8	12	2	3	5	6	11	17
Cootehill, ...	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
CO. DONEGAL.									
Ballyshannon, ...	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Donegal, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunfmlagh, ...	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Glenties, ...	3	10	13	.	.	.	3	10	13
Inishowen, ...	10	8	18	.	.	.	10	8	18
Letterkenny, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malford, ...	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Stranorlar, ...	3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6
CO. DUBLIN.									
Bonbridge, ...	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4
Downpatrick, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilken, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nowry, ...	10	20	30	.	.	.	10	20	30
Newtownards, ...	1	7	8	.	1	1	1	8	9
CO. FERMANAGH.									
Rathfriland, ...	2	7	9	.	1	1	2	8	10
Irvinestown, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisnaskea, ...	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
CO. LONDONDERRY.									
Coleraine, ...	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Lisnagade, ...	5	10	15	.	2	2	5	12	17
Londonderry, ...	4	2	6	.	.	.	4	2	6
Magherafelt, ...	3	8	11	.	.	.	3	8	11
CO. MONAGHAN.									
Carrickmacross, ...	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	5	5
Castleblinney, ...	6	8	14	.	.	.	6	8	14
Clones, ...	1	6	7	.	.	.	1	6	7
Monaghan, ...	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
CO. TIRONE.									
Castlederg, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clough, ...	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
Cockstown, ...	3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4
Dumagham, ...	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Omagh, ...	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Strabane, ...	5	12	17	.	.	.	5	12	17
Total, Ulster, ...	209	227	436	4	5	12	213	232	445

IMBECILES in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1903.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.												
CO. ANTRIM.												
3	5	8	1	.	1	4	5	9	5	13	19	Antrim.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	Ballycastle.
18	13	31	4	1	5	22	14	36	89	78	168	Ballymena.
2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	4	5	Ballymoney.
17	12	29	.	.	.	17	12	29	67	49	116	Belfast.
5	8	13	.	.	.	5	8	13	7	9	16	Larne.
3	4	7	3	6	9	6	10	16	13	27	40	Lisburn.
CO. ARMAGH.												
5	7	12	1	1	2	6	8	14	15	23	39	Armagh.
12	29	41	3	3	6	15	32	47	26	48	74	Lurgan.
CO. CAVAN.												
.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	4	4	Ballinabrough.
3	5	8	1	.	1	4	5	9	4	5	9	Bawnboy.
4	4	8	3	.	3	7	4	11	13	15	28	Cavan.
4	2	6	.	.	.	4	2	6	5	6	10	Coolhill.
CO. DONEGAL.												
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	Ballyshannon.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	Donegal.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	3	Dunfinaghy.
1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4	4	13	17	Glenties.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	12	10	22	Inishowen.
.	3	3	.	2	2	.	5	5	2	7	9	Lettorkenny.
2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	3	8	Millford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stranorlar.
CO. DOWD.												
3	7	10	1	.	1	4	7	11	4	11	15	Banbridge.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	Downpatrick.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	1	Kilkeel.
8	9	15	1	1	2	7	10	17	17	30	47	Newry.
5	4	9	.	.	.	5	4	9	5	12	18	Newtownards.
CO. FERMANAGH.												
5	5	10	.	.	.	5	5	10	7	13	20	Enniskillen.
7	3	10	.	.	.	7	3	10	7	3	10	Irvinestown.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	2	4	Lisnaskea.
CO. LONDONDERRY.												
1	1	2	.	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	6	Coleraine.
7	5	12	.	.	.	7	5	12	12	17	29	Lisnavea.
4	8	12	1	1	2	4	9	13	3	11	19	Londonderry.
5	3	8	.	1	1	5	4	9	9	12	21	Magherafelt.
CO. MONAGHAN.												
1	2	3	.	1	1	1	3	4	1	8	9	Carrickmacross.
4	4	8	2	1	3	6	5	11	12	13	25	Castleblayney.
1	3	4	1	.	1	2	3	5	3	9	12	Clones.
3	5	8	.	.	.	3	5	8	4	8	12	Monaghan.
CO. TYRONE.												
3	1	4	1	.	1	4	1	5	4	1	5	Castlederg.
4	4	8	2	1	3	5	5	11	6	3	14	Clogher.
5	5	10	.	.	.	5	5	10	8	1	9	Cookstown.
3	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5	4	2	6	Dungannon.
6	4	10	1	1	2	7	5	12	7	5	12	Omagh.
5	5	10	2	4	6	7	9	16	12	21	33	Strabane.
103	181	284	27	26	53	130	207	337	403	512	915	Total, Ulster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CO. CLARE.									
Ballyvaughan, ...	1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5
Corrofin, ...	2	2	4	1	.	1	3	2	5
Ennis, ...	25	30	55	2	4	6	27	34	61
Ennistymon, ...	7	7	14	.	2	2	9	9	18
Kiladysert, ...	11	6	16	.	.	.	11	6	16
Kilrush, ...	23	20	43	.	3	3	25	23	48
Scarriff, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tulla, ...	7	7	14	.	.	.	7	7	14
CO. CORK.									
Bandon, ...	5	4	9	.	.	.	5	4	9
Bantry, ...	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Castletown, ...	4	7	11	.	.	.	4	7	11
Clonakilly, ...	13	132	205	7	18	25	89	159	248
Cork, ...	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Dunmanway, ...	1	2	3	1	2	3	10	25	35
Fermoy, ...	9	21	30	.	.	.	9	21	30
Kanturk, ...	4	9	13	1	2	3	5	11	16
Kinsale, ...	13	15	28	1	2	3	19	17	36
Macroom, ...	4	2	6	.	.	.	4	2	6
Mallow, ...	4	4	8	.	1	1	4	5	9
Midleton, ...	2	8	10	.	.	.	2	8	10
Millstreet, ...	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Midwestown, ...	2	8	10	.	.	.	2	8	10
Skibbereen, ...	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Skull, ...	2	8	10	1	.	1	3	8	11
Youghal, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. KERRY.									
Caherevee, ...	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
Dingle, ...	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Kenmare, ...	1	1	2	.	2	2	1	4	5
Killarney, ...	5	12	17	.	.	.	5	12	17
Listowel, ...	4	9	13	.	2	2	4	11	15
Tralee, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. LIMERICK.									
Croom, ...	3	10	13	2	.	2	5	10	15
Kilmallock, ...	11	19	30	.	.	.	11	19	30
Limerick, ...	24	54	78	.	2	2	24	56	80
Newcastle, ...	3	7	10	.	.	.	3	7	10
Rothkeale, ...	6	5	11	.	1	1	6	6	12
CO. TIPPERARY.									
North Riding.									
Borrisokane, ...	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Donagh, ...	.	9	9	1	.	.	1	9	10
Boveros, ...	1	5	6	.	4	4	1	9	10
Thurles, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Riding.									
Carrick-on-Suir, ...	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Cashel, ...	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Clonmel, ...	4	5	9	2	2	4	6	7	13
Tipperary, ...	20	22	42	4	8	12	24	30	54
CO. WATERFORD.									
Dungarvan, ...	7	6	13	.	.	.	7	6	13
Kilmactobanna, ...	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
Lismore, ...	7	9	16	.	.	.	7	9	16
Waterford, ...	7	16	23	.	2	2	7	18	25
Total, Munster, ...	322	494	816	24	59	83	346	553	899

in Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1903—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
												CO. CLARE.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	3	6	9	Ballyvaughan.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	4	4	8	Corrofin.
22	14	36	3	1	4	25	15	40	37	36	71	Ennis.
2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5	13	8	21	Ennistymon.
4	8	12	.	.	.	4	8	12	29	31	60	Killadyser.
8	12	20	1	.	1	9	12	21	9	12	21	Kilrush.
4	3	7	2	.	2	6	3	9	13	10	23	Scurliff.
												Tulla.
												CO. COKE.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	5	5	10	Bandon.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	2	Bantry.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	3	6	Castletown.
3	2	5	1	3	4	4	5	9	8	12	20	Chonakilly.
6	21	27	5	.	5	11	21	32	51	171	242	Cork.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Dummanway.
10	5	15	2	2	4	12	7	19	13	0	22	Fermoy.
8	17	25	1	.	1	9	17	26	19	43	62	Kanturk.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	Kinsale.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	11	16	Murrough.
2	7	9	3	.	3	5	7	12	24	24	48	Mallow.
8	8	16	2	2	4	10	9	19	10	11	21	Mulleton.
9	1	10	.	2	2	9	3	12	13	8	21	Millicott.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	9	12	Mitchelstown.
2	8	10	.	.	.	2	8	10	2	8	10	Skibbereen.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	Skull.
5	3	8	.	.	.	5	3	8	.	11	16	Youghal.
												CO. KERRY.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	4	Caherciveen.
1	7	8	1	1	2	2	8	10	2	9	11	Dingle.
.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	Kenmare.
10	.	10	1	.	1	11	.	11	11	4	15	Killarney.
.	4	4	.	1	1	.	5	5	5	17	22	Listowel.
7	9	16	2	2	4	9	11	20	13	22	35	Trillick.
												CO. LIMERICK.
5	5	10	1	.	1	6	5	11	11	15	26	Croom.
3	3	6	3	.	3	6	.	6	17	19	36	Kilmallock.
23	3	26	4	.	4	27	3	30	51	59	110	Limerick.
4	3	7	1	1	2	5	4	9	8	11	19	Newcastle.
6	2	8	1	1	2	7	3	10	13	9	22	Rathkeale.
												CO. TIPPERARY.
.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4	2	5	7	North Endrag.
.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	11	13	Borrisokane.
1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4	2	3	5	Nenagh.
4	.	4	.	1	1	4	1	5	5	10	15	Roscrea.
												Thurles.
												CO. TIPPERARY.
6	12	18	2	1	3	8	13	21	9	14	23	South Endrag.
4	7	11	2	4	6	6	11	17	7	12	19	Carriek-on-Suir.
2	2	4	.	1	1	2	3	5	2	4	6	Cashel.
6	8	14	.	1	1	7	9	16	12	16	28	Clogheen.
5	4	9	.	.	.	5	4	9	29	34	63	Clonmel.
												Tipperary.
												CO. WATERFORD.
4	3	7	1	.	1	5	3	8	12	9	21	Dangravan.
3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6	4	5	9	Kilmacthomas.
1	5	6	.	.	.	1	5	6	8	16	24	Lismore.
25	34	59	3	5	8	28	39	67	36	57	93	Waterford.
220	244	464	43	29	72	263	273	536	609	826	1,435	Total, Munster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.									
CO. CARLOW.									
Carlow, ...	2	3	5	2	1	3	4	4	8
CO. DUBLIN.									
Balrothery, ...	4	6	10		1	1	4	7	11
Dublin, North, ...	44	90	134	5	21	26	49	111	160
Dublin, South, ...	48	126	183	3	9	12	51	134	185
Rathdown, ...	9	22	31	2		2	11	22	33
CO. KILDARE.									
Athy, ...	1	1	2				1	1	2
Colbridge, ...		4	4					4	4
Nans, ...		17	17					17	17
CO. KILKENNY.									
Callan, ...		3	3					3	3
Castlemoer, ...	2	2	4				2	2	4
Kilkenny, ...	8		8				8		8
Thomastown, ...	5	7	12				5	7	12
Uringford, ...	1	5	6				1	5	6
KING'S CO.									
Birr, ...	6	2	8		2	2	6	4	10
Edenderry, ...	8	6	14				8	6	14
Tullamore, ...	2	8	10		3	3	2	11	13
CO. LONGFORD.									
Ballymahon, ...		1	1					1	1
Granard, ...	2	3	5				2	3	5
Longford, ...		5	5					5	5
CO. LOUTH.									
Ardee, ...		1	1					1	1
Drogheda, ...	25	22	47	1	2	3	26	24	50
Dundalk, ...	4	13	17	1	3	4	5	16	21
CO. MEATH.									
Dunshaughlin, ...	1	4	5				1	4	5
Kells, ...	5	6	11	3	1	4	8	7	15
Navan, ...	3	7	10				3	7	10
Oldcastle, ...		2	2					2	2
Trim, ...	3	6	9		1	1	3	7	10
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abbeyleix, ...	2	1	3				2	1	3
Mountmellick, ...	1		1				1		1
CO. WESTMEATH.									
Athlone, ...									
Delvin, ...	3	8	11				3	8	11
Mullingar, ...									
CO. WEXFORD.									
Ennisceorthy, ...	1	5	6				1	5	6
Oorey, ...		8			3	3		11	11
New Ross, ...			13		8	11		19	27
Wexford, ...	5	11	16	3			8		
CO. WICKLOW.									
Ballinglass, ...	1	8	9	2		2	3	8	11
Rathdrum, ...	9	12	21				9	12	21
Shillelagh, ...		3	3		1	1		4	4
Total, Leinster, ...	265	437	642	22	56	78	287	493	720

Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1903—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.	
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.							
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.													
CO. CARLOW.													
7	10	17	1	8	9	8	18	26	12	22	34	Carlow.	
CO. DUBLIN.													
4	2	6	1	1	2	4	3	7	4	7	11	Balrothery.	
12	7	19	2	3	5	14	10	24	53	114	167	Dublin, North.	
			1		1	1		1	65	154	219	Dublin, South.	
									12	22	34	Rathdown.	
CO. KILDARE.													
6	2	8	1		1	7	2	9	8	3	11	Athy.	
9		9				9		9	9	4	13	Colbridge.	
										17	20	Nass.	
CO. KILKENNY.													
10	10	20		1	1	10	11	21	10	14	24	Callan.	
2	3	5				2	3	5	4	5	9	Castlecomer.	
8	27	35	3		3	11	27	38	19	27	46	Kilkenny.	
1	1	2				1	1	2	6	8	14	Thomastown.	
1		1		1	1	1	1	2	2	6	8	Uxlingford.	
KING'S CO.													
1	1	2				1	1	2	7	8	15	Birr.	
1	2	3				1	2	3	4	8	12	Edenderry.	
3	10	13				3	10	13	5	23	28	Tullamore.	
CO. LONGFORD.													
2	4	6		1	1	2	5	7	2	8	10	Ballymahon.	
2	1	3				2	1	3	4	4	8	Granard.	
4		4		1	1	4	1	5	4	5	9	Longford.	
CO. LOUTH.													
4	8	12	3		3	7	8	15	7	9	16	Ardee.	
12	6	18				12	6	18	32	30	62	Drogheda.	
3	16	19	1	6	7	4	22	26	9	32	41	Dundalk.	
CO. MEATH.													
2	2	4				2	2	4	3	6	9	Dunshaughlin.	
2	6	8		1	1	2	6	8	10	13	23	Kells.	
2	8	10				2	8	10	11	15	26	Navan.	
3	1	4				3	1	4	3	3	6	Oldcastle.	
5	7	12				5	7	12	8	14	22	Trim.	
QUEEN'S CO.													
1	5	6		2	2	1	7	8	3	8	11	Abbeyleix.	
13	15	28	1	3	4	14	18	32	15	18	33	Mountmellick.	
CO. WESTMEATH.													
2		2				2		2	5	3	8	Athlone.	
3	7	10	1		1	4	7	11	4	7	11	Delvin.	
												Mullingar.	
CO. WEXFORD.													
7	21	28		4	4	7	25	32	8	30	38	Enniscorthy.	
7	4	11				7	4	11	7	4	11	Gorey.	
14	10	24		2	2	14	12	26	19	23	42	New Ross.	
4	2	6		1	1	4	3	7	12	22	34	Wexford.	
CO. WICKLOW.													
2	2	4				2	2	4	5	10	15	Baltinglass.	
4	10	14	1		1	5	10	15	14	22	36	Rathdrum.	
										4	4	Shillelagh.	
109	200	309	15	35	50	124	214	338	411	737	1,148	Total, Leinster.	

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CO. GALWAY.									
Ballinasloe, ...	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Chifden, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway, ...	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Glenamaddy, ...	2	4	6	1	1	2	3	5	8
Gort, ...	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Loughrea, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mount Bellew, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oughterard, ...	1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5
Portumna, ...	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Tuenah, ...	4	4	8	.	1	1	4	5	9
CO. LESTER.									
Currick-on-Shannon, ...	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Manorhamilton, ...	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Mehill, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. MAYO.									
Ballina, ...	2	4	6	.	1	1	2	5	7
Ballinrobe, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belmullet, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebar, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Claremorris, ...	.	8	8	.	.	.	.	8	8
Killala, ...	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Swineford, ...	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	5	5
Westport, ...	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
CO. ROSCOMMON.									
Boyle, ...	.	1	1	.	2	2	.	3	3
Castlerea, ...	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Roscommon, ...	5	1	6	.	.	.	5	1	6
Struskstown, ...	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
CO. SLIGO.									
Dromore West, ...	1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5
Sligo, ...	5	11	16	.	.	.	5	11	16
Tobacco, ...	2	5	7	.	.	.	2	5	7
Total, Connaught,	29	62	91	1	5	6	30	67	97

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER, ...	309	397	706	4	8	12	313	705	1018
MUNSTER, ...	342	494	836	24	50	74	366	533	899
LEINSTER, ...	305	437	742	23	56	79	328	493	821
CONNAUGHT, ...	29	62	91	1	5	6	30	67	97
TOTAL, IRELAND,	705	1,290	2,095	51	119	170	756	1,418	2,274

in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1903—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.												
CO. GALWAY.												
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	3	5	Ballinasloe.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	3	5	Clifden.
1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4	1	3	4	Galway.
1	2	3	1	.	1	2	2	4	3	7	10	Glennamaddy.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	3	2	5	Gort.
2	1	3	.	1	1	3	.	3	2	2	4	Longhoro.
1	6	7	2	.	2	3	7	10	3	7	10	Mount Bellew.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	4	6	Oughlinsard.
.	6	6	.	.	.	.	6	6	4	3	7	Portumna.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	15	Tuam.
CO. LITRIM.												
1	1	2	.	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	5	Garrick-on-Shannon.
4	5	9	.	.	.	4	5	9	4	6	10	Manohamilton.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Moill.
CO. MAYO.												
4	7	11	.	3	3	4	10	14	6	15	21	Ballina.
3	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5	3	2	5	Ballinrobe.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	Belmullet.
6	5	11	.	.	.	6	5	11	6	5	11	Castlbar.
3	3	6	1	.	1	4	.	4	5	1	6	Claremorris.
3	5	8	1	2	3	4	7	11	9	12	21	Killala.
8	2	10	.	.	.	8	2	10	9	3	12	Swinsford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westport.
CO. ROSCOMMON.												
9	10	19	1	5	6	10	15	25	10	15	25	Boyle.
7	4	11	2	.	2	9	4	13	9	7	16	Castlerea.
3	5	8	1	1	2	4	5	9	9	8	17	Roscommon.
4	7	11	.	.	.	4	7	11	4	8	12	Strokestown.
CO. SLIGO.												
5	1	6	.	.	.	5	1	6	1	4	5	Dromore West.
2	4	6	1	1	2	3	5	8	10	12	22	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	15	Tobacurry.
79	83	162	10	15	25	89	98	187	119	165	284	Total, Connaught.

PROVINCES.

163	161	324	27	25	53	199	207	397	466	512	978	ULSTER.
220	244	464	43	29	72	263	273	536	609	626	1,235	MUNSTER.
160	260	420	15	85	100	184	244	428	411	737	1,148	LEINSTER.
79	63	142	10	15	25	89	98	187	119	165	284	CONNAUGHT.
631	717	1,348	95	135	230	725	822	1,547	1,595	2,240	3,792	TOTAL, IRELAND.

APPENDIX E.

REPORTS ON INSPECTIONS.

ANTRIM DISTRICT ASYLUM.

ANTRIM
ASYLUM.Inspected on
9th October,
1903.

Statistics.

I visited this asylum on the 9th instant, and saw all the patients then resident in the institution.

The last visit was paid on the 6th September, 1902, and the changes which took place in the interval between the two visits are shown in the following Table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register at last visit (6th September, 1902),	295	215	510
Admitted since,	59	60	119
Total,	354	275	629
Discharged recovered,	25	17	42
Discharged unrecovered,	2	—	2
Died,	16	36	52
Total,	43	53	96
On the register on the 9th October, 1903.,	311	222	533
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape,	—	—	—
Maintained in Ballymena Workhouse, under section 9 of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67.	44	5	49
Resident on the 9th October, 1903.,	267	217	484

It will be seen from this Table that the number of inmates continues to increase, and that there are now 484 patients (267 males and 217 females) located in the asylum itself—being an increase of seventeen males and seven females on the number resident at the date of the previous inspection.

Necessity for
additional
accommoda-
tion.

Having regard to the length of time which necessarily elapses between the preparation of plans, and the actual occupation of asylum buildings, I think the Committee should lose no time in deciding whether they will provide the additional accommodation which is required, by the erection of inexpensive villas on the asylum estate, or by the conversion of the neighbouring workhouse into an auxiliary asylum, under the provisions of the 76th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

I think it right to point out to the Committee that this is a matter which cannot be indefinitely postponed, without incurring the risk of having the Government Capitation Grant withheld, for the number of patients in the asylum in excess of the legitimate accommodation.

Recovery rates

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1902 was 44, viz.:—56·7 amongst the males, and 29·3 amongst the females:

Paying
patients.

There are at present eighteen paying patients in the asylum, and during the financial year ending 31st March last, the sum of £325 was received from this source.

Cost of
maintenance,
Good
administration
by Medical
Superintendent

In that year the net average cost of maintenance, excluding loan repayments in respect of buildings, land, &c., was £21 10s. 11d. per head. This is a very moderate rate, having regard to the liberal treatment which the patients receive, and it testifies to the good and economical administration of the institution by the Medical Superintendent.

The Health Statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

ANTRIM
ASYLUM.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Health statistics.
Patients in bed, viz.:—				
Seriously ill, ...	1	2	3	
From minor ailments, ...	2	—	2	
From old age or debility, ...	1	1	2	
From violence or excitement, ...	—	—	—	
Total in bed, ...	4	3	7	
Patients suffering from bedsores, ...	—	—	—	
Patients under restraint, ...	—	—	—	
Patients in seclusion, ...	—	—	—	
Epileptics, ...	14	12	26	
Actively suicidal, ...	23	8	31	
General paralytics, ...	—	—	—	
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, ...	46	48	94	
Wet beds reported in the morning, ...	—	—	—	
Patients raised by attendants during the previous night, ...	12	—	12	

As shown above, only seven patients in all were confined to bed, and of these only three were seriously ill.

The employment of the patients continues satisfactory, as the following Table, giving the numbers employed and unemployed on the day of my visit, shows:—

Employment.

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, ...	46	58
As garden or field labourers, ...	90	—
As storekeepers, ...	3	—
As messengers, ...	2	—
As stokers, ...	2	—
As plumbers, ...	2	—
As masons, ...	2	—
As carpenters, ...	3	—
As tailors, ...	5	—
As shoemakers, ...	3	—
As upholsterers, ...	6	—
As bakers, ...	4	—
Carrying coal, ...	14	—
In the kitchen, ...	6	8
In the laundry, ...	—	18
In Officers' quarters, ...	1	—
At needlework, ...	—	34
At knitting, ...	—	39
Total employed, ...	189	157
Refusing to work, ...	14	4
Unemployed because of—		
(a.) Mental condition, ...	40	49
(b.) Bodily condition, ...	24	7
Total unemployed, ...	78	60

ANTRIM
ASYLUM
Amusements.
Religious
ministration.

Weekly dances, in which about 250 (130 males and 120 females) take part, are given for the amusement of the patients.

Religious ministration is carefully attended to, and a large proportion of the patients are able to go to Divine Service, as the following Table—giving the numbers present on the Sunday preceding my visit—shows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Presbyterians, ...	103	67	170
Roman Catholics, ...	47	48	95
Protestant Episcopalians, ...	54	39	93
Total, ...	204	154	358

Condition of
patients and
buildings.
Dietary.
Deaths.

I saw the patients in their dayrooms, and, apart from the usual protests against detention, there were few complaints.

Their clothing was tidy and comfortable.

All parts of the buildings were clean and in good order.

I saw the patients at dinner, which—the day being Friday—consisted of tea, bread, and a boiled egg, and also a bowl of boiled rice.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during 1902 was 6·8, viz. :—4·5 amongst the males, and 9·9 amongst the females.

Zymotic
disease.

The causes of death call for no special remarks, save that one resulted from dysentery, being the only case of zymotic disease which occurred during the period under review.

I am sure the Medical Superintendent, by careful supervision of any suspected cases, with the view to their early isolation, will make every effort to prevent this insidious disease from obtaining any foothold in the institution.

Autopsies.
No inquests or
fatal accidents
Casualties

The cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination in five cases, but in no case was it deemed necessary to hold a Coroner's Inquest.

There were no deaths from suicide or misadventure, and the only serious casualty was a Colles' fracture of the left wrist, in the case of a female patient, as the result of a fall. Another female patient sustained contusions on the arm and thigh, also through a fall.

No restraint
or seclusion
since opening
of asylum.

No patient has been placed in mechanical restraint, nor has any been secluded since the opening of the asylum—a remarkable record which, even a few years ago, would have been considered incredible for an institution of this size.

Cold bath as a
disciplinary
measure.

One patient complained that he had been compelled to take a cold bath as a disciplinary measure. On my bringing the matter under the notice of the Medical Superintendent, he concurred in my view that, as this method of treatment is open to abuse, it should not in future be resorted to.

Water supply.

The new works, for the provision of a water supply by gravitation, are now almost completed.

Fire drill.

I would suggest that a Fire Brigade Instructor should be employed for a time to instruct the staff in fire drill, having regard to the great importance of such precautions in an institution of this kind.

Records.

The books and records are carefully kept, and the medical histories of the cases continue to be fully and accurately written up.

16th October, 1903;

ARMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM

The last visit was paid on the 20th December, 1902, and the changes which took place in the asylum population in the interval are shown in the following Table:—

Inspected on
18th Sept.,
1903.
Statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Resident at last visit on 20th Dec., 1902,	249	257	506
Admitted since, ...	35	39	74
Total, ...	284	296	580
Discharged recovered, . . .	19	18	37
Discharged unrecovered, . .	6	2	8
Died, ...	13	12	25
Total, ...	38	32	70
On the register on the 18th September, 1903.	246	264	510
Absent on probation, ...	—	—	—
Absent on pass, ...	—	—	—
Absent by escape, ...	—	—	—
Resident on the 18th September, 1903,	246	264	510

This Table shows an increase of only 4 on the number resident at the date of last inspection, but, unfortunately, the numbers have been necessarily kept down, owing to the crowded state of the asylum, by refusing admission to any but the most urgent cases.

The estimated accommodation of the asylum is for 214 males and 220 females, but this estimate has reference only to the sleeping accommodation provided, and takes no account of the dayroom accommodation, which, in the treatment of the insane, is of almost equal importance.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the period under review was 50, viz.:—54·3 amongst the men and 46·2 amongst the women. These figures show an improvement on previous years, as the following Table will demonstrate:—

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1902, ...	27·7	37·7	33·
1901, ...	41·0	31·9	36·

ARMAGH ASYLUM.

The more satisfactory results of asylum treatment obtained in recent years may fairly be attributed to the excellent accommodation provided in the new building, and to the patients' more suitable environment therein.

Deaths.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during 1902 was 7.5, viz. :—10.7 amongst the males, and 4.4 amongst the females.

The causes of death call for no special remarks. Almost half of those who died were people who were over 60 years of age, whose deaths may be fairly attributed to senile changes in the organs and tissues of the body.

Cost of maintenance.

The net average capitation cost of maintenance during the year ended 31st March last was £21 4s. 6d.

These figures show that, at all events, no complaint can be made on the score of expenditure, as the net capitation cost little more than qualifies the asylum for the Government Capitation Grant.

Visits by Committee. Health statistics.

The Committee has met as a Visiting Committee on five occasions since my last visit, and inspected the asylum.

The Health Statistics on the day of my inspection were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill, ...	—	1	1
From minor ailments, ...	—	2	2
From old age or debility, ...	1	1	2
From violence or excitement, ...	1	1	2
Total in bed, ...	2	5	7
Patients suffering from bed sores, ...	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, ...	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, ...	—	—	—
Epileptics, ...	12	12	24
Actively suicidal, ...	—	—	—
General Paralytics, ...	—	1	1
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, ...	—	—	—
Wet beds reported in the morning, ...	—	4	4
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, ...	38	19	57

The day being fine, nearly all the patients were out of doors, with the exception of those in hospital, and a few employed in the working room.

Beds. 7 7

I found the beds and bedding clean, and in fair condition, but some of the bed linen is much worn, and many of the old wooden bedsteads with wooden trestles, which are so unsuitable for the insane, still remain.

Clothing.

The patients' clothing which I examined was in most instances tolerably good, having regard to the standard in this country, although it would scarcely "pass muster" either in England or Scotland.

Service of meals.

I saw the patients at dinner, which consisted of good, white fish, served with sauce and potatoes, which they seemed to relish. I was sorry, however, to observe that oil-cloth had been placed on the tables in substitution for the linen tablecloths, which now-a-days are generally

used in asylums, because experience has proved that small amenities, such as is the use of tablecloths, tend to have a beneficial effect in the treatment of the insane.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

While the new building provides excellent accommodation for recent and acute cases, and those requiring hospital treatment, the old building, which was erected over 75 years ago, has never been re-modelled so as to bring it into harmony with modern requirements. This is specially noticeable in the want of dayroom accommodation already referred to. There are altogether six day rooms, and, during wet weather, the overcrowding is both extreme and dangerous. I am aware that the Committee are very unwilling to spend money on the alteration of the old building, and this resolution is, so far as any large expenditure is concerned, probably a very judicious one. The accommodation can, however, be greatly improved without incurring any large expenditure by a process of "gutting," and, as regards the day rooms, the want might be met by the removal of the greater part of the side walls of the day rooms at the rear of Nos. 1 and 5 Divisions, and the extension of these rooms, rolled steel joists being inserted to support the floors and roofs. The size of these day rooms would thus be doubled, and all the old material, windows, &c., availed of in the re-construction. Moreover, an additional merit of this proposal, apart from economy, is the fact that the cross ventilation would not be interfered with.

Want of
day room
accommoda-
tion.

Suggested
improvements.

Similar remarks suggest themselves with reference to the end wings of Nos. 2 and 6 Divisions.

The employment of the patients continues to be satisfactory, and I am glad to perceive that a considerable number are now taken for walks outside the grounds—the males twice, and the females three times a week.

Employment
Exercise.

The numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my inspection were as follow:—

Religious
ministration.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . . .	129	110	239
Protestant Episcopalians, . . .	60	47	107
Presbyterians, . . .	26	28	52
Methodists, . . .	3	8	11
Total, . . .	218	191	409

The seating in the Protestant Chapel is, I understand, insufficient. It would seem to me that this Chapel could be altered and extended without incurring any great outlay.

Enlargement
of Protestant
Chapel called
for.

The patients' amusements consist of associated entertainments, of which 41 have been held since last inspection, weekly dances, monthly concerts, cinematograph display at Christmas, visits to local Show, cricket, football, skittles, draughts, bagatelle, ping-pong, cards, music, &c., and they are also provided with papers and periodicals.

Amusements.

Hand looms, as a means of occupation for the patients, are about to be introduced. They have already been established and have given satisfaction at the Richmond, Enniscorthy, Limerick, Cork, Waterford, and Maryborough Asylums, and promise to be equally successful at Armagh.

Proposed
introduction
of hand looms

**ARMAGH
ASYLUM.**

Casualties.

The serious casualties which occurred since last inspection are as follows:—

Initials of Patient.	Nature of Casualty.
<i>Male :</i>	
T I, ...	Simple fracture of right humerus, caused by a fall against a Fire Hydrant.
<i>Females :</i>	
M.M., ...	Dislocation of right humerus, the result of a fall in the airing court.
M.L., ...	Intrascapular fracture of left femur, caused by a fall on polished floor.
E.M.K., ...	Fracture of neck of humerus, resulting from being thrown down by another patient.
M.S., ...	Fracture of coracoid process of scapula, the result of a fall out of bed.

No fatal accidents.

Necessity for observation dormitories.

Fortunately there has been no case of suicide and no Coroner's Inquest. I must, however, point out to the Committee that it is recognised that special protection at night should be afforded to the epileptic and suicidal classes, which form such a melancholy part of an asylum population. Armagh is one of the few asylums in this country where this want has not been supplied, and the Committee cannot be absolved from responsibility for any casualty that may occur through lack of an observation dormitory, where these classes of patients could be under constant supervision at night. At least one small observation dormitory can be provided on each side of the hospital in the following manner, viz. :—by the removal of the walls of the corridor and two single rooms in connection with the associated dormitory on both sides of the new hospital, and the insertion of rolled steel joists to support the walls overhead. An observation dormitory would thus be obtained on each side capable of holding 14 beds, with 5 single rooms off it, and accommodation for 1 nurse. That is to say that, altogether, space would be available for 19 patients and 1 nurse on each side. Such dormitories would not accommodate all suicidal and epileptic patients in the institution, but would, at least, provide for the more acute and urgent cases, and tend to relieve the Committee of a very grave obligation in the treatment of these afflicted classes.

Seclusion.

The records show that two male patients were secluded on four occasions, for a total duration of five hours, and that one female patient was similarly dealt with on one occasion for an hour.

No restraint.

Restraint was not resorted to in the treatment of any patient during the period under review.

Records.

The medical books and records appear to be carefully kept.

The clerical records reflect credit on Mr. Couser, the asylum Clerk.

Assistant Medical Officer.

In the absence of the Resident Medical Superintendent, I was accompanied round the asylum by Dr. Allman, who continues to take a great interest in her work, and to prove herself a valuable officer of the institution.

19th September, 1903.

BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

BALLINASLOE
ASYLUM.Inspected on
4th and 5th
November,
1903.Numbers.
Overcrowding.

On the inspection of this asylum, 1,278 patients were found in residence, whilst the estimated accommodation is only for 1,084. The new hospital and the wooden buildings are now fully occupied—and the overcrowding in the old buildings is greater than ever. Not only are the dormitories crowded with beds, so that there is barely room to pass between them, but some of the dayrooms have to be utilised as dormitories. During the day there is scarcely standing room—and a number of men have to occupy an outhouse—a miserable habitation for human beings.

The quarters occupied by the staff are also very much inferior to the accommodation now usually provided for officials in public institutions. The rooms are overcrowded, and three or four persons have to sleep in rooms barely large enough for one. There are no dining or sittingrooms for the attendants and nurses, so that they have to take their meals in their bedrooms as best they can.

Quarters for
Staff.

If additional accommodation for the insane of this district would necessitate the erection of new buildings—involving a large expenditure of public money, there might be some reason to hesitate before putting additional burdens on the ratepayers, but in this case the existing buildings can be made to meet the greater part of the present requirements, at a comparatively small outlay. All that is required are structural alterations, embracing the removal of useless walls, the laying of new floors, and the provision of some means of artificial heating. The plans for the work are already prepared, and to carry them out should not be costly or difficult.

Suggestions
for providing
additional
accommoda-
tion.

The accommodation provided in the hospital is excellent, and the effect on the mental condition of the patients is most markedly evinced by their quietude and propriety of conduct.

The changes which have occurred amongst the population in the last thirteen months are as follow:—

Statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On October 3, 1902, there were on the books the names of, ...	743	489	1,232
Admitted since, ...	141	127	268
Discharged, ...	73	63	136
Died, ...	48	35	83
Leaving now on the register, ...	763	518	1,281

Of these, three men are at present absent on probation.

BALLINASLON ASYLUM. The average number resident during the past twelve months has been 749 men and 510 women—total, 1,259, and the death-rate on this number 6·3 per cent.

Paying patients. As yet only seven men and six women contribute towards their maintenance. This seems a small number in so large an asylum.

Casualties. The serious, but non-fatal casualties were twelve in number, and included five fractures of bones, in all cases caused by assaults by other patients or by falls; a hurt hand, due to a fall into the fire in a fit; a sprained ankle, in attempting to escape; a wound of the scalp, resulting from a blow by another patient; emasculation, self-inflicted; scald of the throat caused by attempting to drink out of a bronchitis kettle; wound caused by broken delf; and cut tendons of wrist, self-inflicted, by breaking glass. Accidents must always be liable to occur where the insane are treated with any degree of liberty, but the above list would seem to embrace a larger number of serious casualties than is usual in such institutions. That there should be special liability to accidents amongst the patients here may be accounted for (1) by the overcrowding, as the want of elbow room produces irritation and friction amongst patients; (2) by the low proportion of attendants to patients—a matter to which attention has frequently been called; (3) by the want of experience and training amongst the attendants and nurses.

Employment. If the ward helpers are excluded, not quite 22 per cent. of the men, and about 30 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Only eighty-four men are at work on the farm. At least three times that number ought to be employed, as all the patients are taken from agricultural districts. Having regard to the very cramped accommodation in the asylum, outdoor industrial employment would be the greatest boon to these insane men. The additional land was obtained mainly for the purpose of affording useful occupation for the patients. Instead it appears to be used principally for grazing. Either additional land ought to be acquired, or more of the existing farm should be broken up, and utilised for tillage.

Precautions against fire. The precautions against fire in the hospital consist of internal and external hydrants, but in the old, and the wooden buildings, there are only external hydrants. Hose has been ordered, but has not arrived. The protection of the patients in the wooden buildings against fire should engage the attention of the Committee, as it cannot be doubted that if a fire broke out in a few minutes these buildings would be consumed, and unless the means of immediate escape were at hand, the lives of everyone sleeping in the buildings would be in imminent danger. In every dormitory, therefore, a door opening outwards by a handle or ordinary pass key should be provided. The chimney from the kitchen ought to be guarded, and electric light should be substituted for gas throughout these buildings.

Condition and clothing. Both men and women were fairly neat and tidy in their appearance. The female clothing was good and varied in colour. Tweed would be more suitable for the men's clothing than frieze, which soon gets shabby, and always looks untidy. Neck-ties and under vests should be more freely distributed.

It is stated that the men's socks have to be purchased outside. This is a sad admission to make in an asylum containing over 500 women, for whom employment would be the greatest boon. If the Committee would obtain a couple of knitting-machines, no excuse would exist for such an admission.

BALLINASCLOE
ASYLUM.
Knitting
should be done
in asylum.

The new hospital was in excellent order. The floors were polished, and the bedding was in good condition.

Condition of
new hospital.

In the old building, as already stated, some of the floors are entirely worn out, and are in a very insanitary state.

Flooring.

The bedding is in fair order, and many of the beds are of modern make, with wire and hair mattresses, but many old bedsteads, with straw palliasses are still in use. These should, by degrees, be done away with.

Beds and
bedding.

The fare at the associated dinners appeared to be excellent, and the meals were served with proper order and decorum.

Dietary and
service of
meals.

The provisions which I saw could not be found fault with.

Provisions.

The Committee have introduced the killing of meat on the premises—a change which cannot but be for the benefit of the institution, by insuring that the animals sent in shall be of proper quality.

Cattle
slaughtered on
premises.

One of the stables in the farmyard has been converted into a very serviceable temporary slaughter-house, and a drain, connecting it with the main sewerage, has been made by the aid of the staff.

It is suggested that the bread might also be baked in the institution. The cost of the erection of a bakery, and the supply of the necessary machinery would be comparatively small, so that the carrying out of this suggestion would not only tend to economy, but would also insure that the supply would be unexceptionable.

Suggested
bakery.

The only important work carried out during the period under review has been the provision of additional drying rooms in the laundry. It is understood that the contract for this work is not yet completed. So far there is very little heat in these closets, and very little drying can be done by them.

Laundry.

Amongst the deaths was one from suicide, a patient who had been some years in the asylum, having cut his throat with a piece of glass which he had concealed in the bed clothes. An inquiry on oath was held by us, and a report on the case sent to the Committee. There was no reason to impute blame to anyone in the matter.

Suicide.

Another death was due to misadventure. The patient, a young man who had been two years in the asylum, was out walking in the grounds with a number of others, and, when the attendant in charge gave directions to the walking party to return, the patient suddenly rushed from the crowd, and ran, pursued by the attendant, towards the river, which is some distance off. He at once jumped into the stream and, being an expert swimmer, would have reached the other side, had not the flood been too strong for him. He was carried downstream, and sank. Some years ago, the former Board of Governors had directed that a fence should be erected between the asylum grounds and the river, but, unfortunately, a gap had been left to permit of access to the filter-beds, and through this gap the patient made his escape.

Death by
drowning.

**BALLINASCLOE
ASYLUM.****Zymotic
disease.**

The prevalence of zymotic disease again calls for unfavourable comment. During the past thirteen months dysentery attacked twenty-four male and three female patients, resulting in one death; three male patients and two of the male staff were attacked with enteric fever; four men and two women with erysipelas; seven men and eight women and two of the female staff with febricula; and 86 men, 53 women, twenty-eight of the male, and twenty of the female staff, with influenza, of which disease one male patient died. The number attacked with dysentery appears to have increased. As pointed out in previous reports, one potent factor in causing the repeated outbreaks of this disease must be the decayed boards in the basement stories, through which the damp from the wet earth underneath rises into the rooms above.

This is one amongst the many reasons for carrying out the proposed alterations.

Health.

Twenty-nine men and ten women were found in bed suffering from ordinary disease, and debility, and five men and one woman are returned as being in bed on account of their excited condition.

**Seclusion and
restraint.**

During the past thirteen months four men have been secluded for thirty-four hours, and one has been restrained by a camisole for two hundred and eighty hours to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. There is no return of the use of either restraint or seclusion on the female side.

**Supervision of
epileptic cases.**

Forty-five men and thirty-seven women are returned as suffering from epilepsy. These are not under constant supervision, as they ought to be. The night attendants visit them frequently, but, in order to guard against accidents, they should be collected in a dormitory, under the charge of an attendant, who should never leave the room until his charge is given up.

**General
paralysis.**

There is only one patient in the house at present suffering from general paralysis of the insane.

Staff.

The staff now consists of fifteen charge, and thirty-four ordinary attendants, and of nine charge and twenty-nine ordinary nurses—giving a ratio of one attendant to sixteen male patients, and of one nurse to fourteen female patients.

The night staff is composed of five men and four women.

**Training
Staff.**

Twenty-one male attendants and fifteen females hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. At present no lectures are being delivered by the Medical Officers to the junior staff. It is to be hoped that, during the present winter, a course of instruction will be again inaugurated for the attendants and nurses who have lately entered the service, as it is only by such means that younger members of the staff can be properly instructed in their duties, and can be made to take an interest in their work, and besides, it is by the result of such training that the insane are protected from their own dangerous propensities, and from cruelty and ill-treatment on the part of their custodians.

**Ill-treatment
of patients by
attendants.**

Three charges of ill-treatment were made against attendants. In the first case an Irish-speaking patient was found crying, and, when in-

terrogated by the Medical Officers, he complained that his arms had been twisted by two attendants. The Committee, who examined into the case, considered the charge proved, but were satisfied by reprimanding the attendants.

BALLINASLOE
ASYLUM.

In the second case an attendant was seen by the Assistant Medical Officer to kick a patient.

In the third case an attendant reported to the Head Attendant that he had had a struggle with a male patient. The patient was found to have an abrasion on the nose, which the attendant explained by saying that he had accidentally struck him.

In the two latter cases the Committee imposed fines on the attendants. In our opinion, however, when assaults like these are proved against those whose business it is to protect the insane, they ought no longer to be considered suitable for such a position.

About 50 per cent. of the patients are able to attend their religious duties. On last Sunday six hundred and thirty patients were present at Mass, and twelve went to the Protestant Service. The Chaplains are regular in their attendance. Two services are held in the Catholic Chapel on Sundays and holidays.

Religious
ministration.

The books and registers are carefully kept, with the exception of the old Case-books for the male side, which would require to be written up. Dr. Mills has had so much responsibility thrown upon him, owing to the long illness of Dr. Fletcher, that he has had little time to give to keeping up these books.

It is reported with regret that Dr. Fletcher is still incapacitated from duty by serious indisposition.

Illness of
Medical Super-
intendent.

5th November, 1903.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

Inspected on
29th and 30th
Nov., and 1st
Dec., 1903.

BELFAST DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I inspected the Purdysburn Branch of the Belfast District Asylum on the 29th ultimo; the main asylum in Belfast on the 30th idem; and the patients located in Ballymena Workhouse, under contract in pursuance of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9, on the 1st instant. I saw all the patients resident on these dates. The previous visit was paid in December, 1902, and the changes which took place amongst the inmates in the intervening period are shown in the following table:—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register at last visit (18th December, 1902), ...	478	515	993
Admitted since, ...	124	126	250
Total, ...	602	641	1,243
Discharged recovered, ...	43	38	81
Discharged unrecovered, ...	12	18	30
Died, ...	48	35	83
Total, ...	163	91	254
On the register on the 30th November, 1903.	499	550	1,049
Absent on probation, ...	—	—	—
Absent on pass, ...	—	—	—
Absent by escape, ...	—	—	—
Resident on the 30th November, 1903, ...	499	550	1,049

This table shows that in less than twelve months the number of patients on the register increased by fifty-six, viz., twenty-one males and thirty-five females.

Location of
patients.

The location of the patients throughout the various parts of the establishment was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At Belfast Main Asylum, ...	368	329	697
At Purdysburn House, ...	120	40	160
At Purdysburn Villa No. 1, ...	—	30	30
At Purdysburn Villa No. 2, ...	—	50	50
At Purdysburn Villa No. 3, ...	—	50	50
At Ballymena Workhouse, ...	11	51	62

Of the two hundred and fifty admissions, twenty-four males and forty-one females were transfers from the Belfast workhouse.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

All the patients on the register are chargeable to the city of Belfast, with the exception of thirteen, who are classified as "criminal" lunatics, the total cost of whose maintenance is paid out of Imperial funds, in accordance with the provisions of the

Transfers from
Workhouse.

Act 1 Edwd. VII., cap. 17. Of those primarily chargeable to the city, twenty-eight (eighteen males and ten females) are paying patients, in respect of whose maintenance payments are made out of their own property, or by relatives, at rates varying from £10 to £26 per annum. The total amount received from the latter source during the financial year ended the 31st March last was £541 9s. 3d. In that year the gross average cost of maintenance, including repayments in respect of loans for building works, purchase of land, and other capital charges, was £29 0s. 1d. per patient, while the net average, excluding the loan repayments referred to, and deducting receipts on behalf of paying patients, and from sales of farm produce and other miscellaneous sources, was £24 2s. 2d.

Paying
patients.

Cost of
maintenance.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions this year, up to the date of inspection, was 32.2, viz., 34.4 amongst the males, and 30.1 amongst the females.

Recovery
rates.

The health statistics, as is usually the case in this asylum, were of a satisfactory character, and testify to the careful treatment which the patients receive.

Health
Statistics.

As the following table shows, out of the entire number of patients in Belfast and Purdysburn, only nine were confined to bed at the time of my visit, and of these only three were seriously ill, the remainder being unable to get up on account of old age or debility:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed on the 30th November, viz.:—			
Seriously ill, ...	1	2	3
From minor ailments, ...	—	—	—
From old age or debility, ...	—	6	6
From violence or excitement, ...	—	—	—
Total in bed, ...	1	8	9
Patients suffering from bedsores, ...	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, ...	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, ...	—	—	—
Epileptics, ...	40	31	71
Actively suicidal, ...	16	18	34
General paralytics, ...	20	3	23
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, ...	64	58	122
Wet beds reported in the morning, ...	3	3	6
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, ...	56	59	115

The number of cases of general paralysis continues to increase—Cases of the return for this year showing that twenty males and three females suffer from this form of disease of modern life, as compared with thirteen males and two females at the time of my inspection last year. General paralysis.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.
—
Deaths.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the eleven months from the beginning of the present year has been exactly the same as recorded in last year's Memorandum of Inspection for the period from the 1st January up to the 18th December, viz., 7·6, being 9·3 amongst the males, and 6·0 amongst the females.

The following is a summary of the causes of death during the period under review:—

Cause of Death.	Numbers.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chronic Bronchitis, ...	—	1	1
Epilepsy, ...	4	4	8
Cancer, ...	—	2	2
Cerebral Degeneration, ...	8	11	19
Enteritis (chronic), ...	1	—	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, ...	16	1	17
Heart Disease, ...	3	4	7
Lung Congestion, ...	1	—	1
Melancholic Exhaustion, ...	3	1	4
Nephritis (chronic), ...	2	—	2
Phtisis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ...	7	4	11
Septicæmia, ...	1	—	1
Senile Decay, ...	1	7	8
Suicide (shock from throat wound), ...	1	—	1
Totals, ...	48	35	83

Suicide.

None of the cases call for any special remarks, save the last-named, in which the patient committed suicide on the 27th December, 1903, by cutting his throat with a razor which he had abstracted from the pocket of an attendant, while the latter was engaged in shaving another patient. Although a medical officer was immediately summoned, the patient was already dead when the officer arrived—the wound being necessarily fatal, owing to its situation and depth.

A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found that the patient "came to his death from shock and loss of blood following a self-inflicted wound in the throat"—adding a rider that they attached no blame to the attendant in connection with the matter.

As the result of an inquiry on oath held by us regarding the case, we concurred in the opinion of the coroner's jury, that no blame could be attached to the attendant in charge of the patient.

Autopsies.

The cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination in twenty-nine cases, and in none of the eighty-three cases had the patient been suffering from bedsores at the time of death—a record which bears favourable testimony to the character of the nursing they had received.

Coroner's Inquests.

In addition to the case of suicide above referred to, coroner's inquests were held in four instances, but in each of these cases the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

During the period under review four serious casualties occurred of which the following are the particulars:—

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

Casualties.

Date.	Initials and Sex of Patient.	Nature of Injury.
30th December, 1902,	G. G. (Male),	Fracture of left tibia, sustained through falling during epileptic seizure.
2nd February, 1903,	J. W. (Male),	Extra-capsular fracture of right femur, sustained by a fall during the night. Patient suffered from general paralysis of the insane.
15th May, 1903,	A. M. (Male),	Amputation of right hand through wrist, with a scythe; self-inflicted.
1st October, 1903,	D. M'A. (Male),	Incised wounds on throat and thigh, self-inflicted with old penknife picked up in the grounds.

Save a few cases of influenza, no zymotic disease visited the institution.

Zymotic disease.

It is gratifying to be able to record that neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion was resorted to in the treatment of any patient during the period under review.

No restraint or seclusion.

The dietary is liberal and varied in character, and the management of the institution is marked by ability and good sense.

Dietary.

The employment of the patients continues satisfactory, as the following table, giving the numbers employed and unemployed on the 30th ultimo, shows:—

Good management.
Employment.

Nature of Employment.	Numbers Employed.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Belfast.	Pardysburn.	Belfast.	Pardysburn.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	76	10	91	26
As garden or field labourers,	118	94	—	—
As clerks,	3	—	—	—
As storekeepers,	2	—	—	—
As messengers,	6	—	—	—
As stokers,	1	1	—	—
As plumbers,	2	3	—	—
As masons,	3	1	—	—
As plasterers,	2	1	—	—
As carpenters,	5	3	—	—
As painters,	2	1	—	—
As tailors,	12	—	—	—
As shoemakers,	2	—	—	—
As upholsterers,	36	—	—	—
As mat-makers,	4	—	—	—
In the kitchen and scullery,	20	5	—	—
In the laundry,	—	—	25	14
In officers' quarters,	—	1	1	—
At needlework,	—	—	101	52
At knitting,	—	—	67	68
Total employed,	294	120	285	170
Refusing to work,	18	—	—	—
Unemployed because of—				
(a) Mental condition,	35	—	32	—
(b) Bodily condition,	21	—	12	—
Total unemployed,	74	—	44	—

**BELFAST
ASYLUM.**
—
Amusements.

The number returned as attending the associated entertainments, which are given once a week, is 490, viz., 220 males, and 270 females. The male patients play football daily when the weather permits, and the usual annual sports took place in August. Indoor games, such as chess, draughts, dominoes, and cards, are provided, as well as a plentiful supply of books, magazines, and newspapers. There are also occasional concerts, and special festivities at Christmas.

Religious
ministration.

The religious ministration of the patients is carefully attended to, and the following table, showing the numbers present at Divine Service on the 29th ultimo, is satisfactory:—

	Males.		Females.	
	Belfast.	Purdysburn.	Belfast.	Purdysburn.
Roman Catholics, . . .	74	38	76	67
Presbyterians, . . .	72	34	72	33
Protestant Episcopalians, . .	76	31	56	37
Total, . . .	222	103	204	137

Want of
Training
Schools for
imbecile
children.

In going through the asylum one cannot help being struck by the inclusion among the patients of idiotic children, who, in the absence of suitable training schools, have to be treated in association with the adult insane—an arrangement which is manifestly objectionable.

We have frequently called attention to the want of training schools for such children, such as the Larbert and Baldovan Institutions in Scotland, and the Royal Albert and Earlswood Idiot Asylums in England.

It is to be hoped that, sooner or later, our repeated representations on this subject may lead to the establishment, in this country, of institutions of the nature referred to.

In my memorandum of inspection last year, I gave a *resumé* of the steps taken since 1892 to provide accommodation for the yearly increasing number of the insane in the Belfast district.

New Villas at
Purdysburn.

The two new villas at Purdysburn, then referred to as being in course of erection, have since been completed, and are now occupied. They accommodate fifty patients each, and have been erected and furnished at a total cost of £10,046 3s.

The items comprising this sum are as follow:—

	£	s	d
Building Work, ...	8,340	0	0
Plumbing, ...	506	13	0
Kitchen Apparatus, ...	49	10	0
Architect's and Quantity Surveyor's Fees, and Clerk of Work's Salary, ...	510	0	0
Permanent Furniture, ...	640	0	0
Total, ...	£10,046	3	0

These villas, which occupy elevated and healthy positions on the estate, are two stories high, with some accommodation for attendants and a few patients in the roof space. On the ground floor

of each there are two dayrooms and a reading room, visiting room, attendants' room, boot room, kitchen, stores, bathroom, and the principal sanitary accommodation. The first floor, with the exception of a store room, attendants' room, and a lavatory, is all occupied by dormitories.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

The buildings seem to me to be in every way most suitable for the accommodation of certain classes of the insane.

It must be satisfactory to the ratepayers to know that they have been erected at the lowest cost per bed of any buildings of a similar character which have been erected in the United Kingdom within recent years.

They are so designed that the large number of windows and wide doors give the impression that the buildings provide even greater accommodation than is actually the case, and each of the large sitting-rooms has four open fireplaces. The walls are covered with prints, and the furniture and ornamental accessories convey a sense of brightness and comfort.

The patients occupying them seemed particularly contented and pleased with their surroundings.

The following works were carried out by the asylum staff, with the assistance of the patients, during the period under review:—

Works carried
out by
asylum labour

At the main asylum:—

Painting and distempering of bedrooms throughout male and female divisions, male and female hospitals, male divisions Nos. 1, 2, and 4, female division No. 7, visiting rooms, Chapel, front entrance, and gate lodge.

At Purdysburn:—

Painting and distempering of female division, kitchens, bathroom, and laundry at the Manor House; dining room and kitchen in villa No. 1, and gate lodge; construction of sewerage tank, and excavation of sewer to same; laying of water supply to villas Nos. 2 and 3; construction of reservoir; erection of two pumps, and sheds for same; erection and fitting-up of carpenter's, plumber's, and smith's shops; erection of new kitchen range in No. 1 villa, and of new shelving in laundry.

As regards the accommodation generally, I have nothing to add to the remarks made in my report last year. The parent asylum continues overcrowded, and no provision has yet been made for the treatment of acute and special cases. I trust, therefore, that the Committee will lose no time in obtaining a complete plan for the villa colony at Purdysburn, and that—as, indeed, is their statutory duty—they will proceed with the erection of such buildings as will provide sufficient and suitable accommodation for all the patients under their charge.

Provision of
further
accommoda-
tion required.

The Committee have given the question of protection against fire their careful attention, and, acting on the recommendations contained in a special report on the subject which they obtained from the Superintendent of the City Fire Brigade, modern fire hydrants, hose, and appliances have been provided, and a new water main has been laid to Purdysburn House.

Precautions
against fire.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

Beds.

Well-kept
Clerical
and Medical
Records.Pathological
work by Dr.
R. A. L.
Graham.

I examined the patients' beds and bedding, which appeared to be clean and comfortable. In three cases I had the bedclothing tested, and found that it weighed 23 lbs., 22½ lbs., and 22½ lbs., respectively.

The various books and registers kept by Mr. Harper, the Clerk, were, as usual, found to be fully and accurately written up, and the Case-books and other medical records, kept by the Assistant Medical Officers—Drs. J. Patrick and R. A. L. Graham—containing, as they do, a full history of every case under care, bear testimony to the zeal and efficiency of these officers in the discharge of their duties.

It is always a special pleasure to visit the pathological laboratory in this institution, where Dr. R. A. L. Graham carries on a very great amount of useful and interesting pathological work.

16th December, 1903.

CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.
Inspected on
23rd Dec.,
1903.

This institution was visited on the 23rd instant, and as the previous visit had been paid on the 16th December, 1902, the interval practically covered a year. The changes which took place in the asylum population during that period are shown in the following table:—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit (16th December, 1902), .	196	191	387
Admitted since, ...	42	32	74
Total, ...	238	223	461
Discharged recovered, ...	12	17	29
Discharged unrecovered, ...	4	3	7
Died, ...	17	15	32
Total, ...	33	35	68
On register on the 23rd December, 1903, .	205	188	393
Absent on probation, ...	—	—	—
Absent on pass, ...	—	—	—
Absent by escape, ...	—	—	—
Resident on the 23rd December, 1903, .	205	188	393

Of the total number resident, 246 (118 males and 128 females) belonged to the County Kildare, and 147 (87 males and 60 females) to the County Carlow.

As regards the County Carlow patients it is pleasing to note that the number resident has been reduced, as compared with the number returned at last inspection—the increase being altogether in the County Kildare patients.

It is in contemplation to make some alterations in the buildings which, when carried out, will, it is estimated, render the asylum capable of affording accommodation for 208 males and 213 females.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.Proposed
extension
of accommoda-
tion.

These alterations would go far towards providing accommodation for all the insane poor of the two counties—thus obviating the necessity for establishing any auxiliary institution, and I think the Committee will agree with me that, where practicable, it is better, and more economical, to keep all the insane poor of a district under the same control and management.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the period under review was 39·2, viz., 28·6 amongst the males, and 53·1 amongst the females. The high recovery rate on the female, as compared with the male side, is worthy of note.

Recovery
rates.

There are at present in the asylum seventeen patients (eight males and nine females) in respect of whose maintenance contributions are made either by relatives or out of their own property, at rates varying from £5 to £27 13s. 1d. per annum. During the financial year ending 31st March last, a total sum of £276 9s. 5d. was received from this source.

Paying
patients.

In that year the gross average cost of maintenance, including repayments in respect of loans for purchase of land, erection of buildings, and other capital charges, was £27 13s. 1d. per patient; while the net average cost, excluding the loan repayments referred to, and deducting receipts from paying patients, from sales of farm produce, and from other miscellaneous sources, was £21 15s.—a sum which, considering the standard of comfort in the institution, must be regarded as extremely moderate.

Cost of
maintenance.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

Health
Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed viz.:—			
Seriously ill, ...	—	2	2
From minor ailments, ...	1	—	1
From old age or debility, ...	1	—	1
Newly admitted cases kept in bed for rest and observation, ...	2	—	2
Total in bed, ...	4	2	6
Patients suffering from bed sores, ...	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, ...	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, ...	—	—	—
Epileptics, ...	19	10	29
Actively suicidal, ...	9	9	18
General paralytics, ...	1	—	1
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, ...	28	19	47
Wet beds reported in the morning, ...	—	2	2
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, ...	23	34	57

It is satisfactory to note that only six patients, in all, were confined to bed, and of these, only two were seriously ill.

The proportion of epileptics is above the average in this country, Epileptic but, having regard to the fact that this disease is so much more frequent in England than in Ireland, this high proportion may, perhaps, be owing to the number of soldiers admitted from the Curragh Camp.

- CARLOW ASYLUM.**
Deaths. The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident this year has been 8·2, viz., 8·5 amongst the males, and 7·9 amongst the females.
The thirty-two deaths during the period under review call for no special remarks. In none of the cases was a Coroner's inquest deemed necessary.
- Autopsies. In twelve instances the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination, and probably this number, which is above the average, would have been greater if the patients' relatives in all cases had permitted such examinations to be made.
- Necessity for new mortuary. In this connection, I may point out to the Committee the necessity for a proper mortuary, the present building being altogether unsuitable for the purpose.
- Bedsore. In five of the thirty-two cases the patients had suffered from bedsores at the time of their decease. I trust that, with more careful nursing, and the introduction of the most modern type of mattress, the occurrence of these pressure sores may, as far as possible, be obviated.
- No casualties or zymotic disease. During the past year no serious casualties have occurred amongst the patients, and the institution has been absolutely free from zymotic disease.
- No restraint. Mechanical restraint has not been adopted in the treatment of any patient, but seclusion has been used in the treatment of three females, who were confined to their rooms on twenty-seven occasions, for a total period of 123 hours, since the date of the last report.
- Seclusion. Several important changes have taken place in the staff since last visit. Dr. J. J. FitzGerald, Assistant Medical Officer, has been promoted to the Resident Medical Superintendentship, which became vacant owing to the lamented death of Dr. O'Meara, and Dr. E. J. McKenna has succeeded Dr. FitzGerald in the post of Assistant Medical Officer.
- Changes in staff. Miss A. Kavanagh, a trained hospital nurse, has been appointed Matron, in place of Miss L. K. Woods, who was superannuated; while the subordinate staff has been increased by the appointment of two additional female deputy attendants.
- Married attendants permitted to reside outside asylum. I am glad to learn that the Committee have raised the wages of the female attendants, as this, together with granting a proportion of the married male attendants permission to live outside the asylum, and paying them a money allowance in lieu of rations, has checked the tendency to frequent changes, and will, I trust, secure the practical permanency of at least the male staff.
- Training of staff. Thirteen of the attendants have obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing, and, at the present time, a class of seventeen is being prepared for the next examination.
- Religious ministrations. The religious ministrations of the patients is carefully attended to, and the Chaplains pay frequent visits to the institution.
- The following table shows the numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding the date of my inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, ...	170	90	260
Protestants, ...	10	15	25
Total, ...	180	105	285

During the interval since last visit there have been eighteen associated entertainments, attended on an average by 195 males and 92 females.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.

Amusements.

Illustrated papers, magazines, and books are supplied for the use of the patients, as well as cards, draughts, &c.

Every opportunity of taking the patients to local shows, regattas, sports, &c., is availed of, and last July practically all of them witnessed the international motor race, in which they took a great interest, as the course passed alongside the asylum wall.

Picnics, concerts, conjuring and other entertainments are occasionally given, and, during the season, frequent cricket matches take place.

I was glad to find every part of the asylum clean and in good order. The clothing of the patients was good and sufficient, and the bed covering, which in some instances I had weighed, was sufficiently heavy.

General
condition of
Asylum.

Clothing and
bed covering.

Employment.

The rooms occupied by the patients were bright and cheerful, and I was especially pleased to notice that many of the patients were employed at various industries, including mat-making, brush-making, and basket-work, all of which have recently been introduced.

The following table shows the numbers of patients employed and unemployed on the day of my visit:—

Nature of Employment.	Number	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, ...	26	37
As garden or field labourers, ...	106	—
As storekeeper, ...	1	—
As carpenters, ...	6	—
As painters, ...	3	—
As tailors, ...	12	—
As shoemakers, ...	7	—
As upholsterers, ...	10	—
Mat-making, ...	2	—
Coal carrying, ...	6	—
In dining halls, ...	4	5
In the kitchen, ...	5	2
In the laundry, ...	—	23
In officer's quarters, ...	—	4
At needlework, ...	—	41
At knitting, ...	—	22
At fancy work, ...	—	2
Total employed, ...	188	136
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition, ...	10	32
(b) Bodily condition, ...	7	20
Total unemployed, ...	17	52

The Committee have rented twenty additional acres of land, and, having regard to the profit derived from farming operations in this of farm. Extension
asylum, I am sure this additional land will prove in every way very valuable.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.
Works carried
out by asylum
labour.

During the interval since last inspection the following works have been carried out by the asylum tradesmen, with the assistance of the patients:—

(1.) All necessary painting and glazing throughout the asylum was done, including the painting of the four new day-rooms and the new male dining-hall.

(2.) New 4-inch steam main, 78 feet long, laid from the reducing house to the kitchen; concrete channel made for same, and all covered in with 18-inch water-tight chequer plates.

(3.) Exhaust system of steam heating appliances in the kitchen re-arranged, and the temperature in the drying closets has been raised from 120 degrees to 160 degrees Fahr. by re-arranging the steam pipes.

(4.) Four hundred feet of ornamental railing erected round female recreation ground.

(5.) Five movable roof lights erected in kitchen.

(6.) Range of piggeries erected.

(7.) Thirty wooden bedsteads, four garden seats, farm cart, &c., made; 170 feet of flooring laid; 1,300 feet of oak heading fixed on linoleum; and 175 feet of skirting fitted.

- Dietary.** The dietary of the patients, which receives the careful attention of the Resident Medical Superintendent, is fairly liberal, and varied.
- Service of meals.** I was pleased to see that practically all the patients were brought to the dining halls. Of the male patients, only the six in hospital were absent.
- Provisions.** The provisions, which I saw, appeared of good quality, and their testing and storage seemed to be carefully attended to.
- Suggested bakery.** I think the Committee would find it an advantage to adopt the practice now common in all large institutions, of having the bread baked in the establishment, instead of obtaining it by contract.
- Flooring.** I was pleased to observe that the new wood block flooring is carefully looked after and polished, thus insuring the best results from the expenditure incurred in laying it.
- Few complaints by patients.** Few complaints were made by the patients, except those relating to their detention, which are common to all asylums.
One woman, in making this complaint, spoke very rationally, and I have asked the medical officers to furnish us with a special report as regards her mental condition, with the view of giving her case further consideration.
- Assiduity of Committee.** The Committee take the greatest interest in the working of the institution, and in all matters connected with the welfare of the patients committed to their charge. A Visiting Sub-Committee meets twice a month, and carefully inspects the asylum. Such frequent visits must be most helpful to the Resident Medical Superintendent in the discharge of his arduous duties.
- Improvements effected.** It is a pleasure to notice the great improvement which has taken place in the condition of this asylum since my colleague and I first visited it in 1890.

The patients were then confined in cheerless exercise yards; the dayroom accommodation was altogether insufficient; most serious sanitary defects existed in all parts of the buildings; the clothing and bedding were ragged and inadequate; many of the sleeping rooms were cold in the extreme; the dietary was meagre; no associated entertainments were held; and there were few objects of interest provided in the wards.

Now the asylum has been modernised in nearly every respect, and the care and treatment of the patients reflect great credit on the Committee, the Resident Medical Superintendent, and the staff.

I specially wish to commend the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. M'Kenna, and the Matron, Miss Kavanagh, both of whom, although only a short time in the institution, appear to me to discharge their duties in a very satisfactory manner, and ably second the efforts of the Medical Superintendent to maintain the high standard of efficiency which the asylum has now reached.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.Assistant
Medical
Officer and
Matron.

The Case-books and other records are well kept.

Records.

31st December, 1903.

CASTLEBAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.

The structural additions to this institution are now advancing rapidly.

Inspected on
27th & 28th
Oct., 1903.

Already the new residence for the Medical Superintendent and the new range of workshops progress towards completion. The walls of two of the new blocks on the male side are now built—the slating of one is almost finished, and the roofing timbers of the other are in position, whilst the foundations of the third, and of the general dining room are laid.

Progress of
additional
buildings.

The conversion of the old chapel into a dormitory and dayroom is at present being carried out.

As it will be necessary to provide a temporary kitchen, whilst the dining room is being built and the old kitchen and stores are being altered, perhaps it may be found most convenient to utilise the ground floor of the old chapel for this purpose. This would provide a kitchen near the present diningrooms, and would not disturb existing arrangements.

As these extensions, additions, and alterations are by degrees advancing towards completion, and as some of the accommodation will shortly be fit for use, it will serve no useful purpose to dwell on the existing overcrowding which is apparent in every department. Unfortunately, for some time to come the management of the institution must be disorganised, and the daily routine disturbed—even more in the next few months, when the kitchen and stores are in progress, than at present, as the whole centre of the building will then be in the hands of the builders, and all the work of these departments of the institution will have to be done as best it can.

Difficulties of
Administration

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.

Statistics.

During the past fourteen months the following changes have taken place amongst the population of the asylum :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On September 2nd, 1902, there were on the books			
the names of, ...	365	259	624
Admitted since, ...	68	71	139
Discharged, ...	56	39	95
Died, ...	12	35	47
Leaving on the register at this date, ...	385	256	641

The admissions on the male side are not above the average of past years, but more women have been received.

Death rates.

Owing, however, to the very low death-rate amongst the men (3·2 per cent. on the average number resident during the period under review) the male population has increased by twenty—whilst the high mortality amongst the women (13·7 per cent.) has reduced the female residents by three, notwithstanding the increase in the numbers admitted.

Health of
female patients.

For this high mortality there must be some reason. Moreover, the general health of the female patients has not been satisfactory.

Zymotic
disease.

In August an outbreak of typhoid fever took place, attacking fourteen patients, and one of the female staff. This outbreak of fever, and the high death-rate during the past fourteen months point to causes existing on the female side of the house prejudicial to the general health.

The causes which would apparently account for the insanitary condition are :—

Overcrowding

(1.) The overcrowded condition of the wards must be the primary cause, as it would act more injuriously on the health of the women, than on that of the men, who are more out of doors. The work at which the women are employed lies entirely indoors, and they would be more easily affected by insanitary surroundings.

Sanitary
appliances.

(2.) The water-closets on the ground floor on both sides of the house would appear to call for examination, and renewal. These closets are now of an antiquated type. The old boxed-in seats should be removed, and appliances of modern type substituted. I understand, however, that these improvements are included in the contract now being carried out.

Drainage.

(3.) The drainage still calls for the serious consideration of the Committee. So long as the marsh remains in close proximity to the building, with the overflow from the asylum sewage tanks running into it, so long will such insanitary surroundings continue a menace to the health of the inmates. To allow an institution to continue with so palpable a source of disease at its gates is indefensible. As pointed out in previous reports, there does not appear to be any insuperable difficulty in finding a remedy for the existing state of things, nor would any great expenditure be required in order to render the sanitary surroundings compatible with the laws of health. It is only necessary to carry the drainage of the asylum to the other side of the river, and there deal with it by some of the modern methods of purification—allowing the purified effluent to flow

back into the stream, whilst the marsh should be done away with, by filling up the low ground by patients' labour. Fifty patients with fifty barrows, supervised by two intelligent attendants, would soon raise the ground to a height which would render flooding from the river impossible, whilst the drain running through the field could easily be carried in covered pipes.

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.

Adjoining
marsh.

Amongst the men there are at present a few cases of erysipelas, but, with this exception, the health of the male patients has been good.

Health of
male patients.

This is, no doubt, due to the amount of occupation provided by the new farm.

There has been no sudden or accidental death since last visit. A Coroner's Inquest has not been considered necessary in any case, nor has any serious casualty been reported.

No fatal
accidents or
serious
casualties.

There are now nineteen patients—seven men and twelve women—confined to bed; twenty-one men and thirteen women suffer from epilepsy; and five men and seven women are classed as actively suicidal. At present these patients are not kept under constant supervision during the night. It is to be hoped that when the new accommodation is provided, a dormitory will be set apart for these suicidal and epileptic patients, where they will be under the continuous observation of an attendant. Only in this way can serious accidents, with resulting responsibility, be guarded against.

Supervision of
epileptic and
suicidal cases.

During the past year restraint has not been resorted to. Eleven of each sex have been secluded—the men on thirty-one occasions for 296 hours—and the women on thirty-three occasions for 342 hours in all

No restraint.
Seclusion.

The female patients were very neat and tidy in their dress, and in their persons. Both sexes were very clean, although some of the men might have been tidier, but as a rule their appearance has improved.

Condition and
clothing.

The dinner served on one day of my visit consisted of potatoes and milk—a dinner well suited to the tastes of the patients. There are, however, constant complaints about the milk, and it must be very difficult, and, in time, will become impossible to obtain such a quantity of milk as is required on two days of the week. The Committee should consider whether it would be possible to substitute something else in lieu of an article which is so troublesome to obtain.

Dietary.

No improvement has taken place in the service of the meals—no table-cloths, knives or forks—nothing but spoons, bowls, and plates are supplied. This is not in accordance with the practice in modern asylums, where the meals are served with every effort to instil habits of propriety. It is to be hoped that, when the new diningroom is in occupation, an attempt will be made to raise the standard in this respect up to that of modern civilisation.

Service of
meals.

There are now, owing to the overcrowding, two dinners for each sex. The number of nurses present at the second dinner did not appear sufficient to ensure regularity and order during the meal.

The goods supplied under contract would appear to be a constant source of trouble, and, therefore, the Committee might consider the question of making the bread, and slaughtering the cattle on the premises.

Provisions.

Exclusive of those occupied in the wards, 36 per cent. of the men, and 46 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Employment.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.	One hundred and four men are at work on the farm, and, during the summer, a greater number were so employed: six men work in the tailor's shop, six in the shoemaker's shop, and fifty women wash in the laundry.
Clothing, &c., made in Asylum.	The male clothing is made in the tailor's shop, but the shoemaker is only able to supply a portion of the boots required. It is difficult to obtain hoots suitable for asylum use by contract, and the supplies are said to be of very inferior quality. I would, therefore, advise the Committee to fit up the new shoemaker's shop with suitable machinery, as has been done in other similar institutions, and by this means all the boots required could be made in the house.
Works carried out.	A great deal of work has been done on the new farm—a substantial boundary wall has been built, and new roads have been constructed. Extensive drainage operations have been carried out, and large plots of waste land have been reclaimed, and rendered fit for cultivation. The land steward's house has been fitted up, and additional piggeries have been built.
Precautions against fire.	The precautions against fire consist of internal and external hydrants and hose. The boxes containing the hose are opened with a special key—which it would be hard to find on emergency; further, it opens the locks with difficulty, and, in the panic of fire, would be found useless. These boxes should either open with the ordinary pass key, or should have glass fronts, which could be broken when necessary. The staff also should be constantly exercised in fire drill, otherwise these appliances are useless. The Engineer should instruct the junior staff in the steps to be taken in dealing with the first outbreak of fire. It appears that this is not done.
Amusements.	The associated entertainments are few and far between—only twelve in the last fourteen months, and one variety entertainment given by a travelling company. Greater efforts should be made to keep the insane interested.
Religious ministrations.	Forty-two per cent. of the patients are able to attend to their religious duties.
New chapel.	One hundred and sixty men and one hundred women were present at Mass last Sunday in the handsome Chapel recently erected. This Chapel is tastefully fitted up inside, but nothing has been done to lay out the grounds around it. This ought to be attended to, as the building is worthy of proper surroundings. Five men and six women attend the Protestant Services.
Staff.	The male staff has been increased by the appointment of one additional attendant, and now consists of seven charge attendants, and eighteen ordinary attendants—the female staff of four charge and twelve ordinary nurses. This includes an attendant who acts as an upholsterer (and is, therefore, not in the wards) and, on the female side, the seamstress and one nurse who is employed in the dining hall are also included. These three officials cannot be considered as being on duty in the wards. The proportion of attendants to patients on the male side is, consequently, one to sixteen, and on the female side one nurse to eighteen patients—the proper proportion being about one to eleven. The staff cannot, therefore, be looked upon as sufficient for the safety of the patients. It appears that on the male side there are five temporary attendants, two of whom take the place of attendants who are on sick leave, and are permanently disabled from duty.

On the female side two of the nurses are temporarily employed. There seems no reason why the disabled attendants should not be pensioned off, and those temporarily employed added to the permanent staff.

Having regard to the changes which must be made in the classification of the patients when the buildings are completed, it may be wise to defer any increase to the staff until then. But, when the new wards are opened, the Committee should consider the advisability of appointing a staff sufficient for the proper care of the insane. Otherwise some serious accident must result.

The night staff consists of two attendants of each sex. This staff, as I have previously pointed out, will also require to be added to.

The various registers and books were properly kept, with the exception of the Medical Journal, which was not written up to date.

28th October, 1903.

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.

CLONMEL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CLONMEL
ASYLUM.

On my visit to this institution, I find that considerable progress has been made in the negotiations with the owners and tenants of the land proposed to be acquired for the erection of the new buildings. As soon as these negotiations are completed, steps will at once be taken to commence the building work of the new blocks. As the land proposed to be acquired affords a most charming and suitable site, there appears to be no reason to fear any difficulties or cause of delay.

Inspected on
2nd & 3rd
Sept., 1903.

Proposed
erection of
additional
buildings.

It is proposed to connect the new farm with the asylum by means of a bridge over, or a tunnel under the road.

The site for the female blocks will not involve any heavy work in its preparation, and might be laid out at once by patients' labour.

The necessity for expedition in the erection of these new blocks becomes greater every day, as the number of patients increases on both sides of the house.

I am glad, however, to be able to report that the general health of the institution has greatly improved since my last visit. At that time, an outbreak of typhoid fever, which attacked both patients and staff, had occurred on the female side.

Health.
Outbreak of
typhoid fever.

In order to ascertain the cause of this epidemic, the Committee called in the assistance of Dr. A. C. O'Sullivan. His report, amongst other matters dealt with the preventive measures which should be taken to guard against infection from outside, and the spread of infection after it had gained access to the asylum.

The Committee have, I understand, given their attention to the water supply, and they have decided to utilise the Town supply for both houses. Unfortunately, the pressure at the female house is insufficient

Water supply.

**CLONMEL
ASYLUM.**
—
Precautions
against fire.

to command the roofs of the building, in the event of fire, but it is understood that a conference on the subject has been arranged with the Town Commissioners, and, no doubt, arrangements will be made for an adequate supply at sufficient pressure. The appliances for dealing with an outbreak of fire at the male house have lately been augmented, and now appear sufficient to cope with such an emergency, but I would suggest that the attendants should be frequently instructed in fire drill, and that in the case of dormitories at the end of corridors, where there is no second exit, fire escape stairs from a window or door should be provided.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 756 patients—371 men and 385 women—showing an increase of 26 since the 3rd December, 1902, when the house was last visited. The number of patients in excess of the legitimate accommodation is now 205.

Such overcrowding calls for immediate relief, and no unnecessary delay should be allowed to interfere with the speedy provision of extra accommodation.

The changes which have taken place during the period under review are as follow :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Admitted, ...	110	61	49
Discharged, ...	44	28	16
Died, ...	40	17	23

Deaths.

The causes of death call for no special observations.

The percentage of deaths during the nine months was 5·4 of the average number resident.

No fatal
casualties.

No suicide or death resulting from accident or homicide is reported, nor was a Coroner's Inquest considered necessary in any case.

Zymotic
disease.

As already stated, at the end of last and the beginning of the present year, an epidemic of enteric fever broke out, attacking 13 male patients, 2 female patients, and 1 nurse, since the date of the last report, and proving fatal in the cases of 1 male and 1 female patient, and in that of the nurse. There were also 3 cases of dysentery, and 26 cases of influenza amongst the patients, with 1 death from the latter disease.

No restraint
or seclusion.

There is no record of the use of either restraint or seclusion since last visit.

Epileptic and
suicidal cases.

5·6 per cent. of the patients are epileptic, and 11 are stated to be actively suicidal. Of these two classes, 74 sleep under constant supervision, in dormitories specially arranged for the purpose by Dr. Harvey.

Condition and
conduct.

The condition of the patients as regards dress and personal neatness was satisfactory, and their general behaviour was orderly, but I would suggest that, as far as possible, the use of the court-yards at the female house should be discontinued. Nothing tends more to mental degeneration than the habit acquired by the insane of lying and crouching about such yards, which are now almost unknown in modern asylums.

Suggested dis-
continuance of
use of court-
yards.

The improvement in the conduct of the women in the dayroom of No. 1 Division still continues, although I am sorry to say, the Charge nurse, by whom the improvement was inaugurated, was the victim, amongst the staff, of the outbreak of enteric fever.

CLONMEL
ASYLUM.Improvement
amongst
females.

I saw both the men and women at dinner. The meal consisted of bacon and cabbage. The food, which was of excellent quality, was served with due regard to the habits of civilised society, and appeared to be much liked. It would, however, be wise to substitute Britannia metal for the dangerous steel pronged forks at present in use.

Dietary and
service of
meals.

Exclusive of those occupied only at housework, only 30 per cent. of the men and 45 per cent. of the women are industriously employed. As pointed out in last year's report, every effort should be made to find additional employment for the men. In this overcrowded establishment, occupation would tend much to the contentment and improvement of the patients.

Employment.

The staff, for day duty, consists of 25 males and 28 females, or 1 attendant to almost 15 patients. This is certainly not a strong staff in so scattered an establishment. On the female side, an additional official is much required to take the place of the Matron, when absent on leave.

Staff.

Dr. Harvey complains of the constant changes in the female staff, and, having regard to the accommodation provided for the nurses, this cannot be wondered at. Perhaps some of the Committee would satisfy themselves on this point: It can hardly be expected that respectable, educated girls will remain in an establishment where they have to sleep with six or seven others, in a dormitory in which there is not even room to keep their clothes, when they know that they will be provided with most comfortable rooms in other similar institutions. The Committee, if they wish to retain a proper staff, must provide suitable accommodation for them. To do this a separate block for the use of the nurses should be erected, where these young women, when off duty, could enjoy some of the surroundings and comforts of a home.

Accommoda-
tion for female
Staff.

At the present time, when building work is about to be commenced, the Committee might take this important matter into consideration. It should be remembered that the provision of additional accommodation for the staff would set free for the use of the patients rooms which must have cost a large sum to provide.

The state of the Case-books continues to be creditable to the Assistant Medical Officer.

Medical
records.

The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 363 Catholics and 25 Protestants attended their respective places of worship. The Chaplains are constant in their attendances.

Religious
ministration.

3rd September, 1903.

CORK
ASYLUM.

CORK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
9th, 10th, &
11th Dec.,
1903.

Overcrowd-
ing.

High propor-
tion of acute
and trouble-
some cases.

On the annual inspection of this asylum the wards were found greatly overcrowded, owing to a large influx of patients during the past few months. This overcrowding, it is to be hoped, will be somewhat diminished when the auxiliary asylum at Youghal is opened.

At the present time, on the female side, there are a number of very acute and troublesome cases, as the admissions amongst the women have not only been numerous, but amongst them there appear to have been more than the usual proportion of noisy, destructive and dangerous cases—young girls suffering from acute or recurrent insanity.

In few institutions is there a larger proportion of cases requiring constant care and supervision on the part of the staff, and in no place that I know of is a highly trained and trustworthy staff more urgently needed. Credit is therefore due to the nurses and officials for the manner in which their onerous duties are performed.

Condition and
clothing.

Both males and females were decently dressed, and appeared to receive proper attention from the officials in whose charge they were. The personal clothing of all the patients, but especially that of the women, was neat and sufficiently warm, and in a state of good preservation.

Condition of
wards.

The wards were clean and in good order.

Necessity for
additional
hospital
accommoda-
tion.

The great overcrowding, and the number of acute cases on the female side, whose treatment is a matter of so much moment, render the want of a suitable hospital only too apparent—a want which has been long felt and referred to in the annual reports from year to year. The existing hospital would be barely sufficient for the requirements of the male population, whilst on the female side the segregation of those requiring special treatment would do much to further their recovery, and would tend to the improvement of the whole female side, by providing the benefits of better classification, with greater efficiency of working and supervision.

Heating.

The comfort of the patients has been greatly increased by the heating of the various rooms. By the assistance of this heating system, the temperature throughout the corridors and sleeping rooms is rendered sufficiently warm, even for those who are inclined to uncover themselves during the night.

Dietary and
service of
meals.

I saw the patients at dinner on two days of my visit. The food appeared excellent and was properly served, but the accommodation provided in the female dining halls is far from sufficient for the requirements of that sex.

The changes which have taken place amongst the patients in this institution since the last report was written are as follow:—

CORK
ASYLUM.

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were on the Register on 13th October, 1902, ...	876	747	1,623
Admitted since, ...	199	187	386
Discharged, ...	100	85	185
Died, ...	72	52	124
Leaving in residence on the 9th inst., ...	903	797	1,700

These figures show an increase of twenty-seven men and fifty women in fourteen months.

Judging from these figures, and from the number of cases amongst the female admissions suffering from acute insanity, there is, unfortunately, no evidence of any diminution in the growth of insanity in this district.

The death-rate in 1902 was only 6·6 per cent. on the average number resident—a percentage below the average for Irish asylums.

Deaths.

In only one case was it considered necessary to hold an inquest, viz., in that of a female patient who was found suffocated in the drying closet of the laundry.

Suffocation of
patient in
drying closet.

The circumstances of this case formed the subject of an inquiry by us, and were duly reported to the Committee.

There was no other death from misadventure, nor was there any suicide or death from violence.

Outbreaks of zymotic disease were, unfortunately, frequent. Scarlatina attacked one male and eight female patients, and proved fatal in the male and two of the female cases. Six of the female staff were also attacked. Dysentery appears to have been almost constantly present in the wards, attacking sixteen men and one woman, and proving fatal in the latter and in two of the former cases. There were eleven cases of enteric fever amongst the patients, two of which ended fatally, and also a fatal case amongst the staff. Ten cases of erysipelas were also recorded. There is at present only one case of dysentery under treatment.

Zymotic
disease.

In 25 per cent. of the deaths the cause was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

Autopsies.

The serious casualties consisted of seven fractures of bones, caused by falls or assaults by other patients, and of one wound of throat, self-inflicted in an attempt to commit suicide; also a wound caused by a fall in a fit; and the loss of part of an ear bitten off by another patient.

Casualties

Fifty-five patients were found in bed suffering from various diseases.

Patients in
bed.

Consumption would appear to be prevalent, and is returned as being the chief cause in the mortality returns, being answerable for 41 per cent. of the deaths. The Committee might, perhaps, consider the advisability of providing a wooden hospital for the separate care of the patients suffering from this disease, as is now generally done in Scotland. Such separate accommodation is not only a boon to the sufferers themselves, but also serves as a means of protecting the healthy inmates from infection.

Suggested
isolation of
consumptive
cases.

CORK ASYLUM.	Eighty-eight patients are now returned as suffering from epilepsy, and thirty-nine are suicidal. The greater number of the epileptic, and all the suicidal patients now sleep in separate dormitories under constant supervision.
Suicidal and epileptic cases.	
Seclusion.	The records show that seclusion was resorted to in the treatment of 53 men and 33 women—in the case of the men on 122 occasions for 738 hours, and in the case of the women on 115 occasions for 801 hours; whilst restraint by gloves or the jacket was used with 12 men on 16 occasions for 2,171 hours, and with 7 women for 1,701 hours—the reasons given being to prevent self-injury or for surgical purposes. I can only say that the use of restraint with such a number of patients, and for such long periods, is now unusual in the asylums of this country.
Restraint.	
Employment.	Excluding those only engaged in making beds, more than 40 per cent. of the men and 50 per cent. of the women find some useful employment. Weaving, mat-making, and brush-making have now been added to the industries, and a new weaving shop is being built; but some of the other shops, such as the tailor's, shoemaker's, and upholsterer's, are very inadequate for the work of such an institution. Steps should, therefore, be taken to remodel these buildings, and, as far as practicable, to place them together, with a view to simplifying their supervision.
Suggested remodelling of workshops.	
Exercise.	Forty-five men and fifty-one women go out walking beyond the farm once a week.
Amusements.	The usual amusements, such as dances and concerts, continue to be provided, and the supply of amusing literature and newspapers seemed to be fairly liberal.
Religious ministrations.	More than half the patients are able to attend to their religious duties. On last Sunday 890 were present at Mass, 37 attended the Protestant Episcopalian service, and 2 the Presbyterian service.
Burials.	The chaplains are constant in their attendance, and the regulations with reference to the burial of the dead are carefully attended to.
Works carried out by asylum labour.	A great deal of work has been done during the past year by the patients and attendants. Amongst other useful works, all parts of the building are now connected by telephone, and by degrees the old single-rooms are being plastered, so as to enable them to be kept clean.
Precautions against fire.	The means of guarding against fire consist of internal and external hydrants. The internal hydrants are always kept ready with hose attached, while the staff, both male and female, are trained in their management, and the steps to be taken on the first alarm of fire. The provision for the escape of the patients consists of a fire escape and ladders. It is doubtful if, in the excitement of fire, the insane could be got away by such means, and, therefore, where possible, iron escape stairs should be erected. At the wooden block, which is particularly exposed to danger by sparks from the chimneys on both sides, escape doors have been provided on each side. As an additional precaution it may be suggested that both here, and in the laundry, electricity should be substituted for gas as an illuminant.
Staff.	The proportion of attendants to patients is at present, on both sides, about 1 to 14—not a high proportion, although the staff has been, from time to time, considerably increased.

The changes amongst the male staff are said to be frequent. Perhaps the Committee will consider the advisability of providing cottages, or of granting a more adequate lodging allowance for married attendants, and thus encourage the retention of dependable attendants, who, taking an interest in their work, would remain in the service of the institution.

CORE
ASYLUM.

Records.

The registers are carefully kept.

The notes in the case-book on the female side afford useful information with reference to the recent cases; but some of the old books have not been written up. On the male side, much more time and greater attention should be given to the keeping of the records, as the notes, both of old and new cases, are in arrear.

11th December, 1903.

DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 13th ultimo. The last visit was paid on the 11th December, 1902, and the changes which took place in the asylum population during the interval are shown in the following Table:—

Inspected on
13th Aug.,
1903.

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the Register at last visit (11th Dec., 1902).	339	299	638
Admitted since, . . .	54	42	96
Total, . . .	393	341	734
Discharged recovered, . . .	22	7	29
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	1	1	2
Died, . . .	26	20	46
Total, . . .	49	28	77
On the register on the 13th August, 1903,	344	313	657
Absent on probation, . . .	—	1	1
Absent on pass, . . .	—	—	—
Absent by escape, . . .	—	—	—
Resident on the 13th August, 1903, .	344	312	656

This table shows that during the eight months the number of patients increased by 19, and, consequently, the asylum now contains 35 patients more than the number for which there is legitimate accommodation. It is to be hoped, therefore, that every effort will be made to hasten the completion of the additional buildings, now in course of erection, the plans having received the statutory approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

Additional
buildings.

These buildings will provide for 69 males and 110 females, and, as the present buildings provide for 331 males, and 290 females, the total limits of accommodation will be for 400 of each sex.

Accommoda-
tion.

DOWNSPATRICK ASYLUM. Many of the admissions during the period under review were transfers from workhouses. These patients, contrary to the popular view, require the most skilled nursing and attention. The Resident Medical Superintendent, in his last annual report, remarks on this subject that "more than ever was it proved that no class of patient is such a tax on the resources of the asylum and so costly to maintain as the chronic and infirm patient transferred from the Union Workhouses. Debilitated, degraded in habits, destructive, and oftentimes also suffering from such physical infirmity as lameness, blindness, or paralysis, he or she requires more nourishment, care, clothing, and special attention from the Medical Officers and the staff generally than the ordinary run of cases admitted." I quite concur in these remarks, as my experience has shown that they admit of almost universal application in this country.

Health statistics. The Health Statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill, ...	4	2	6
From minor ailments, ...	1	—	1
From old age or debility, ...	—	—	—
From violence or excitement, ...	—	—	—
Total in bed, ...	5	2	7
Patients suffering from bedsores, ...	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, ...	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, ...	—	—	—
Epileptics, ...	23	19	42
Actively suicidal, ...	56	51	107
General Paralytics, ...	4	—	4
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, ...	83	70	153
Wet beds reported in the morning, ...	2	—	2
Patients raised by attendants during the previous night, ...	18	23	41

Care of suicidal and epileptic cases. From the above figures it will be seen that all the suicidal and epileptic patients are under constant observation.

Deaths. The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the year 1902 was 10·3, viz. :—7·5 amongst the males, and 13·2 amongst the females.

The deaths, apart from those resulting from zymotic disease, such as dysentery, which accounted for six cases, call for no special remarks.

No fatal seclusion. None of the deaths resulted from suicide or other misadventure.

Autopsies. Of the total number of deaths—46—the cause was verified by post-mortem examination in 18 cases. These figures are an evidence of the anxiety on the part of the Resident Medical Superintendent to verify the cause of death in as many cases as possible, and also to promote pathological research into the causation of mental diseases.

No bedsores. As an evidence of the careful nursing which the patients receive, in no case was a bed sore found after death.

No inquests. No Coroner's inquest was held during the period under review, and the only serious casualty was in the case of a male patient who sustained a dislocation of the right clavicle during an epileptic fit.

Casualty.

It is to be regretted that dysentery continues to be prevalent in the institution. Experience shows that once this disease appears in an asylum, it is almost certain to recrudescence. It must be remembered that it is of a highly infective character, and the degraded habits and carelessness of so many of the insane tend greatly to its propagation. Since last inspection 30 cases were reported. As already stated six of these cases proved fatal. DOWNTATRICK
ASYLUM.
Zymotic
disease.

There were also ten cases of erysipelas, one of typhoid fever, and two of influenza, none of which, however, ended fatally.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year 1902 was 31, viz. :—31·8 amongst the males, and 29·9 amongst the females. Recovery
rates.

These percentages are somewhat below those recorded in the previous year, a reduction which the Resident Medical Superintendent explains by the fact that an unusually large number of chronic cases were admitted from workhouses.

The following Table shows the numbers of patients employed and unemployed on the day of my visit :—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, ...	90	80
As garden or field labourers, ...	58	—
As storekeepers, ...	2	—
As messengers, ...	2	—
As stokers, ...	4	—
As masons, ...	2	—
As carpenters, ...	2	—
As painters, ...	2	—
As tailors, ...	3	—
As shoemaker, ...	1	—
As bakers, ...	2	—
As blacksmith, ...	1	—
In the piggeries, ...	2	—
In the kitchen, ...	4	8
In the laundry, ...	—	26
In officers' quarters, ...	—	2
At needlework, ...	—	77
At knitting, ...	—	13
Total employed, ...	175	206
Refusing to work, ...	—	10
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition, ...	131	48
(b) Bodily condition, ...	38	48
Total unemployed, ...	169	106

The amusement of the patients continues to be duly attended to. In addition to the usual outdoor games—cricket, football, &c.—dances, concerts, theatricals, and other entertainments are given. Amusements.

Having regard to the soothing effect of music on so many of the insane, if the Medical Superintendent considers that a second piano would be an advantage, I feel assured that the Committee would gladly sanction the expense of obtaining it.

DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM. The Chaplains visit the institution regularly, in addition to conducting Divine Service. The following Table shows the numbers of patients present at the respective Services on the Sunday preceding my visit :—

Religious ministrations:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, ...	61	82	143
Presbyterians, ...	43	77	120
Protestant Episcopalians, ...	34	43	77

Seclusion. Since last inspection, three male patients were placed in seclusion for a total duration of 106 hours, and eight females for 1,688 hours; while mechanical restraint, by means of a strait jacket, was used in the treatment of five males for 1,142 hours, and two females for 792 hours in all, to prevent them from injuring themselves or others, or for surgical reasons.

Restraint.

Improvements and alteration. The improvement of the cooking appliances, referred to in previous reports, is now in progress, and, during the period under review, a great many repairs, minor alterations, and improvements have been carried out, as well as the painting, papering, and decorating of the buildings where necessary. The great care bestowed on the maintenance of the fabric is always a noticeable feature of this institution.

Paying patients. The amount contributed on behalf of paying patients continues to increase, and, during the financial year 1902-3, it reached the substantial sum of £680 16s. 9d. This, I feel sure, is due to the exertions of the Medical Superintendent, who requires the relatives of the patients in every case in which they can reasonably afford to do so, to lessen the cost of maintenance to the ratepayers.

Cost of Maintenance. The net cost of maintenance during the year 1902-3 was £22 13s. 4d. per patient—a sum which, considering the liberal treatment the patients receive, must be regarded as very satisfactory.

General satisfactory condition. I am able to report favourably on the condition of the asylum generally. The dayrooms and dormitories were found scrupulously clean, the dayrooms brightened by plants and objects of interest, and supplied with papers and periodicals.

Clothing, bedding, &c. The clothing, beds, and bedding of the patients were, as is usual in this asylum, very satisfactory.

Conduct. The patients were quiet and orderly, and as regards the treatment of the so-called "refractory" class, it is unnecessary to repeat the remarks made in the last memorandum of inspection.

Service of meals. I saw the patients at dinner, which was well served, and the food was of good quality.

Zeal and ability of Medical Supt. My visit, left, as usual, pleasing impressions as to the great care, energy, and ability with which the asylum is managed; and I feel assured the Committee are aware of the Medical Superintendent's zeal and ever-anxious attention to the discharge of his important duties, and that they fully recognise how valuable his services are to the institution.

The Committee themselves continue to evince the keenest interest in the welfare of the afflicted class committed to their charge, and their assiduity and ready adoption of every recommendation for the improvement of the institution testify to their humane feelings in carrying out the responsible duties imposed on them.

DOWSPATRICK
ASYLUM.
—
Good adminis-
tration by
Committee.

18th September, 1903:

ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLUM:

This asylum was visited on the 16th July. The last visit of inspection was made on the 26th September, 1902, and the changes which took place between that date and the 16th July, 1903, are shown in the following table:—

ENNIS
ASYLUM.
—
Inspected on
16th July,
1903.
—
Statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit (26th September, 1902).	214	186	400
Admitted since, viz.:—			
Dangerous Lunatics, ...	39	35	74
Ordinary Cases, ...	19	23	42
By Order of the Lord Lieutenant, Insane soldiers and sailors, . .	1 2	— —	1 2
Total, ...	275	244	519
Discharged recovered, ...	16	12	28
Discharged unrecovered, ...	32	33	65
Died, ...	15	10	25
Total, ...	63	55	118
On register on the 16th July, 1903, . .	212	189	401
Absent on probation, ...	1	—	1
Absent on pass, or by escape, ...	—	—	—
Maintained in Ennis Workhouse under the provisions of section 9 of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67. . . .	7	—	7
Resident on the 16th July, 1903, . .	204	189	393

This Table shows that the majority of the admissions were dangerous lunatics, whose admission is mandatory under the provisions of section 10 of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, and section 91 of the Army Act of 1881, and that any large increase in the number of patients resident has been prevented by the transfer, even though their mental condition rendered such a change undesirable, of a very large number of patients to the workhouses of the district, where their condition and treatment are certainly unsatisfactory.

Admissions.

Transfers to
workhouses.

ENNIS.
ASYLUM.

The Health Statistics on the day of my visit were as follow :—

Health
statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill, ...	2	3	5
From minor ailments, ...	2	—	2
From old age or debility, ...	—	—	—
From violence or excitement, ...	—	—	—
Total in bed, ...	4	3	7
Patients suffering from bedsores, ...	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, ...	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, ...	—	—	—
Epileptics, ...	13	10	23
Actively suicidal, ...	5	2	7
General paralytics, ...	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, ...	5	13	18
Wet beds reported in the morning, ...	2	—	2
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, ...	36	47	83

General
condition.

The different divisions of the asylum were found clean and in good order, and the personal cleanliness of the patients appeared to be carefully attended to. The day being fine, the patients were, with the exception of the sick, out of doors, and for this reason the evidences of the serious overcrowding which unfortunately exists, were not so manifest.

In many respects the condition and management of the institution continue to be satisfactory.

No fatal
accidents.
No restraint.
Seclusion.
Casualty.

During the period under review there was no violent death; no Coroner's inquest; no patient underwent any form of mechanical restraint; and only three patients (all females) were placed in seclusion for a short period on four separate occasions. There was only one serious casualty—that of a male patient (J.M.) who was knocked down in the exercise yard by another patient, and sustained a fracture of the thigh bone.

Zymotic
disease.

The forms of zymotic disease recorded before June were twenty-five cases of influenza (thirteen amongst the patients, and twelve amongst the staff); two cases of erysipelas; and one case of scarlatina. In June a case of typhoid fever appeared in the institution, and since that time there have been thirteen cases and two deaths, including the wife of the Assistant Medical Officer—Mrs. Greene—a much-respected lady, whose early death is universally deplored.

Drainage and
water supply.

In consequence of the occurrence of typhoid, my colleague and I again visited the institution on the 4th instant, accompanied by our Engineering Adviser, and I submit a memorandum prepared by us on the drainage and water supply, which are both open to grave suspicion, as being responsible for the present outbreak. We trust this memorandum will assist the Committee in deciding what steps should now be taken.

The employment of the patients continues to be fairly satisfactory, and their religious ministrations are carefully attended to. The numbers present at Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit are shown in the following table:—

ENNIS
ASYLUM.
—
Employment,
Religious
ministrations.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, ...	125	100	225
Protestants, ...	—	6	6
Total, ...	125	106	231

The patients' amusements are varied and fairly numerous.

Amusements,
Provisions.

The provisions which I saw appeared to be of good quality.

The deaths were comparatively few in number (fifteen males and ten females) and call for no special remark.

Deaths.

The Medical Books and Records were found to be carefully written up. The Case-books kept by the Assistant Medical Officer duly record the history and progress of each case in the institution.

Medical
records.

The plans for the much-needed extension of the asylum are being prepared by the Committee's Architect, Mr. O'Connor, and, as soon as they are completed, I trust that every effort will be made to expedite the provision of the accommodation which is so urgently required.

Plans for
extension of
asylum.

I am glad to observe, in connection with the extensions, that a small isolated hospital block for infectious diseases will be provided.

Isolation
hospital.

11th September, 1903.

APPENDIX.

ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

MEMORANDUM re DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

The main sewer is built of rubble masonry. It is of large dimensions, and is not watertight. The fall is flat. It is ventilated in close proximity to the buildings, and the gases generated in the underground settling tanks would, to all appearance, traverse it, as there is no intercepting trap visible along its entire length. The branch drains at the rear of the building are disconnected from the main sewer. The rain-water pipes in the front of the building do not discharge openly.

Special Memo.
re-Drainage
and Water
Supply.

ENNER
ASYLUM.

The water supply is derived from the town mains, and from a well situated south of the asylum, on the low ground. This well is believed to be fed from the overflow of the lake at the north of the institution. Near this overflow a large manure pit is situated, which in wet weather must be full of liquid manure, and rotting garbage. This liquid percolates into the ground, as the pit is not formed of any watertight material.

The water supply for the institution is stored in high and low level tanks. The former is nearly over the boiler house: the latter over the kitchen. The low level tank has no cover: the high level tank cover is broken. It appears that the town supply is insufficient for the wants of the institution, and well water has to be pumped up into the high level tank in addition.

Both these tanks are provided with scour plugs and pipes for cleansing purposes, and these scours are connected direct to the main sewer, instead of discharging through a ventilated intercepting trap.

The sewage overflow from the tanks on the south side of the asylum is discharged through a cut in the field on the east of the buildings. It has been railed off to keep the cattle from grazing on it. This part of the field and the one outside the boundary wall adjacent to it are both liable to floods, so that the sewage gets carried over a large area of land. The greater part of this land is already sewage logged.

It appears that the river Fergus, about a mile from the asylum, is tidal water, and it would seem to be a decided advantage to lay an outfall sewer from the asylum to this tidal water, and thus do away with tanks, irrigation, and all labour attending this method of sewage disposal.

There appears to be no engineering difficulty in the way of carrying out this scheme, and, if adopted, the question of the disposal of the sewage from the asylum and its proposed extensions will then be settled for all time.

As the asylum will soon have a water supply of its own, the main thing to do now is to use the town water for all purposes, as far as possible, and keep the consumption down to the lowest possible limit, so that there will be no necessity to use the well water.

The plans, which the Committee are now having prepared for the extension of the present buildings, will also include a new drainage system from the proposed buildings, and sanitary annexes connected with them. The present drainage system will, therefore, be greatly altered, and it may not, under these circumstances, be found necessary to expend any large sum of money in making any immediate change in the existing main built sewer, except the closing of the gratings in the yards, and the ventilation of the sewer by iron vent pipes carried up well over the eaves of the main roofs of the buildings.

The rain-water pipes directly connected to the drains should be cut, fitted with toes, and made to discharge over suitable gully traps.

These are the most important changes which suggest themselves to us.

ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

ENNISCORTHY
ASYLUM.

On the 18th September, 1902, when the last report on this asylum was written, there were on the books the names of 259 men and 218 women—total, 477. Since then 57 men and 62 women—total, 119, have been admitted; 76 have been discharged, and 37 have died, leaving on the register the names of 254 men and 229 women—total, 483 (of whom one woman is absent on probation). These figures show a decrease of 5 men and an increase of 10 women during the period under review.

Inspected on
15th Oct.,
1903.
Statistics.

The average number resident during the six months ending the 30th September has been 479—255 men and 224 women. These figures cannot be looked on as pointing to any increase of freshly occurring insanity in the district, especially as 38 of the admissions had been in the asylum before, and 27 were persons transferred from workhouses who had been, perhaps, for years insane: besides, the mortality rate has continued low—amounting to only 6·3 on the average number resident during 1902.

Deaths.

The causes of death in the cases which occurred since last visit were natural, and such as are usual in asylums.

In twelve cases the cause was verified by *post-mortem* examination. When it is remembered that the mortuary is only a shed most unsuited for pathological work, these examinations are an evidence of the interest which the Assistant Medical Officer takes in his profession.

Autopsies.

The serious accidents were two fractures of the bones of the arm, due to falls.

Casualties.

In May and June erysipelas broke out, attacking seven men and one woman, and causing one death. During the end of last, and the beginning of the present year, influenza attacked eleven of the staff, but, curious to say, only one of the patients, in which case it proved fatal.

Zymotic
disease.

Ten patients were found in bed suffering from physical disease.

Health.

There are at present 15 epileptics under care, and 15 patients are returned as actively suicidal.

Epileptic and
suicidal cases.

The returns of restraint and seclusion show that 3 women were restrained—1 by gloves, and 2 by the camisole—for a total duration of 10 hours; whilst 30 men and 20 women have been secluded—the men on 238 occasions, for a total period of 2,430 hours, and the women on 481 occasions, for a total period of 6,655 hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The female patients were fairly neat and tidy in their appearance: that of the men would be improved by providing them with neck-ties.

Condition and
clothing.

The bedding is clean and well looked after. All the sleeping rooms are now supplied with new bedsteads with wire and hair mattresses, with the exception of the dormitory occupied by the patients of degraded habits. Here the old pallasses are still in use. Until they are done away with, it will be impossible to keep the atmosphere of this room pure.

Beds and
bedding.

The floors throughout the house are now all bees-waxed, and are kept in excellent order.

Flooring.

Blinds are, by degrees, being provided for the dormitory windows.

Window
blinds.

Special towels should be supplied for the bath-rooms, and additional looking-glasses in the female lavatories would add to the women's comfort.

Furnishing of
lavatories.

- EXHIBITION ASYLUM.** The means of escape in case of fire appear adequate. A second exit is provided from all the sleeping rooms, with the exception of those at the end of the top story on the male side. Internal hydrants were found in readiness in all the wards.
- Precautions against fire.** Exclusive of ward cleaners, 39 per cent. of the men, and 45 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Weaving has now proved a useful industry, and already a good deal of the material used in the men's clothing is manufactured in the establishment. All the men's clothing, and the boots for both sides are now made in the tailor's and shoe-maker's shops.
- Clothing, &c., made in asylum.** It is understood that the Committee have under consideration the installation of electric lighting—the power to be obtained from a mill wheel which is worked by water. This mill, with some land about it, is about to be acquired by the Committee. The superiority of electric light for asylum purposes is now fully established.
- Lighting.** No change has taken place in the strength of the staff, which is still one attendant to over eleven male patients, but now only one nurse to fourteen patients on the female side.
- Staff.** Weekly entertainments are regularly given. In addition, parties of patients have been sent to various outside shows.
- Amusements.** Fifty-four per cent. are able to attend their places of worship. Two hundred and forty-one are able to be present at Mass, whilst 22 attend the Protestant Service. The Chaplains are most regular in their attendance.
- Religious ministrations.** All the books and registers are kept with due care, and the Case-book does credit to Dr. Kennedy, who, in the absence of Dr. Draper on his holidays, afforded me all the information I required.
- Records.**

15th October, 1903.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.

KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

- Inspected on 18th Nov., 1903.** The changes which have taken place in the population of this asylum during the past thirteen months have been as follow:—
- Statistics.** On the 15th October, 1902, there were on the books of the asylum 221 men and 215 women—436 total.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted since, ...	45	27	72
Discharged, ...	25	17	42
Died, ...	16	8	24
Remaining at the present date, ...	225	217	442

Although there has been an increase of six in the numbers remaining at the present date, this is due to a decrease in the number of patients discharged, and to the very low death-rate, rather than to any increase in the admissions. Amongst the latter, fourteen were received from workhouses, and had been many years in the lunatic wards of these institutions. There is, therefore, no reason to assume that any increase of freshly occurring insanity is taking place in this district.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the period under review was 5.5, being much below the average even in Irish asylums, which for last year was 7.7.

The health of the institution has been excellent.

There has been no death from suicide or violence, nor was a Coroner's inquest considered necessary in any case, nor has any outbreak of fatal disease, with the exception of influenza, visited the asylum.

All the deaths were from causes generally met with amongst the insane.

No serious casualty is reported.

Restraint does not appear to have been resorted to, but seclusion was adopted in the treatment of five men and six women, on eighty occasions, for two hundred and eighty seven hours, in the case of the men, and on sixteen occasions for sixty-six hours on the female side.

The only epidemic was an outbreak of influenza, which attacked fifteen males and ten females, and six of the male and five of the female staff, but without any fatality. At the present time only five patients are confined to bed; sixteen males and fifteen females are epileptics; and one male and three females are returned as actively suicidal—but none of these are at present under constant supervision.

Some efforts have been made to carry out a better classification of the patients, but it is to be hoped that, with a stronger staff, still further efforts will be made in this direction, as, at present, the numbers of patients collected in some of the wards are too many for proper supervision.

Since the last visit much has been done in improving the appearance of the corridors and rooms by painting and decorating, and by the supply of pictures and cheap objects of interest. There is still, however, a great want of homely furniture, and articles of comfort and amusement—such as bookcases containing a few cheap books.

The patients were remarkably quiet and well behaved.

The men's clothing will be improved when tweed is substituted for frieze.

The women were very tidy as regards their personal appearance, and the neatness of their dress reflects credit on the female staff. The bedding is very clean. Under blankets are by degrees being supplied on all beds, but I trust that, at an early date, wire mattresses will be substituted for the iron laths still largely in use, and which cannot conduce to comfort or sleep.

The staff has been increased by the addition of two male attendants and one nurse, and now consists of four charge and fourteen ordinary attendants, and, on the female side, of four charge and ten ordinary nurses—giving a proportion of one attendant to over twelve male patients, and one nurse to over fifteen female patients. The strength of the female staff is still too low to prevent accidents, and should be increased.

The night staff consists of two of each sex. No means of recording their attention to duty during the night have yet been provided. In

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.Admissions
from Work-
houses.

Death rate.

Health.

No suicides or
fatal accidents

No casualties.

No restraint.

Seclusion.

Zymotic
disease.Epileptic and
suicidal cases.Classification
of patients.Supply of
furniture and
objects of
interest, &c.

Conduct.

Clothing.

Beds and bed-
ding.

Staff.

Night nursing.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.	many similar institutions electric clocks are now used, by which a faithful return is made of the wakefulness and attention to duty of those employed during the night watches.
Accommodation for staff.	The sleeping rooms provided for the use of the attendants and nurses are at present in a very comfortless and unattractive state. The walls are damp, and from want of sufficient presses, the occupants have to keep their clothing on chairs and tables. Dr. West tells me that he is about to sheet the walls so as to keep out the damp. The rooms are large and hold four persons. It might be possible to divide them into cubicles, and so afford a little privacy—at any rate they should be properly furnished.
Employment.	The returns show that—exclusive of ward cleaners—42 per cent. of the men, and 52 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. At the present season the numbers engaged at farm work are comparatively few.
Suggested extension of farm.	If any opportunity should occur of increasing the extent of the farm, the Committee would be well advised to obtain additional land, as, by this means healthy occupation would be provided with a profitable return on the outlay.
Introduction of weaving.	Weaving has been started as an industry, and already two looms have been obtained, and a considerable amount of material for men's clothing has been made.
Works carried out.	During the past season a great deal of work has been carried out in painting the inside of the institution; in repairing the boundary wall; and in other useful works. Two pairs of Meldrum furnaces have been fitted on the boilers.
Dietary and service of meals.	The dinner supplied on this day was excellent in quality, and appeared to be acceptable. It was served with great regularity and order. Both men and women dine together, and their conduct left nothing to be desired as regards the propriety and decorum of their demeanour.
Provisions.	The goods received under contract appeared of fair quality. The cattle for the supply of meat are driven up to the asylum and slaughtered there—a course which insures that the contract is properly carried out.
Precautions against fire.	As regards precautions in the event of fire, the means of escape by stairs from the various corridors and dormitories would appear sufficient—affording an alternative exit from each landing. As regards the means of extinguishing an outbreak of fire, however, the water supply is utterly inefficient, as neither in quantity or pressure would it be found capable of protecting the building, and there are no internal hydrants, so that there would be no hope of preventing the destruction of the building. It is to be hoped that, at no distant date, the Committee will make arrangements to introduce a water supply, both sufficient in quantity and capable of commanding all parts of the building.
Insufficient water supply.	
Religious ministrations.	One hundred and twenty-four men and one hundred and thirty-one women attended Mass on last Sunday. Seven men and six women went to the Protestant Service. The Chaplains are constant in their attendance, and the funerals are carried out in accordance with the prescribed regulations.
Burials.	
Records.	The books are kept up to date, but fuller entries should be made in the Case-books.

18th November, 1903.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.Inspected on
18th Dec.,
1903.

I inspected this asylum on the 18th inst., and saw all the patients then resident. The previous visit was paid on the 28th November, 1902, and the changes which occurred in the asylum population during the intervening period are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total	Statistics.
On the register at last visit on the 28th November, 1902.	308	282	590	
Admitted since, ...	93	57	150	
Total, ...	401	339	740	
Discharged recovered, ...	48	30	78	
Discharged unrecovered, ...	15	8	23	
Died, ...	43	23	66	
Total, ...	106	61	167	
On the register on the 18th December, 1903, ...	295	278	573	
Absent on probation, ...	—	—	—	
Absent on pass, ...	—	—	—	
Absent by escape, ...	—	—	—	
Resident on the 18th December, 1903, ...	295	278	573	

It is gratifying to observe from these figures that the number of patients resident has decreased by 17, viz., a decrease of 13 on the male, and 4 on the female side.

The numbers resident on the 18th instant were not only considerably less than those recorded last year, but even show a small decrease (2) as compared with the numbers returned at the date of inspection in 1901.

It may be noted that the total deaths during 1903 were greater than during 1902, but this is not sufficient to account for the decrease which has taken place in the number resident, and it may be—although it is not safe to prophesy about such a matter—that the limit of the number of registered insane in this district has at last been reached.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions during the period under review was 52, viz., 51.6 amongst the males, and 52.6 amongst the females. Recovery Rates.

Although the number of patients in respect of whose maintenance contributions are received from relatives, or out of their own property, has doubled since the date of the last report—being now 18 (13 males and 5 females) as compared with 9 in November, 1902—the total amount received from this source during the financial year ended 31st March last was only £98 16s. 6d. Paying patients.

In again calling attention to the small amount of these receipts, I may point out that the corresponding figures for the other five Counties in Munster were:—Cork, £663 3s. 6d.; Clare, £480 10s. 1d.; Waterford, £377 6s. 9d.; Limerick, £225 18s. 6d.; Tipperary, £165 8s. 7d.

Even in such a poor district as Donegal, the receipts from this source—amounting to £193 1s. 2d. in the same year—compare favourably with those obtained in County Kerry.

- KILMERBY ASYLUM.** It is difficult to understand why, if greater exertions were made, the amount obtained in County Kerry could not be materially increased.*
- Cost of maintenance.** During the financial year, 1902-3, the gross average cost of maintenance, including repayments in respect of loans for erection of buildings and purchase of land, was £25 18s. 10d. per patient; while the net average cost, excluding the loan repayments referred to, and deducting receipts from paying patients, from sales of farm produce, and from other miscellaneous sources, was £22 0s. 8d.
- Visits by Committee.** In my last memorandum of inspection I expressed regret that the members of the Committee were not able to pay periodical visits to the asylum, as such visits are not only conducive to good management, but are also in a special degree gratifying to the patients. It is difficult to understand how a Committee of Management can be fully acquainted with the working of an institution, if they do not pay at least occasional visits to it. I find that, during the past year, only one such visit was paid, viz. :—on the 22nd January last.

Health statistics. The Health Statistics on the date of inspection were as follow :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill, ...	2	4	6
From minor ailments, ...	3	1	4
From old age or debility, ...	1	3	4
From violence or excitement, ...	1	2	3
Total in bed, ...	7	10	17
Patients suffering from bed sores, ...	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, ...	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, ...	—	—	—
Epileptics, ...	9	9	18
Actively suicidal, ...	4	2	6
General Paralytics, ...	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, ...	24	—	24
Wet beds reported in the morning, ...	—	2	2
Patients raised by attendants during the previous night, ...	32	51	83

- Zymotic disease.** The only zymotic disease recorded since last visit was a fatal attack of dysentery in the case of a soldier, who had suffered from a previous attack of the disease while in South Africa during the late war.
- Deaths.** The percentage of deaths on the average number resident during 1903 was 11·2, viz., 13·8 amongst the males, and 8·3 amongst the females.
- The deaths during the period under review call for no special remarks, save that, as usual in this asylum, a great proportion of them were due to pulmonary consumption.
- Autopsies.** In five cases the cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination.
- No bed sores.** I am glad to notice that in no case had the patient been suffering from bedsores at the time of decease.

* Since the date of this memorandum, it has been ascertained that a very substantial increase in the amount of these receipts has taken place, and the amount for the current financial year will therefore be greatly in excess of that received in 1902-3.

In no case was a Coroner's Inquest deemed necessary, and no serious casualties were recorded. The latter fact is a remarkable testimony to the natural good temper of the Kerry peasantry, especially as the staff of attendants in charge of the acute and excitable cases is so weak. KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.
No Inquests or
casualties.

In this connection I would again call attention to the desirability of providing the attendants with a distinctive uniform, which has been found in all similar institutions so useful in the maintenance of authority. Uniform for
attendants.

I find that, at present, none of the female attendants, and only six of the males, hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing. It is true that many of the former have short service, but I think that there should be a more systematic effort made to train them in the discharge of their duties, and give them the instruction necessary for obtaining the proof of efficiency which the certificate alluded to confers. Qualifications
of staff.

The only case of mechanical restraint recorded since last inspection, was the use of a strait jacket, for thirty-six hours, to prevent a male patient from irritating an ulcer from which he was suffering. Restraint.

Five male patients were placed in seclusion on twenty-nine occasions for 209 hours in all, and this form of treatment was also used in the cases of two females, on six occasions, for a total period of forty-six hours. Seclusion.

I cannot say that the employment of the male patients, as shown in the following Table, giving the numbers employed and unemployed on the day of my visit, is altogether satisfactory:— Employment.

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, ...	97	38
As garden or field labourers, ...	29	—
As storekeepers, ...	4	—
As messengers, ...	1	—
As stokers, ...	2	—
As mason, ...	1	—
As plasterer, ...	1	—
As carpenter, ...	1	—
As painter, ...	1	—
As tailors, ...	2	—
As shoemakers, ...	2	—
In the kitchen, ...	—	5
In the laundry, ...	—	27
In officers' quarters, ...	1	—
At needlework, ...	—	22
At knitting, ...	—	8
Miscellaneous, ...	35	48
Total employed, ...	177	218
Refusing to work, ...	31	6
Unemployed because of:—		
(a) Mental condition, ...	39	25
(b) Bodily condition, ...	40	29
(c) Other causes, ...	8	—
Total unemployed, ...	118	60

**KILLABNEY
ASYLUM.**Diminution of
agricultural
employment.

It is universally recognised that the most useful form of employment in the treatment of the insane is agricultural work, but the number employed at such work in this asylum instead of increasing, as in all similar institutions, appears to be diminishing from year to year. Thus in December, 1899, out of a total of 288 males, 50 were returned as employed at garden or field labour. In October, 1900, out of a total of 301, 42 were so employed; in December, 1901, out of 304, 36 were employed; in November, 1902, out of 308, the number fell to 30; while this year, out of 295, as above shown, only 29 were returned as engaged at this form of work.

Additional
land.

I regret to find that all the steps for the acquisition of additional land at the west of the asylum have not yet been completed, but I trust that this matter may be hastened as much as possible.

Amusements.

In addition to the weekly dances, which are attended on an average by 91 males and 135 females, four dramatic entertainments have been provided for the amusement of the patients since last inspection. There were also special festivities at Christmas, Easter, and other holidays.

Religious
ministration.

The Chaplains pay frequent visits to the institution, but the number of patients returned as able to attend Divine Service is below the average. The following Table shows the numbers present on the Sunday proceeding my visit:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . . .	69	66	135
Protestants, . . .	2	-	2
Total, . . .	71	66	137

I understand that the Roman Catholic Chapel is too small for the congregation.

Dietary.

I saw the patients at dinner. Their conduct was very good. The food consisted of salted ling and potatoes. The Medical Superintendent stated that many of the patients were accustomed to eating this fish in their own homes, and for this reason they relish it. I cannot, however, say that I consider it a suitable article of food for any of the patients who are at all delicate, and as regards the recent and acute cases, it lies as a conscientious obligation on the medical officers to provide them with abundance of highly nutritious and easily digested food, such as new milk and eggs, beef tea, &c., which, in many cases, is essential to their recovery. The male dining room is sufficiently large, but the corresponding room on the female side cannot accommodate all the female patients. This room would, in my opinion, admit of extension without incurring any great expense.

Necessity for
extension of
female dining-
room.Supervision of
suicidal and
epileptic cases.

On the male side there is a dormitory for the constant supervision of the suicidal and epileptic cases at night, but there are no single rooms in connection with it for those patients who cannot sleep in a dormitory.

On the female side no observation dormitory has yet been provided, and, therefore, in the re-arrangement of the accommodation consequent

on the additions to the asylum which have just been completed, an effort should be made to provide such a dormitory, which is considered essential in all modern asylums.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.

The additions to the asylum have, as already stated, now been completed, and as soon as they are taken over from the contractor, a serious effort should be made to remove all the debris, and repair the damage done to the grounds, yards, &c., during the building operations.

Removal of
building
debris.

The new rooms require to be suitably furnished, and many of the old divisions are also in need of a better supply, and more suitable furniture.

Furniture.

Some improvements have been carried out in the laundry since last inspection. The hydro-extractor should, however, be protected by a wire netting.

Laundry.

During the period under review a great deal of work has been carried out by the asylum staff, with the assistance of the patients, in repairing the damage done by the severe storms of last winter. Many of the outside walls were pointed with cement; the walls of the corridor of No. 3 ward were plastered; a number of minor alterations, and painting and papering, where necessary, were carried out; and some articles of furniture were made. I trust that the work of plastering and decorating the wards will be continued.

Works carried
out by asylum
labour.

Plastering, &c
of wards.

Many of the bedsteads throughout the asylum are antiquated and getting out of repair. The Medical Superintendent informed me that 100 new Lawson-Tait bedsteads have already been ordered, and I trust the Committee will see the advisability of gradually substituting such bedsteads for the few old ones which will still remain.

Beds

As regards protection against fire, which is an essential matter in dealing with the insane, I find that new fire hose and hydrants have been provided, but the escape stairs at the end of the buildings on the male side would not, in case of fire, afford direct egress from the dormitory occupied by working and convalescent patients.

Protection
against fire.

I examined the asylum records, and found them duly written up.

Records

31st December, 1903.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

LETTERKENNY
ASYLUM.Inspected on
14th Nov.,
1903.

Statistics.

I visited this asylum on the 14th instant, and saw all the patients then resident. The date of the previous visit was 21st July, 1902, and the changes which took place amongst the inmates in the interval between the visits are shown in the following Table:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, . . .	396	240	636
Admitted since, . . .	140	72	212
Total, . . .	536	312	848
Discharged recovered, . . .	40	21	61
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	27	22	49
Died, . . .	37	26	63
Total, . . .	104	69	173
On the register on the 14th November, 1903,	432	243	675
Absent on pass, . . .	—	—	—
Absent on probation, . . .	—	—	—
Absent by escape, . . .	—	—	—
Resident on the 14th November, 1903, .	432	243	675

It will be seen from this Table that in a period of slightly less than sixteen months the number of patients increased by thirty-nine, viz., thirty-six males and three females.

I find that the maximum number resident on any day during the period under review was on the 19th ultimo, when there were 438 males, and 251 females in residence.

Accommo-
dation.

The Medical Superintendent reports that there is at present in the asylum proper dormitory accommodation for only 322 males and 198 females—total, 520—a slight re-arrangement having been made since 1901, when the total was given as 510.

Overcrowding.

These figures show the great overcrowding which exists on both sides of the institution, and how necessary the extensions now being carried out have become. I was glad to see that some progress has been made with the new buildings, which on completion will, with the existing buildings, provide sufficient accommodation for the present number of patients, when the wards have been re-arranged so as to afford a proper proportion for each sex.

Recovery
rates.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the period under review was 28·8, viz., 28·6 amongst the males, and 29·2 amongst the females.

There are at present in the asylum eleven patients (five males and six females) towards whose maintenance contributions are received from relatives or out of their own property—the rates of payment varying from £7 10s. to £24 18s. per annum.

LETTERKENNY
ASYLUM.
Paying
patients.

During the financial year ending 31st March last, the gross average cost of maintenance, including repayments in respect of loans for buildings, purchase of land, &c., was £27 6s. 1d. per head; while the net average cost, excluding the loan repayments above referred to, and deducting receipts from sales of farm produce, receipts on behalf of paying patients, and other miscellaneous sources, was £22 13s. 5d.

Cost of main-
tenance.

The Health Statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

Health
Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
— Seriously ill, ...	3	—	3
From minor ailments, ...	6	2	8
From old age or debility, ...	1	1	2
From violence or excitement, ...	—	—	—
Total in bed, ...	10	3	13
Patients suffering from bedsores, ...	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, ...	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, ...	—	—	—
Epileptics, ...	21	18	39
Actively suicidal, ...	20	11	31
General paralytics, ...	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special obser- vation, ...	33	18	51
Wet beds reported in the morning, ...	3	3	6
Patients raised by attendants during the previous night, ...	27	34	61

There seems to be considerable variation in the condition and treatment of the patients in different parts of the asylum. Thus the "refractory" classes to whose condition attention has been frequently called, are crowded in very cheerless rooms, without those surroundings which exercise so markedly beneficial an effect even on the most excited or degraded cases. I am sure the Medical Superintendent does everything in his power to ameliorate the state of these patients under existing conditions, but, until they are divided up into smaller groups, and afforded plenty of elbow room, comfortable furniture, and objects of interest, there is no hope of any marked improvement being effected in their condition. I am quite aware that in a poor district like Donegal, it may seem unnecessarily extravagant to recommend the provision of such articles of furniture as easy chairs and couches for pauper lunatics, but, knowing from experience that these patients are most amenable to the influence of physical rest and comfort, I think it right to urge the Committee to provide furniture of the kind indicated. Patients of this class, who would be excited and dangerous if seated on hard forms in close proximity to each other, will frequently become docile and quiet, if provided with easy chairs or couches in which they can rest or doze. Certainly, to place a recent case of insanity in one of the refractory wards under present conditions would, I am convinced, tend to accentuate rather than cure the malady.

Condition and
treatment.

Comfortable
furniture, &c.,
required.

LUTHERKEN
ASYLUM.

The patients in the hospital were quiet and contented, being seated on chairs around the fire.

Heating.

The weather was cold at the time of my visit, but I found all parts of the buildings comfortably heated to a temperature of about 60° Fahr.

Bed clothing.

The bed clothing also was good and sufficient.

Employment.

A fair proportion of the female patients were employed in the work-room, and the employment of the patients generally on the date of inspection is shown in the following Table :—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, ...	88	40
As gardeners or field labourers, ...	78	—
As stokers, ...	3	—
As masons, ...	2	—
As carpenter, ...	1	—
As tailors, ...	2	—
As shoemakers, ...	3	—
As upholsterers, ...	—	26
In the kitchen, ...	23	—
In the laundry, ...	—	33
In officers' quarters, ...	2	4
At needlework, ...	—	30
At knitting, ...	—	44
Total employed, ...	202	177
Refusing to work, ...	15	1
Unemployed because of :—		
(a.) Mental condition, ...	205	47
(b.) Bodily condition, ...	10	18
Total unemployed, ...	230	66

Inefficiency of
laundry.

Some of the patients complained of being supplied with damp clothing. This I found on inquiry to be unavoidable, owing to the drying power of the laundry being quite insufficient for the number of articles which pass through it each week.

The matter has, I understand, already been brought under the notice of the Committee, who will, I feel assured, give immediate attention to the recommendations made by the Medical Superintendent for the improvement of the drying arrangements.

I found that the floor of the washing room was extremely wet, and I need not say that this must be very unpleasant and unhealthy for the patients and staff employed there, as well as injurious to their boots. A great improvement could be effected by covering the floor with wooden gratings, if it be deemed too expensive to relay it, so as to make it self-draining.

Provisions.

I inspected the provisions—the meat was of good quality, and had been slaughtered on the premises. The bread did not appear to be of as good quality as that usually supplied in asylums.

The milk seemed of good quality, but I regretted to perceive that it is still necessary to obtain such a large quantity by contract. I was informed that the present supply from the farm is only about twenty-five gallons per day, while sixty-six gallons have to be purchased outside on six days, and one hundred and forty on one day of the week. As the milk supply is a matter of such importance to the patients, I trust that the members of the Committee—many of whom, I am sure, are practical agriculturists—will give the question of the farm management their careful attention, with the view of utilising the increased acreage of land now attached to the institution to the best advantage. I have before me a return for the County Down Asylum which shows that during the month of October last, twenty-four cows yielding milk gave a total supply of 1,570 gallons—being sufficient for the entire needs of the institution. There is no apparent reason why the working of the farm should not yield as good results at Letterkenny as it undoubtedly does at Downpatrick Asylum.

LETTERKENNY
ASYLUM.
Milk supply.

Management
of farm

In some cases the patients' clothing seemed rather shabby, but in the majority of cases it was good.

Some of the tweeds of Irish manufacture are very strong, as well as being suitable for asylum wear.

The boots are made in the institution at a cost which contrasts favourably with contract prices.

I saw the patients at dinner in the male dining hall. The food consisted of boiled beef and soup, with potatoes and turnips, and there were just 300 men present. The seventy-one male "refractory" patients dine in their division, and I cannot speak favourably of the manner in which their dinner was served. I think the attendants should make a more serious effort to improve the habits of many of these patients. The hospital patients dine in the corridor of the ward.

Dietary and
service of
meals.

Weekly dances, attended on an average by ninety-nine patients, viz., fifty-seven males and forty-two females, are given in the winter months, and the males engage in outdoor games, such as hockey and football.

Amusements.

The Chaplains are regular in their attendance, and the numbers of patients attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit are shown in the following Table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, ...	151	102	253
Presbyterians, ...	18	16	34
Protestant Episcopalians, ...	15	17	32
Total, ...	184	135	319

The death-rate during the period under review, viz., 8.9 per cent. of the average number resident amongst the males, and 10.6 per cent. amongst the females, is above the average, and I regret to notice the large number which resulted from phthisis, and the continued prevalence of zymotic disease.

Zymotic
disease.

**LETTERKENNY
ASYLUM.**

A very serious outbreak of influenza occurred at the end of last, and beginning of the present year, attacking both patients and staff, and thus causing very serious inconvenience in the administration of the institution. Since last visit no less than one hundred and twenty cases were recorded, viz., seventy-nine amongst the patients, and forty-one amongst the staff, with a fatal result in the cases of six males and three females.

There were five cases of typhoid—two of them fatal—on the male side, and four males and seven females, and a member of the female staff suffered from erysipelas.

**Autopsies.
Bedsore.**

The cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination in six cases, and in five of the sixty-three cases the patients had suffered from bedsores, a record which would indicate the necessity for more careful nursing of the sick and infirm.

**Death from
injuries self-
inflicted prior
to admission.**

In only one case (that of a female) was a Coroner's Inquest deemed necessary—death having resulted from bronchitis and exhaustion, following a wound in the throat, self-inflicted, prior to the patient's admission to the asylum.

Casualties

The serious casualties which occurred during the interval between the two visits are as follow :—

Date.	Initials and Sex of Patient.	Nature of Injuries.
9th Sept., 1902,	C.M'C. (female),	Impacted intracapsular fracture of right femur, as the result of being thrown down by another patient.
27th Sept., 1902,	J.D. (Male), .	Deep wound beside patella of left knee, caused by being struck with chamber by another patient.
29th Sept., 1902,	H.M'L. (Male),	Fracture of rib, injuring pleura, as the result of a fall from a cart.
4th Dec., 1902,	B.C. (Male), .	Fracture of neck of right humerus, due to an accidental fall on stairs.
3rd Jan., 1903,	P.D. (Male), .	Severe wound of right leg from ankle to about two inches below patella, as the result of an accidental fall through a broken iron grating.
23rd June, 1903,	J.S. (Male), .	Severe scalp wounds, several bites on face, and one side of tip of nose completely bitten off, as the result of being attacked by another patient at night.
14th July, 1903,	M.A.M. (Female),	Intracapsular fracture of left femur, caused by being thrown down and kicked by another patient.
27th Mar., 1903,	J.B. (Male), .	Fracture of lower jaw.

In the last case an Inquiry on oath was held by my colleague, and, although the evidence went to show that the patient's jaw was broken by a blow while out working on the farm, on the 27th March, no definite evidence could be obtained, fixing the blame on any particular person.

In our Report on the Inquiry, however, we pointed out to the Committee that the attendant in charge of the patient at the time he sustained the injury, should be held responsible for it.

I am glad to be able to report that no patient was placed in mechanical restraint or seclusion during the period under review, which is a creditable record.

LEETHEBERRY
ASYLUM.

No restraint
or seclusion.
Works carried
out.

A great deal of painting and repairs has been carried out by the asylum staff, with the assistance of the patients.

Some of the walls and ceilings in the officers' quarters have been sheeted; carts, tables, troughs, &c., have been made; wire fencing and gates have been erected; and a new road, twenty feet wide, has been laid as an exercise ground for the male patients in the winter months.

In a former report attention was called to the necessity for fire-extinguishing appliances, and the improvement of the egress from certain parts of the building, such as No. 6 Dormitory on the male side, and No. 12 on the female side.

Precautions
against fire.

Since then an ample supply of hose, with the necessary fittings, &c., has been procured, and some of the male attendants are periodically trained in the use of these appliances by the Assistant Medical Officer.

Plans and estimates for iron fire escape stairs from Divisions Nos. 5 and 6 on the male side, and Nos. 11 and 12 on the female side, are at present under consideration.

The water supply appears to be ample during the winter months, but in a dry summer there is some danger of a failure, and the Committee, acting on the recommendation of the Resident Medical Superintendent, have, therefore, authorised the construction of another reservoir by patients' labour—a work which will shortly be commenced.

Water supply.

I found the registers, as usual, very carefully kept by the Clerk, Mr. Russell; while the medical records were fully written up by Dr. Martin, the Assistant Medical Officer, who continues to discharge his important duties in a very satisfactory manner.

Records care-
fully kept by
Clerk and
Assistant
Medical
Officer.
Complaints of
patients.

I had special interviews with some patients who had complaints to make. These, in nearly all instances, were on the subject of their detention, but in one case the patient complained that his sleep was disturbed at night owing to the noise made by the night attendant opening and shutting doors on his rounds. This is a matter which I feel assured will receive the attention of the Medical Superintendent

17th November, 1903.

LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

LIMERICK
ASYLUM.

Inspected on
16th and 17th
Dec., 1903.

Remodelling of
administrative
departments.

At this asylum extensive structural works are at present in progress. These works embrace the rebuilding and remodelling of the kitchen, laundry, and stores. As these departments had been found unequal to meet the requirements of the increasing numbers, and the increased size of the institution, both from their limited capacity and from their obsolete and inadequate machinery, it was found necessary to rebuild and refit them. With this view, plans have been prepared and contracts taken for the re-erection of the administrative block, and for the provision of the modern machinery necessary for the work of an asylum of this size.

In the meanwhile, however, great difficulties are experienced in meeting the daily wants of the establishment, deprived, as it is, of all the appliances necessary for its efficient administration. Already the old laundry has been pulled down, and the washing has to be carried on in an improvised structure in the basement. To carry on the laundry work of an establishment of this size, with such limited means, must impose great labour and anxiety on the staff, and must interfere more or less with the daily routine of asylum life, which is so important to the well-being of the insane. It is to be hoped, therefore, that nothing will occur to hinder the early completion of these important works.

Statistics.

The changes which have occurred in the population since the last report was made are as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the 29th December, 1902, there were on the register, ...	328	294	622
Admitted since, ...	84	72	156
Discharged, ...	62	46	108
Died, ...	24	21	45
Leaving in residence at this date, .	326	299	625

This shows a decrease of two males and an increase of five females in the last twelve months—the net increase being three.

Neither from this increase, nor from the numbers admitted is there any evidence which could be taken as showing an increase of insanity in the district.

Deaths.
Death from
injuries self-
inflicted prior
to admission.
Autopsies.

The deaths call for no special remarks. In only one case was the cause the subject of a Coroner's inquest. In this case death was due to injuries inflicted with suicidal intent before admission, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

In five cases the disease causing death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

No fatal
accidents.

No death resulting from misadventure or violence is recorded.

The only febrile disease occurring during the year was typhoid fever, which attacked one female patient during the summer and one male during last month.

LIMERICK
ASYLUMZymotic
disease.

Casualties.

The serious casualties recorded were:—

- (1.) Fracture of the right thigh and of the left leg, sustained by a patient who threw herself from the top of the fire-escape stairs.
- (2.) Injury to the urethra from a kick by another patient.
- (3.) Loss of left eye, caused by a blow from another patient.

Restraint has been resorted to in the treatment of one male and one female—in the case of the male for sixty hours on account of violence and excitement, and in the case of the female for seven hours to prevent the removal of dressings after an operation.

Restraint.

Six men and four women were secluded—the men on twenty-four occasions for 283 hours, and the women on seven occasions for seventy-four hours in all.

Seclusion.

The behaviour of the patients during the visit was excellent—both men and women appeared to be contented, and were well conducted and free from excitement. The clothing was satisfactory. That of the male patients was in good order and that of the women was neat, and their personal appearance was tidy.

Conduct,
condition,
clothing.

On the two days of the visit the dinner in the halls was seen. The meal on one day consisted of tea and bread; on the other of Irish stew. As tea and dry bread is not a very nourishing or palatable dinner, butter for all patients would be a useful addition to these dinners. The service of the meals was orderly and expeditious. Glass water carafes and tumblers are in general use. It is to be hoped that, when the laundry is again in working order, tablecloths will be supplied for the female dinner tables.

Service of
meals and
dietary.

The beds and bedding were of excellent quality, and the linen, having regard to the great difficulties in getting the washing done at the present time, was wonderfully clean. Under-blankets should, however, be supplied on all beds, and not only on some, as at present.

Beds and
bedding.

The returns of employment show that, exclusive of those only engaged in bed-making, under 39 per cent. of the men and over 50 per cent. of the women find some useful work to do. Weaving is now introduced as an industry, and a good deal of material has already been made for the patients' use.

Employment.

There are at present twenty-five male and twenty female attendants on duty during the day—giving a ratio of one attendant to thirteen male patients, and one nurse to almost fifteen female patients. Four additional male attendants have been added to the staff. On the female side some further additions should be made, so as to prevent accidents. The night staff consists of two male and three female attendants. On the male side, having regard to the numbers requiring care and supervision, and the long distances between the sleeping rooms, two attendants can hardly be considered sufficient to carry out these onerous duties.

Staff.

The wooden block is now occupied by fifty-nine patients in charge of four attendants during the day, but they are not under any supervision during the night.

Temporary

**LIMERICK
ASYLUM.**

This block is heated by steam, and provides excellent accommodation. The patients occupying it take their meals in the general dining-room.

**Works carried
out by Asylum
labour.**

During the year, as in the past, a great deal of useful work has been done in this asylum by the aid of the staff and patients. Many new floors have been laid down and new doors erected, and a great deal of painting has been carried out; all the clothing has been made for both patients and attendants, and all boots and shoes manufactured. The bread is baked, and the cattle slaughtered within the establishment.

Farm.

Unfortunately, the tunnel connecting the new farm with the old has not yet been made. On this account it has not been possible to utilize the land lately purchased, to the extent it would otherwise have been availed of.

**Religious
ministration.**

The religious wants of the patients continue to be carefully attended to. About one-third of them are able to attend to their religious duties.

On last Sunday 196 were present at Mass and thirteen went to the Protestant Service.

**Proposed
enlargement of
Chapel.**

It is understood that, amongst the other structural improvements, the Chapel, which must be now too small for the congregation, will be enlarged.

**Medical
Records.**

The registers and other medical books, including the Case-books, are carefully kept by Dr. Coffey, the Assistant Medical Officer.

Improvements.

Of late, extensive structural alterations have been carried out in this asylum, increasing the accommodation and providing comfortable sitting-rooms and dormitories, heated by hot water, and decently furnished. Throughout the institution all the windows have now been lowered, admitting light and air, and the floors have been renewed by polished pitch pine.

The front wards, however, still require to be artificially heated; the upper story to be remodelled by the removal of useless walls; new baths and sanitary fittings supplied; and new floors put in where this has not already been done.

**Progress of
Institution.**

I can congratulate the Committee on the progress which has already been made in the work of remodelling this old institution, and I trust that the progress will continue, so as to enable this ancient building to keep pace with the advancement which has been made in the treatment of the insane, and to continue the useful work which it has been carrying on for so many years.

17th December, 1903.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

This asylum was inspected on the 15th, 16th, and 17th instant. The date of the previous inspection was the 22nd July, 1902, and the changes which took place amongst the inmates in the intervening period are shown in the following table:—

LONDONDERRY
ASYLUMInspected on
15th, 16th,
and 17th Nov.,
1903.

Statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, . . .	260	239	499
Admitted since, . . .	63	80	143
Total, . . .	323	319	642
Discharged recovered, . . .	16	28	44
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	16	14	30
Died, . . .	30	47	77
Total, . . .	62	89	151
On the register on the 16th November, 1903,	261	230	491
Absent on probation, . . .	—	—	—
Absent on pass, . . .	—	—	—
Absent by escape, . . .	—	—	—
Maintained in Linsavady Workhouse under section 9 of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., csp. 97.	—	3	3
Resident on the 16th November, 1903, .	261	227	488

It would be satisfactory to note that the asylum population has decreased by eight, were not this decrease due to the excessive death-rate which prevailed during the period under review.

Apart from the block at Gransha, which accommodates sixty-four male patients, the asylum only provides proper dormitory accommodation for 159 males and 172 females, and dayroom accommodation for 167 of each sex. Accommodation.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the period under review was 30·8, viz., 25·4 amongst the males, and 35 amongst the females. Recovery rates.

The Resident Medical Superintendent has succeeded in training the attendants carefully in the discharge of their duties, and he and the Assistant Medical Officer deserve much credit in connection with this important matter. It must be gratifying to them that no less than nineteen male, and eleven female attendants have succeeded in obtaining the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing. Staff.

Not only in this matter, but also in everything that concerns the welfare of the patients, and the successful working of the institution Zeal and efficiency of medical officers.

LONDON-
DERBY
ASYLUM.High death
rate.

the Medical Officers are most zealous in the discharge of their duties, and exercise careful supervision over every detail of administration.

Notwithstanding this, however, as a proof that natural laws cannot be defied for any long period, the serious overcrowding of the old asylum has undoubtedly acted unfavourably on the health of the inmates, and, as might be expected, this is more marked on the female side, where the overcrowding is greater.

The death-rate was very high, and, in the comparatively short period under review, one death took place amongst every six or seven patients.

From the following table, showing the causes of the deaths, it will be seen how many of them resulted from chest affections:—

Cause of Death.	Number of Cases between 22nd July, 1902, and the 16th November, 1903.	
	Males.	Females.
Pneumonia, ...	5	17
Phthisis, ...	10	8
Bronchitis, ...	3	10
Mania, ...	6	5
Epilepsy, ...	3	2
Paralysis, ...	2	2
General tuberculosis, ...	—	1
Fatty heart, ...	—	1
Gastric ulcer and perforation, ...	1	—
Gangrene, ...	—	1
Total, ...	30	47

Autopsies.
No bedsores.

The cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination in five cases, and in no case had a patient been suffering from bedsores at the time of death—a fact which bears testimony to the careful nursing which the sick and infirm receive.

No fatal
accidents or
suicides.
Casualties.

As above shown no fatal accidents or suicides occurred, and in no case was a Coroner's inquest deemed necessary.

Four serious casualties were recorded, of which the following are the particulars:—

Date.	Initials and Sex of Patient.	Nature of Injury.
4th Aug., 1902,	J.P. (Male), .	Fracture of left ulna, sustained in a struggle with attendants.
22nd Nov., 1902,	L.W. (Female),	Fracture of lower end of left radius, as the result of a fall.
19th April, 1903,	C.M'G. (Female),	Fracture of right clavicle, as the result of a fall.
10th Oct., 1903,	M.D. (Female),	Fracture of neck of right femur, as the result of being knocked down by another patient.

Zymotic
disease.

The only form of zymotic disease which occurred during the period under review was erysipelas, which attacked one male and two female patients in the early part of the present year, but none of the cases proved serious.

At the time of my visit the health statistics were in every respect satisfactory, as will be seen by the following table:—

LONDON-
DERRY
ASYLUM.

Health Statistics on 16th November, 1902.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Health statistics.
Number of patients in bed, . . .	—	—	—	
„ patients suffering from bedsores, . . .	—	—	—	
„ patients under restraint, . . .	—	—	—	
„ patients in seclusion, . . .	—	—	—	
„ epileptics, . . .	16	15	31	
„ actively suicidal, . . .	—	2	2	
„ general paralytics, . . .	—	—	—	
„ epileptic and suicidal under special observation, . . .	16	17	33	
„ wet beds reported in the morning, . . .	—	—	—	
„ patients raised by attendants during the previous night, . . .	27	34	61	

The following table shows the number of patients employed and unemployed on the 16th instant:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . .	50	56
As garden or field labourers, . . .	93	—
As clerks, . . .	2	—
As storekeepers, . . .	7	—
As stokers, . . .	2	—
As plumbers, . . .	2	—
As masons, . . .	2	—
As carpenters, . . .	2	—
As painters, . . .	4	—
As tailors, . . .	4	—
As shoemakers, . . .	3	—
As upholsterers, . . .	19	24
In the kitchen, . . .	12	—
In the laundry, . . .	—	32
In officers' quarters, . . .	—	2
At needlework, . . .	—	32
At knitting, . . .	—	20
At fancy work, . . .	—	5
Total employed, . . .	202	177
Refusing to work, . . .	18	20
Unemployed because of:—		
(a.) mental condition, . . .	24	13
(b.) bodily condition, . . .	17	17
Total unemployed, . . .	50	50

LONDON-
DERRY
ASYLUM.

Amusements.

Every effort is made to interest and amuse the patients who, in addition to weekly dances (attended on an average by eighty-eight males and ninety females) are afforded opportunities of enjoying variety entertainments by professionals and amateurs, concerts, circus performances, and theatricals. The males are also encouraged to join in outdoor games, such as football, cricket, golf, and athletic sports. Picnics are given in the summer, and special festivities at Christmas, while the wards are well supplied with papers and periodicals, and with facilities for playing cards, billiards, &c.

Religious
ministration.

A considerable proportion of the patients are able to receive religious ministration, as the following table, giving the numbers present at Divine Service on the first day (Sunday) of my visit, shows:—

	Numbers Present.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
At Roman Catholic Service, ...	89	70	159
At Protestant Episcopalian Service, ...	69	58	127
At Presbyterian Service, ...	71	55	126
Total, ...	229	183	412

No restraint
or seclusion.

It should be stated that many of the Protestant patients at Gransha attend both the Episcopalian and Presbyterian Services.

Condition of
wards.

It is gratifying to be again able to record that no patient was placed in mechanical restraint or seclusion, since the last visit of inspection.

Clothing and
bedding.

The condition of the various wards was satisfactory.

Conduct.

The clothing of the patients was good, and the bed covering clean and sufficient.

Heating.

There was little noise or turmoil, even amongst the excitable classes.

As there is no likelihood of the parent asylum being vacated for many years, I think steps should be taken to extend the system of general heating to the older parts of the building.

If some members of the Committee will visit the newer portions, which have been heated, and then go to the older parts, I feel sure they will endorse my view.

This matter is rendered the more pressing, owing to the large number of cases of chest affections amongst the patients, as indicated by the table already given.

Works carried
out.

During the period under review a new cooking range has been erected in the kitchen, and a new heater provided for the baths, laundry, kitchen, &c.

The building and other work incidental to the erection of these appliances was carried out by the asylum staff, with the assistance of the patients, and the following works were also carried out by asylum labour:—

Erection of iron paling and gates at Gransha; conversion of shed at Gransha into cow-house, and fitting up of same.

Fitting up of temporary slaughter-house at Gransha.

Erection of new hot water tank in laundry.

Renewal and extension of steam and hot water pipes where necessary.

Laying of some new floors.

Carrying out general repairs, and minor alterations.

Painting and decoration where required, throughout the buildings.

The tradesmen's shops are unfortunately placed in the basement, and some of them should be moved to a better position when an opportunity occurs.

LOXNODDENRY.
ASYLUM.

The laundry accommodation is very cramped and insanitary, and as soon as another block has been erected at Gransha, I think the best arrangement would be to remove the laundry there, where there is ample room for buildings and so much better facilities for outdoor drying.

Workshops.
Laundry.

Plans for a second block at Gransha to accommodate 100 patients of the recent and acute class received the statutory approval of the Lord Lieutenant this year, and the erection of the building is now in progress.

Erection of a
second block.
at Gransha.

This building will be two stories high, and will contain dayrooms, dining hall, and dormitories, with a large proportion of single rooms.

The usual administrative departments, such as kitchen, scullery, pantries, stores, boiler and engine house are included.

Provision is also made for special admission wards, isolation wards, a visitors' room, surgery, office, sanitary accommodation—including lavatories and bathrooms—and quarters for a Medical Officer and attendants.

Having regard to the character of this building the next block can be of a very simple and inexpensive nature, and, considering the ever increasing demand for asylum accommodation, I think the Committee should take time by the forelock, and have the plan of the next structure prepared, so as to be in a position to proceed with its erection as soon as the present building is completed.

Provision of
further accom-
modation.

There are at present seventeen patients (eight males and nine females) in the asylum, towards whose maintenance contributions are made by relatives or out of their own property—the rates of payment, ranging from £5 to £29 9s. 5d. per annum. A total sum of £389 16s. 10d. was received from this source during the financial year ended 31st March last.

Paying
patients.

In that year the gross average cost of maintenance, including repayments of loans in respect of buildings, land, &c., was £29 9s. 5d. per patient, while the net average cost, excluding the loan repayments referred to, and deducting receipts from sales of farm produce, receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous sources, was £24 3s. 6d.

Cost of
maintenance

I saw the patients at dinner. The food was comfortably served, and the conduct of the general body of the patients was satisfactory.

Service of
Meals.

The new central kitchen range has proved of great assistance in the preparation of the meals.

I had interviews with some of the patients, who asked specially to see me, and afterwards discussed their cases with the Medical Officers.

Interviews
with patients.

[18th November, 1903.

MARYBOROUGH
ASYLUM.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
19th and 20th
Nov., 1902.
Statistics.

The changes which have occurred amongst the population of this asylum since the last report was written are as follow:—

On October 17th, 1902, there were resident 264 men and 248 women—total, 512.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted since, ...	83	69	152
Discharged, ...	47	39	86
Died, ...	31	26	57
Leaving resident on the morning of the 19th instant,	269	252	521

The admissions are numerically much the same as last year.

Deaths. The percentage of deaths on the average number resident during the year 1902 was 13·2 for males, 7·7 for females, being 10·5 on the total.

Inquest. The causes of death call for no special remarks. Only in one case was it found necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest. In this case the patient, who was found dead in bed, was returned as having died from syncope.

Insanity of an attendant. There is no record of any attempt at suicide, except in the case of an attendant who suddenly became insane, and, before he could be certified, attempted to cut his throat with a razor. He was admitted as a patient, has since improved, and will shortly be discharged.

Autopsies. In only four cases was the cause of death verified by *post-mortem* examination. It is to be regretted that these examinations—so important for the protection of the insane and for the advancement of science—should have decreased in number as compared with former years.

No zymotic disease. There is no record of any outbreak of zymotic or epidemic disease.

Casualties. Four serious casualties were reported during the period under review, viz:—

(1.) Fracture of arm, as the result of the patient having been knocked down by another.

(2.) Fracture of one of the bones of the leg, the result of a fall.

(3.) Fracture of the arm, the result of a fall.

(4.) Cuts and bruises around the eye, and over the side and leg. In this case the patient complained that he had been assaulted by another patient, and by an attendant. The case was duly investigated by the Committee, who exonerated the attendant.

Health. At the present time fifteen patients are confined to bed, but of these only four are seriously ill. Twenty-one men and sixteen women are returned as suffering from epilepsy, and one of each sex as actively suicidal. Forty-nine men and thirty-eight women sleep under observation.

Suicidal and epileptic cases.

The arrangements for the safekeeping of the insane during the night deserve commendation, but special nightdresses should be provided in the observation dormitories, so as to prevent any contraband articles being brought into these rooms under the clothing.

MARY-
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.

Night nursing.

There is no record of the use of restraint during the period under review. Seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of seven men and nine women—the men on eleven occasions for a total period of fifty hours, and the women on fifteen occasions for a total period of one hundred and sixty-six hours.

No restraint.
Seclusion.

The patients were quiet and free from noisy excitement. The clothing was in fair order, and the patients generally neat in person. By degrees an improvement is being made in the women's dress. No complaints of ill-treatment were made.

Conduct.
Clothing.
No complaints.

The bedding is of excellent quality, very clean, and in good order, with the exception of some of the mattresses requiring repair. The new dayrooms and dormitories are bright and cheerful.

Bedding.
New day-
rooms and
dormitories.

The sanitary appliances internally are excellent, but the outside pumping arrangements by which the sewage is pumped to the neighbouring mill have entirely broken down. As the pump was found unable to deal with such quantities of fluid, the laundry water and bath water had already been turned into the stream running through the grounds, and alongside the wall of the adjoining prison. As pointed out previously this sewage—the effluent from a laundry—smells more foully than any other, and, therefore, this method of disposing of it must not only be dangerous to the health of the inmates of the asylum, but will also become a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

Sanitary
appliances.
Sewage
disposal.

The dinner for both sexes was served with due attention to propriety and the customs of civilisation, but the enamelled mugs in use have a dirty and repulsive appearance, as the enamel has all worn off them. The behaviour of both sexes was quiet and orderly. The dinner consisted of bacon, turnips, and bread. The diet scale seems suitable for the patients, but I would point out how difficult it must be to obtain such an immense supply of pure milk as is required on only two days of the week, and I would suggest that some other food should be substituted for it. Fish is now used in many of the Irish asylums, and can be obtained at about 2d. per pound.

Service of
meals.
Dietary

The contracts for provisions appeared to be at reasonable rates. The meat is supplied in hind and fore quarters. This is not considered the mode of supply by which first rate meat can be obtained. In many asylums the animals are now driven to, and slaughtered at the institution.

Provisions.

The bread is baked in the asylum, and is, therefore, of pure quality, and costs about 3½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Bakery.

The electric light is stated to cost about 4d. per unit.

Electric light.

Exclusive of ward cleaners, 47 per cent. of the men, and 54 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Ninety-six men work on the farm. The looms are not at present at work, as the attendant in charge is on leave. If these machines were placed under the supervision of the Tailor, that official could look after the patients using them. An upholsterer has not yet been appointed, but appears to be badly wanted, as some of the mattresses require to be re-covered. In so large an institution there is always a great deal of upholstery to be done, and it is most suitable employment for the insane. Any intelligent man

Employment.
Weaving.
Necessity for
upholsterer.

MARY-
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.
—
Appointment
of painter.

could soon pick up a knowledge of the work, and in a short time, he would save the extra outlay on his wages, if all the mattresses were made in the institution. A painter has been appointed, but this official has to do ward duty in the morning. It is now considered more economical to allow tradesmen to give their whole time to their trades, otherwise their skill is wasted at work in which they take no interest.

Staff.

The staff of attendants and nurses has been increased by the appointment of an additional nurse. One attendant acts as a farm labourer, one as kitchen-man, and one is in charge of the dining hall; three nurses act as laundresses, and one attends on the Assistant Medical Officer, so that there are only eighteen of each sex in charge of the patients in the wards—a proportion of one attendant to almost fifteen male patients, and one nurse to fourteen females. This shows a weak staff, which would require to be strengthened, in order to meet vacancies through sickness or annual leave.

Assistant
storekeeper.

The official staff has been augmented by the appointment of an assistant storekeeper.

Deficiencies in
stock.

The Auditor has called attention to various irregularities in the Store Accounts, and, amongst others, to a deficiency of over 500 tons in the stock of coal. This matter is still under the consideration of the Committee.

Expenditure
on stimulants.

I feel it my duty to draw attention to another item referred to by the Auditor, viz., the expenditure on stimulants. According to our Report last year the average cost of wine and spirits per patient amounted to 8s. 4d. at Maryborough, whilst the general average for all the Irish asylums was only 2s. 7d. It would seem difficult to reconcile these figures by any explanation, such as the necessity for extra stimulants owing to outbreaks of illness, &c., as there are no returns of epidemic disease having occurred during the year, nor could the bodily condition of the patients have changed to such a degree as to explain the difference between the year 1901-2, when the average cost was 3s. 3d., and 1902-3, when it rose to 8s. 4d. per patient.

Religious
ministration.

The Chaplains' books show that two hundred and thirty patients attended Mass on last Sunday, and twenty-six went to the Protestant Service, so that almost 50 per cent are able to attend to their religious duties. The Chaplains are constant in their attendance, and the regulations with reference to burials carried out by the asylum are duly observed.

Burials.

Records.

The various books and registers are duly kept up, but any alterations should be made in red ink.

In the Case-book the notes should be fuller, especially in the old cases, and each note should testify to the mental condition of the patient.

20th November, 1903.

MONAGHAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.

The changes in the asylum population which have occurred since the date of last inspection are shown in the following statement:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.	Statistics.
On the register on the 13th June, 1902,	477	361	838	
Admitted since, ...	108	95	203	
Discharged since, ...	57	49	106	
Died since, ...	40	30	70	
On the register on the 29th September, 1903.	488	377	865	

These figures show an increase of 27 patients during the past 15 months.

The overcrowding, therefore, referred to in so many past reports, continues to increase, and is more and more in evidence in every part of the institution.

The sleeping rooms contain almost double their proper quota of beds, nearly all have patients sleeping on the floors; dayrooms have to be turned into dormitories; the old infirmary building, which would be too full with 50 patients, has now over 70 living in it; all efforts to classify or to separate the quiet and convalescent from the excitable and noisy are impossible; consumption is said to be more prevalent; erysipelas, a zymotic disease of which overcrowding is undoubtedly a predisposing cause, is constantly appearing; the diningroom is utterly inadequate for the requirements of the institution; and the accommodation for the staff is wretched.

The stores are too small for the service of so large an institution, and the laundry would need to be further enlarged and remodelled.

The mortuary at present provided is ill-suited as a resting place for the dead, and must shock the feelings of the relatives of deceased patients.

Nothing, however, has yet been done to provide additional accommodation to meet these requirements.

During the early part of the year, in compliance with a memorial of the Cavan County Council, an Inquiry—by direction of the Lord Lieutenant—was held by us, with regard to the advisability of separating the counties of Cavan and Monaghan for lunacy purposes, and erecting a new asylum for the former county.

As His Excellency's decision,* according to the prayer of the memorial, has now been communicated, it is to be hoped that, at no distant date, adequate accommodation for the insane poor will be provided in both counties.

During the period under review the causes of death call for no special comment. There was no death from suicide or accident, nor was a Coroner's inquest considered necessary in any case.

* Subsequent to the date of this report an appeal against the separation of the two Counties was lodged on behalf of County Monaghan, and, upon the case coming before the Privy Council, the proposed separation was abandoned.

MONAGHAN ASYLUM.	As already stated, the deaths from phthisis have increased, and cases of erysipelas have been constantly occurring, resulting in one death.
Zymotic disease.	At the end of last year and the beginning of the present, an outbreak of influenza appeared, attacking 35 patients, but without any fatal cases.
Health.	At present seven men and three women are confined to bed from bodily illness. One of the males is suffering from a severe attack of erysipelas.
Casualties.	Three serious accidents are recorded, viz. :— (1.) A broken shoulder from a fall in a fit. (2.) A fracture of the right arm from a fall. (3.) A fracture of the arm, as the result of being pushed down on the stone stairs by a fellow patient.
No restraint or seclusion.	Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to during the past 15 months.
Condition of wards. Bedding.	Having regard to the difficulties under which the establishment is conducted, the wards are in good order. The bedding is of excellent quality; sufficiently warm; clean, and well looked after. Nearly all the bedsteads are provided with wire and hair mattresses, and the use of straw is being by degrees discontinued.
Conduct.	The patients, with the exception of a few excitable women, were quiet and well-behaved. This is to be wondered at, as, in some cases, they are crowded together in large dayrooms where supervision is difficult. The personal appearance and clothing of the women showed satisfactory attention on the part of the nurses. The personal tidiness of the men might be improved.
Condition and clothing.	
Dietary. Service of meals.	The dinner served to the patients was excellent in quality, and abundant in quantity, consisting of bacon, cabbage, and potatoes. So far as the accommodation would allow, it was served with order, but I hope that before long all the patients will be provided with knives and forks. I think, however, that forks made of Britannia metal would be less dangerous than the steel forks at present in use.
Staff.	The day staff in immediate charge of the patients, consists of 34 men and 28 women, giving a proportion of one attendant to 14 patients on the male, and of one nurse to 13 patients on the female side. Having regard to the numbers always absent on leave, and to the long distance between the buildings, the staff—especially on the male side—can hardly be looked on as sufficiently strong, and should, to avoid accidents, be increased. One male attendant has now been added to the night staff, which at present consists of five male attendants and four nurses.
Night nursing.	The infirmary block, to which reference was made in last year's report, is now in charge of an attendant during the night. A Head Night Attendant, who would be responsible for the conduct of the night attendants, and who would relieve the Head Attendant in the evenings, might with advantage be added to the staff, as the hours of duty of the latter official are too long, and when he is out on pass there is no one to take his place.
Sanitary accommodation.	The sanitary accommodation throughout the institution deserves the highest commendation; both bathrooms and water closets are fitted up with the most modern and suitable appliances for the wants of the insane.

At present a contract is being carried out for the construction of large bacteria beds, in order to purify the sewage before its discharge into the river.

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.

Sewage
disposal.
Precautions
against fire.

The Committee have lately had under consideration the precautions to be taken against an outbreak of fire, especially in the detached blocks partly constructed of wood. Special means of exit have been provided from the ground floor sleeping rooms in these buildings, and iron doors have been constructed between the stone and wooden buildings. New internal and additional external hydrants and hose have been ordered from Messrs. Shand, Mason, and Co., but have not yet been supplied. An escape-chute is to be erected from the upstairs dormitory in No. 11 Division, and an iron staircase from the top story of the old infirmary.

The latter building would require special attention to guard against danger, as the only means of escape at present is by one staircase, which is constructed of timber.

The staff is exercised in fire-drill once a week by the Engineer.

Exclusive of those engaged only in the wards, the returns show that only 30 per cent. of the men, and 39 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. I can only repeat the remarks made in last year's report, that these percentages are much below those usually found in public asylums, and I would again point out the advantages which result from the industrial occupation of the insane. A little energy on the part of the staff would do much to encourage habits of industry.

Employment.

During the year the staff and patients have been engaged in levelling the grounds about the new buildings, forming terraces, and filling up drains. A good deal of painting has also been done by them inside the wards.

Works carried
out.

Walking parties now go out into the country when the weather permits, and the patients have enjoyed several outings to various public entertainments.

Exercise and
recreation.

About 59 per cent. of the patients are able to attend the religious services held in the Chapels lately erected.

Religious
ministration.

The Chaplains are constant in their attendance, and the regulations as regards the burial of patients who are interred at the public expense are strictly attended to.

Burials.

The various registers and books, including the Case-book, are carefully kept.

Records.

I understand that the contributions received from private sources towards the cost of the maintenance of patients has largely increased during the past year, and it is to be hoped will go on increasing.

Paying
patients.

10th October, 1903.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
22nd and 23rd
December,
1903.

The changes which have occurred amongst the population of this asylum, since the last report was made, are as follow:—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register on the 9th December, 1902,	495	366	861
Admitted since, ...	96	66	162
Discharged, ...	49	20	69
Died, ...	27	29	56
Remaining on the register on the 22nd December, 1903.	515	383	898

showing an increase of 30 men and 17 women.

This increase is due to the small number of patients discharged rather than to any great increase in the number of admissions.

Death rate

The death rate on the average number under treatment during the period under review was 6.48 per cent., which is somewhat below the average for the other Irish asylums.

Overcrowding
on female side.

The increase in the population of the asylum renders the overcrowding on the female side greater than ever. The accommodation, both for the patients and for the female staff, is deficient. The dormitories are crowded with beds, and the day-rooms are used as sleeping rooms—a condition most detrimental to the physical health and to the mental recovery of the female patients. This may account for the very low discharge rate on the female side.

Death by
choking.

An inquest was held during the year, in the case of a female patient who was choked, and the jury expressed the opinion that, on account of the overcrowding, patients of the class of the deceased could not be isolated as they should be. The finding of the jury in this case is deserving of attention and consideration.

Suggested re-
arrangement of
accommoda-
tion.

It must, however, be remembered that the estimated accommodation in the whole asylum shows that it is capable of containing 569 males and 295 females, so that the overcrowding is only on the female side, as there is accommodation on the male side for fifty-four patients more than the number resident. The great overcrowding of the women could, therefore, at least, be lessened by a rearrangement of the wards.

From year to year, suggestions have been made in our reports as to how this could be effected, and the Medical Superintendent now suggests that the wooden block, at present occupied by sixty-six men, should be utilised for the treatment of the consumptive female cases and as a residence for old women.

Suggested
segregation of
consumptive
cases.

The separation of the consumptive cases from the others is a wise step, which is now being taken in some of the Scotch asylums. In this asylum, however, as the Committee do not appear inclined to build, it will not be possible to allot a larger amount of space for consumptive cases than is given to the ordinary patients, as otherwise the accommodation for the latter will be still further

reduced, which, I think, ought not be done. The institution is maintained—not as a sanatorium for consumption, but for the care and treatment of the insane poor. MULLENGAR ASYLUM.

Of course, it must be remembered that there is one great objection to the proposed change, viz.:—that the wooden block is situated on the male side, and, therefore, the separation of the sexes—both patients and staff—would be very much interfered with.

The patients of both sexes were, generally speaking, quiet and well behaved. They were sufficiently and neatly clothed, and their personal condition was satisfactory. Conduct, clothing, and condition.

The beds and bedding were in good order, and of excellent quality, but under-blankets should be provided—especially where waterproof sheets are used. Beds.

The wards and corridors, where not crowded with beds, were in good order, but the want of wood flooring in the single-rooms gives these apartments a depressing and gaol-like look, besides being miserably cold for those patients who wander about during the night. Condition of wards.
Flooring of single rooms.

The returns of employment show that, exclusive of those engaged only in the wards, 58 per cent. of the men and 50 per cent. of the women are engaged at some useful work. One hundred and fifty-nine men work on the farm, with marked benefit to themselves and with economical advantages to the institution. All the male clothing is now made outside, and only mending is done in the house. Some of the hoots and shoes have still to be obtained by contract, although seven patients are employed at the trade. Employment.

The patients were seen at dinner. The meal was abundant in quantity and good in quality, well cooked, and served decently. The dining-hall, however, was greatly overcrowded. Dietary and service of meals.

In the chronic block at Petitswood an excellent kitchen has been provided, and all modern appliances for serving the food, together with plenty of room in which to eat it, but these costly appliances cannot be used, as no cook is provided. The result is that the general dining-room is overcrowded, and the patients and attendants have to walk three times a day to the main building—a waste of time which must cost more than the cook's salary. Kitchen at chronic block not utilised.

There is nothing specially to refer to in the causes of death. In ten cases the cause was verified by *post-mortem* examination. In Autopsies.

Two Coroner's inquests were held. One has been already referred to. In the other, death was found to have been due to natural causes. Coroner's inquests.

There was no death from suicide.

The Institution was visited by an outbreak of septic pneumonia—attacking sixteen patients and one attendant, with three deaths. An epidemic of typhoid fever also appeared—attacking seven male and eleven female patients, one male attendant, and two nurses, and causing four deaths. There was one case of septicæmia, which ended fatally, and one case of erysipelas. Zymotic disease.

Seventy-eight patients were found in bed. Of these, thirty were seriously ill, whilst eleven men were kept in bed who were being treated for mental excitement by prolonged rest—a mode of treatment of which Dr. Finegan speaks highly. Health statistics.

There are at present forty-six epileptics. These, with the suicidal and others requiring special supervision, are kept under special observation both by day and night. Supervision of suicidal and epileptic cases.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.	Six serious casualties are recorded, viz.:—
Casualties.	(1.) and (2.) Cut on head in two cases from blows by other patients.
	(3.) Attempt at suicide by choking.
	(4.) Orchitis, caused in a struggle with an attendant. The circumstances of this case were investigated by the Committee, and the attendant censured.
	(5.) Contusion on hip, caused by a fall in a fit.
	(6.) Burns, caused by a fall on a heated grating in the Turkish bath while the patient was in a fit.
Seclusion.	Seclusion has been used in the treatment of twenty-eight men and eight women—the men on 136 occasions for 1,040 hours, and the women on 113 occasions for 1,102 hours in all.
Restraint.	Mechanical restraint has been resorted to in the cases of two men—for 18 and 336 hours, respectively.
Staff.	Thirty-four male and twenty-four female attendants are in charge of the patients during the day—giving a ratio of one attendant to fifteen male patients and one nurse to almost sixteen females. This ratio is getting very low, as the numbers increase, and to avoid accidents the strength of the staff ought to be soon increased. The night staff consists of five men and three women.
Accommodation for staff.	The accommodation for the male attendants is at present being improved in the main asylum, and is excellent in the chronic block. On the female side, however, as already pointed out, it is deficient and uncomfortable. Eighteen nurses sleep in two dormitories, containing nine each, and even these are overcrowded. It is difficult to understand how young women are contented with such unattractive habitations.
Precautions against fire.	The appliances for dealing with fire would appear sufficient, and consist of internal and external hydrants, with hose in working order. The means of escape—consisting of stone and iron staircases—would appear sufficient, and afford double exits from almost all parts of the buildings.
Religious ministrations.	About half the patients are able to attend to their religious duties. On last Sunday 424 were present at Mass; thirteen went to the Protestant Episcopalian; and four to the Presbyterian Service. The Chaplains are constant in their attendance, but, in the Roman Catholic Chaplain's book, the number attending the service is not given, nor is any entry made of attendance at funerals, or of the manner in which the burial is carried out, as required by the regulations for the management of the asylum.
Chaplain's records.	The books and registers on the male side are carefully kept by the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Gordon. But, on the female side, no books of any kind appear to be written up. The last entry in the Post-mortem Register was made on March 14th, 1903. In the Case-book the last case entered is dated February 28th, 1903. There is now no Assistant Medical Officer on the female side. The other Resident Medical Officers say that their time is fully occupied. The Visiting Physician refuses to keep these books, or any books. It is, therefore, incumbent on the Committee to provide for the keeping of these records, which are ordered to be kept in all Irish District Asylums, under the provisions of the Asylum Books and Records Order, 1900; otherwise we must bring under the notice of the Executive this failure to comply with the regulations laid down for the management of the asylum.
Medical records.	23rd December, 1903.

OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 11th instant, and saw all the patients then resident. The following table shows the changes which took place in the asylum population during the interval which elapsed since the previous inspection on the 3rd and 4th November, 1902:—

Inspected on
11th Dec.,
1903.
Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register on the 4th November, 1902,	357	331	688
Admitted since, ...	123	99	213
Total, ...	480	421	901
Discharged recovered, ...	73	47	120
Discharged unrecovered, ...	5	6	11
Discharged not insane, ...	1	—	1
Died, ...	32	40	72
Total, ...	111	93	204
On the register on the 11th December, 1903,	369	328	697
Absent on probation, ...	—	—	—
Absent on pass, ...	—	—	—
Absent by escape, ...	—	—	—
Resident on the 11th December, 1903, .	369	328	697

This table shows the small increase of nine patients—a number which, having regard to the great increase which has taken place in recent years in many other asylums, would be a matter for congratulation, were it not that the number resident has been kept down by the heavy death rate which prevailed during the past year.

Of the total number on the register, 506 (261 males and 245 females) belonged to the County Tyrone, and 191 (108 males and 83 females) to the County Fermanagh.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the period under review was 56·3, viz., 59·3 amongst the males, and 52·2 amongst the females.

Recovery rates.

I am glad to perceive that the contributions in respect of paying patients (of whom there are now 35 in the asylum) continue to increase. The receipts from this source during the financial year ending 31st March last amounted to £511 19s. 10d., as against £345 4s. 1d. for the previous year. The Committee have displayed great energy in attending to the interests of the ratepayers in this respect, by carefully investigating every case, with the satisfactory result above shown. The rates of payment—which are fixed in proportion to the available means in each case—range from £4 to £28 1s. 4d. per annum.

Paying
patients.

The gross average cost of maintenance during the financial year 1902-3—including repayments in respect of loans for erection of buildings, purchase of land, etc.—was £29 8s. 9d. per patient—

Cost of
maintenance.

**OMAGH
ASYLUM.**

being 10s. 10d. less than in the previous year; while the net average cost—excluding the loan repayments referred to, and deducting receipts from paying patients; from sales of farm produce; and from other miscellaneous sources—was £22 17s. 9d. as against £23 11s. 2d. in the previous year.

**Visitations by
Committee.**

On making inquiry, I was informed that members of the Visiting Committee went through the house on several occasions since last inspection, but I find that they only reported the result of their visits on two of these occasions.

**Health
statistics.**

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz:—			
Seriously ill, ...	4	3	7
From minor ailments, ...	2	1	3
From old age or debility, ...	2	—	2
From violence or excitement, ...	—	—	—
Total, ...	8	4	12
Patients suffering from bedsores, ...	2	1	3
Patients under restraint, ...	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, ...	—	—	—
Epileptics, ...	20	16	36
Actively suicidal, ...	19	27	46
General paralytics, ...	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, ...	39	43	82
Wet beds reported in the morning, ...	3	—	3
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, ...	16	31	47

Bedsores.

As above shown, three patients were suffering from bed-sores, but I trust that, by more careful nursing, the occurrence of bed-sores, to which attention has on previous occasions been called, may be prevented as far as possible.

In seven cases amongst the deaths since last visit, the patients had been suffering from bed-sores at the time of their decease.

Autopsies.

The cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination in 24 cases—a record which testifies to the zeal of the Assistant Medical Officer in the discharge of his duties.

Deaths.

As already stated, the death-rate continues high—having been 11·6 per cent. on the average number resident during 1902, while this year, up to the present, it has been very little reduced.

As to the causes, I find that diseases of the heart, and consumption, and other forms of tubercular disease account for the majority.

**Coroner's
inquests.**

Coroner's inquests were held in two cases, in each of which a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

**Zymotic
disease.**

I am glad to notice a diminution in the number of cases of zymotic disease. Since last visit the only cases reported were two of erysipelas amongst the female patients, and two of enteric fever amongst the male staff. None of these cases, however, ended fatally.

Casualties.

The serious casualties during the period under review have been numerous, and I regret to observe that there have been so many fractures and dislocations of bones, caused, in some instances, by assaults by other patients.

The following is a list of all the cases:—

Date.	Initials and Sex of Patients.	Nature of Injuries.
21st November, 1902, .	J. N. (female), .	Dislocation of lower jaw during artificial feeding.
29th December, 1902, .	W. T. (male), .	Compound fracture of right tibia, by falling from ladder while painting.
5th January, 1903, .	M. M'C. (female), .	Simple fracture of right tibia, caused by slipping and falling in laundry yard.
26th January, 1903, .	P. M'C. (male), .	Fracture of right femur, by falling from his chair; patient being a very frail old man.
7th February, 1903, .	C. C. (male), .	Dislocation of shoulder-joint, caused by slipping and falling in dayroom.
8th February, 1903, .	M. J. A. (female), .	Fracture of neck of femur, from a fall caused by being pushed by another patient.
22nd February, 1903, .	J. K. (female), .	Fracture of fibula, caused by fall in dayroom.
9th April, 1903, .	J. S. (male), .	Fracture of right femur, from being knocked down by another patient.
9th May, 1903, .	L. L. (female), .	Fracture of fibula, caused by fall off chair in an epileptic fit.
17th May, 1903, .	C. R. (female), .	Fracture of left femur, caused by slipping on mat on polished floor while making bed.
30th May, 1903, .	J. D. (male), .	Fracture of rib on right side, caused by a fall on stairs.
20th May, 1903, .	M. B. (female), .	Fracture of femur, cause unascertained.
12th August, 1903, .	P. M. (male), .	Fracture of rib, from fall out of bed in an epileptic fit.
13th September, 1903, .	J. M'G. (male), .	Cut on eyebrow, caused by being struck by another patient with a chamber.
23rd November, 1903, .	M. M'P. (male), .	Split lip, probably caused by being struck by door of lavatory, into which he had barricaded himself, and which had to be forced open to remove him.

This is a heavy record, and the Committee should carefully consider whether the number of serious casualties could not be reduced, by increasing the number of attendants in charge of the acute and violent patients.

As reported last year, I was pleased to find such a very large *Employment*, proportion of the patients employed. Many of the women were sewing or knitting, and I was especially pleased to hear of the continued success of the farm, not only on account of the substantial profit which it affords, but also because it provides the best form of employment for the male patients.

It is a matter for the consideration of the Committee whether the time has not arrived when a further extension of the farm should be decided upon.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.

The following Table shows the numbers employed and unemployed at the time of my visit:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, ...	109	56
As garden or field labourers, ...	135	—
As storekeepers, ...	3	—
As messengers, ...	3	—
As stoker, ...	1	—
As plumber, ...	1	—
As masons, ...	2	—
As plasterer, ...	1	—
As carpenters, ...	3	—
As painters, ...	5	—
As tailors, ...	2	—
As shoemakers, ...	4	—
As upholsterers, ...	27	10
As blacksmith, ...	1	—
In the kitchen, ...	4	5
In the laundry, ...	3	37
In officers' quarters, ...	2	1
At needlework, ...	—	68
At knitting, ...	—	97
Total employed, ...	307	274
Refusing to work, ...	15	12
Unemployed because of:—		
(a) Mental condition, ...	14	22
(b) Bodily condition, ...	33	19
Total unemployed, ...	62	54

Condition of
Asylum and
patients.

I found all parts of the asylum clean and in good order, and the general contentment of the patients is, no doubt, largely due to their being employed.

Staff.

Last year I called attention to the desirability of increasing the staff. The number of attendants has not yet been increased, although, as already stated, the number of patients has since increased by nine, and the heavy list of serious accidents which have occurred points to the necessity for additional attendants.

Training of
Staff.

Thirteen male and nine female attendants hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing, and I trust that the Assistant Medical Officer will, as far as possible, continue the training of the other members of the staff, by lectures and systematic instruction, with the view of enabling them to pass the examination for this certificate, which is at once an evidence of proficiency and of the interest taken by the attendants in the performance of their duties.

Cottages for
married
attendants.

I was glad to learn that the cottages for married attendants, which the wise liberality of the Committee has provided, are now occupied, as they help to render the attendants more satisfied and more likely to remain in the service.

Dietary.

No change has taken place in the dietary since last inspection.

The religious ministration is always a special feature in this asylum, as will be seen from the following Table, showing the large attendances at Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit :—

OMAGH
ASYLUM.
Religious
ministration

—	Males.	Females,	Total.
Number attending Roman Catholic service,	200	185	385
Number attending Protestant Episcopalian service,	80	75	155
Number attending Presbyterian service, .	81	73	154
Number attending Methodist service, .	80	71	151
Total, ...	441	404	845

The excess of attendances over the numbers resident is explained by the fact that practically all the Protestant patients attend the three Protestant services.

Although the Roman Catholic Chapel was designed to accommodate at least 340 patients, it is reported that it does not afford sufficient room for the numbers who are able to attend Divine Service, and I would, therefore, suggest the advisability of erecting a gallery in it.

Roman
Catholic
Chapel.

As regards amusements, in addition to the weekly dances (attended on an average by 235 males and 200 females), eight concerts and theatrical entertainments have been given since last visit.

Amusements.

There are hand promenades in the recreation grounds during the summer evenings, and the usual outdoor and indoor games, such as football, athletic sports, bagatelle, cards, etc., are also provided.

It is satisfactory to record that neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been used in the treatment of any patient since the previous visit.

No restraint or
seclusion.

The following works have been carried out by the asylum staff, with the assistance of the patients, during the period under review :—

Works carried
out by asylum
labour.

- (1.) Drainage of two acres of land.
- (2.) Excavations for foundations of new Chapel.
- (3.) Planting of trees and shrubs around attendants' cottages.
- (4.) Erection of twelve iron gates on farm.
- (5.) Removal of some stone and thorn fences—the stones of the former being utilised in the erection of ten new pig-geries now in progress.
- (6.) Dayroom in No. 8 Female Division enlarged by the addition of a nurses' room to it, and the entire dayroom painted and papered.

**OMAGH
ASYLUM.**

- (7.) No. 2 Hospital dormitory replastered.
- (8.) Single-room in Hospital refloored, and old sewer removed.
- (9.) Twenty-four wooden seats and forms upholstered.
- (10.) Over 200 pictures framed; three dining tables, and eight barrows, etc., made.
- (11.) Painting, decorating, and general repairs carried out where necessary.

**General
condition.**

On the whole, I was glad to perceive the satisfactory condition of the asylum, due no doubt to the careful supervision of the Resident Medical Superintendent, and the provision of sufficient accommodation for the treatment of the patients.

**Precautions
against fire.**

I think the Committee should take into consideration the means of escape in case of fire, with the view of affording safe exits from all parts of the buildings—a subject of especial importance in dealing with the insane.

**Male hospital
required.**

It is also very desirable that a detached hospital for the male patients, corresponding to that on the female side, should be provided.

Records.

I found the books and records carefully kept. The Case-books were fully written up by the Assistant Medical Officer, who seems to me to be most zealous and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and many of the patients spoke gratefully of his attention to them. For these reasons I am glad to notice that the Committee have given him a small increase to his salary, as the changes which have taken place in recent years in the Assistant Medical Officership are undesirable, and the Committee should, therefore, hold out sufficient inducements to retain capable Medical Officers in their service.

**Assistant
Medical
Officer.**

14th December, 1903.

RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM
(Including Portrane).

RICHMOND.

INSPECTED ON 6TH, 7TH, AND 9TH OCTOBER, 1903.

Since the last annual inspection of these institutions, the following Statistics changes have taken place amongst the inmates :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
On the register of Richmond and Portrane Asylums on the 13th August, 1902.	2,458	1,291	1,187
Admitted since, ...	782	422	360
Discharged, ...	361	222	139
Died, ...	258	119	139
Remaining on the Register on 6th October, 1903,	2,621	1,872	1,249
Absent on probation, ...	8	2	4
Resident in the Richmond Asylum, . . .	1,544	773	771
Resident in Portrane Asylum, ...	1,071	597	474

These figures show an increase of 157 patients under care, whilst the number of admissions (782) during the period under review greatly exceeds—as will be seen from the following Table—that for any similar period in the past. Increased admissions.

Year.	Number of Admissions.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1894, ...	242	212	454
1895, ...	242	208	445
1896, ...	238	208	444
1897, ...	289	220	459
1898, ...	245	249	494
1899, ...	275	223	498
1900, ...	303	217	520
1901, ...	259	280	519
1902, ...	368	294	562

Of the persons admitted, however, ninety-two had been in the asylum before, and a large number were transfers from workhouses, having been for many years insane. Further, in a large Urban District such as this, to which a constant stream of strangers is always tending, it is difficult to judge how far the numbers admitted to the asylum in a given time, can be any criterion of the amount of insanity occurring amongst the permanent population.

RICHMOND AND PORTRANE ASYLUM.
Accommodation. Having regard to the great increase which has taken place in the numbers, it is satisfactory to know that the accommodation is fully sufficient for the wants of the insane of the district for some years to come.

In the year 1896 the accommodation in the Richmond Asylum was accurately measured, and found to provide for 1,428 patients by day, and for 1,398 by night.

Having regard to the fact, however, that the accommodation in the old buildings is so behind modern requirements that it cannot be reckoned by the measurements of to-day, and deducting the wooden buildings—one of which has since been burned, and others are now used as workrooms or as infectious hospitals—we may compute the accommodation at the Richmond as at all events sufficient for 1,250. Grangegorman Annexe is capable of containing 372; Portrane was built to accommodate 1,240, and the wooden buildings there are said to be capable of housing 356. There is, therefore, accommodation for 3,218 in all.

Wooden buildings. The wooden buildings at Portrane, which are at present lying idle, afford excellent accommodation for quiet and harmless cases. They, of course, share with all structures of this nature, the objection common to all wooden buildings, viz., the danger from fire. But, as pointed out by the Scotch Commissioners, by having all exposed places covered with non-combustible material, and by affording ample means of exit, the risk of fire can be reduced to that of an ordinary asylum block.

Deaths. All the deaths, with one exception, appear to have been from natural and ordinary causes. In five cases Coroners' inquests were held, and the following verdicts were returned by the respective juries, viz.:—Death resulted from—

- (1.) "Exhaustion following acute mania, and we are satisfied that the fracture of the rib did not accelerate death."
 In this case a fractured rib was found, for which no cause could be ascertained.
- (2.) "Death from cardiac failure."
- (3.) "Death from cerebral hæmorrhage."
- (4.) "Death from asphyxia caused by accidental regurgitation of vomited food into his trachea during an epileptic seizure."
- (5.) "Death from cardiac failure due to congestion of the lungs, and the other diseased conditions, and we exonerate the officials of Loughlinstown Union from all blame."

In this case the patient had been sent in from the workhouse, and charges of ill treatment were made against the officials by another inmate.

No suicides. No case of suicide is recorded.

Two hundred-and-six of the deaths occurred at the Richmond, and 52 at Portrane Asylum.

Autopsies. At the Richmond in 54·4 per cent. of the deaths, the cause was verified by *post-mortem* examination—a percentage most creditable to the medical staff.

Zymotic disease. As regards zymotic disease, the returns show that since last visit four of each sex and one of the staff were attacked by erysipelas; twenty-nine patients by dysentery, with ten deaths; eleven by enteric

fever, with two deaths; and 113 patients suffered from consumption with eighty-seven deaths, or over 33 per cent, of the total mortality.

RICHMOND AND
PORTRANE
ASYLUMS.

The prevalence of tubercular disease, and the mortality resulting therefrom, should suggest the advisability of providing a detached hospital, where persons suffering from consumption might be treated apart from the rest; a plan now adopted in many similar institutions in other countries.

Suggested
detached hos-
pital for
consumptives.

There were fifteen serious but non-fatal casualties. Five of these were fractures or cases in which there was evidence of fracture of the ribs, due to falls or assaults by other patients.

Casualties.

In one case the patient stated he was struck by an attendant, but no satisfactory corroboration of this statement could be obtained.

The other casualties were:—

- (1.) Fracture of hip due to a fall.
- (2.) Two cases of fracture of nasal bone, from blows by other patients.
- (3.) Fracture and dislocation of elbow: cause not ascertained.
- (4.) Fracture of leg bones caused by a fall.
- (5.) Fracture of patella and left arm from a fall.
- (6.) Dislocation of shoulder, resulting from an attempt to escape through a window.
- (7.) Dislocation of shoulder, from a fall.
- (8.) Fracture of bone of leg, caused by jumping off a wall in attempting to escape.
- (9.) Fracture of bone of foot, from a fall.

Restraint was not resorted to on any occasion.

No restraint

Fourteen men and twenty-eight women were secluded—some only on one occasion—others repeatedly, for a total period of 599 hours in the case of the men, and for 2,801 hours on the female side.

Seclusion

The staff at the Richmond—exclusive of the Head Attendants—consists of eight male charge and fifty-three ordinary attendants, and of ten charge and forty-eight nurses—giving a percentage of one attendant to over twelve male patients, and one nurse to thirteen female patients.

Staff.

The night staff consists on the male side of a Head Attendant, and ten men, and on the female side of eighteen nurses.

The Visiting Committee have had under consideration a charge of assault committed on a patient by an attendant; this charge they found proved, and recommended the latter's dismissal.

Assault by
attendant.

The dinner provided for the male patients in their hall on one day of the visit was good and liberal. The meal was served with due regard to the customs of ordinary life, and to the comfort of the patients. The food supplied was excellent in quality, and abundant in quantity. In no other similar institution is there a more liberal dietary.

Dietary, and
service of
meals.

In all parts of the asylum are still to be seen a number of imbecile children, and, throughout the unions of the district, these children are to be found classified with the insane inmates—associates who are most unsuitable for them. Even at present some means might be found to ameliorate their condition. If even one or two wards in some country workhouse were set apart for their use, they might, under female care, benefit by training. At any rate, they would learn less that is evil, and be better cared for than when placed in association with the adult insane.

Imbecile
children.

RICHMOND AND PORTRANE ASYLUMS.	Alterations are at present being carried out in the female bouse, with the object of converting the apartments formerly occupied by the Medical Superintendent into small wards appropriated to the treatment of patients requiring special supervision.
Alterations in female bouse.	It is to be regretted that as yet no steps have been taken to carry out any improvements in the male block, to which attention has been so frequently called, and which at present affords inadequate and unsuitable provision for the treatment of the sick and the acutely insane, owing to the deficient light, the want of ventilation, and the difficulty of supervision.
Improvement of male block called for.	Much attention has been given to the supply of adequate safeguards in case of fire. Iron exit staircases have been provided from the end dormitories of the male buildings. Hydrants and hose—with an abundant supply of water—are now always in readiness, and the attendants are constantly exercised at fire drill.
Precautions against fire.	The occupation of the patients continues to be well attended to. No pains seem to be spared in trying to meet individual aptitude as regards work. Trades of all sorts are encouraged. Almost all the material for the patients' wear is manufactured in the asylum, and the weaving of blankets is now taken in bands. Exclusive of patients only employed in the wards, 504 men and 600 women, or 65 and 78 per cent., respectively, are engaged in some useful work.
Employment.	Amusements are also carefully attended to; cricket and football matches constantly take place in the grounds, whilst entertainments of various sorts are given during the winter.
Amusements.	As regards neatness of person and of clothing, the condition of the patients indicated due and proper regard on the part of those in charge of them.
Condition and clothing.	As on both sides the material used is now almost all made in the establishment, it is of exceptional quality. On the female side the gowns are properly made, bright, and varied.
Conduct.	The improvement amongst the troublesome and excitable women was most remarkable. They were quiet and well behaved. This is no doubt, in a great degree, due to the additional amount of elbow room enjoyed by them, owing to the removal of the surplus population to Portrane.
Furnishing, &c.	The day rooms occupied by the more troublesome of both sexes are very sparingly furnished, and very bare of pictures and objects which would amuse and interest the patients.
Window blinds.	In the dormitories few of the windows are furnished with blinds. Their absence must, during the bright summer mornings, seriously interfere with sleep, and, as rest is looked on as the great restorative of the diseased mind, anything which would tend to conduce to it would not be out of place in an institution of this kind.
Religious ministration.	The Chaplains are constant in their attendance. Forty-five per cent. of the men, and 53 per cent. of the women are able to attend their religious duties, under the clergymen of their various denominations.
Records.	The various books and registers are, as heretofore, extremely well kept. The notes in the Case-books are most careful records of the bodily and mental condition of every patient, entailing in each case a careful personal examination, so that even in this large institution, no one can be forgotten.
Medical staff.	Dr. Norman is at present assisted by three Medical Officers, and two Clinical Assistants.

PORTRANE.

INSPECTED ON THE 8TH OCTOBER, 1903.

RICHMOND AND
PORTRANE
ASYLUMS.

PORTRANE.

Inspected on
8th October,
1903.

Numbers.

Necessity for
recesses.Works carried
out.

On the 8th instant there were resident in this asylum 1,074 patients—600 males and 474 females. All these patients, with one exception, are transfers from the Richmond Asylum, and are still retained on the books of that institution. No register of the admissions, discharges, and deaths is kept at Portrane, and it is difficult to understand how, in dealing with such numbers—mistakes can be avoided, in the absence of some record on the spot, of the daily changes which take place amongst so large an asylum population. The keeping of the ordinary register of admissions and discharges, and of the Daily Statement Book would not alone tend to accuracy and convenience, but would also be in accordance with the statutory regulations in force in all such institutions.

Since the date of last report good progress has been made in completing and fitting up the wards, and in laying out the grounds.

Amongst the principal works which have been carried out by the staff and patients are the following, viz. :—

- (1.) The grounds have been drained and laid out, and the heap of earth which was left by the excavations for the foundations of the buildings has been levelled.
- (2.) The low level road to the Stores has been relaid, and the banks on each side supported by concrete walls.
- (3.) The laundry drying-ground has been walled in and drained.
- (4.) The electric lighting system has been extended to the various detached houses, and to the farm buildings.
- (5.) The Engineer's workshop has been fitted with machinery, and with an electric motor.
- (6.) The roofs of the wooden buildings have been painted.
- (7.) The necessary painting of the wards and sleeping rooms is being carried out by degrees.

Much, however, still remains to be done. In so large an institution, even when the building is completed, a large amount of work requires to be carried out before it is properly equipped for the care and treatment of the insane.

The dayrooms are still in want of many surroundings—such as plants, pictures, birds, and objects of interest—which tend to give a homely appearance to the rooms, and help to interest the inmates, and so keep their faculties alive.

The dormitories are in excellent order; the polishing of the floors has greatly advanced; and their condition does credit to the staff. Blinds, I am informed, are about to be supplied. They will be much needed in summer in these bright rooms. In some of the single rooms the hot water pipes afford dangerous opportunities for suspension, and should, therefore, be protected. The beds and bedding are of excellent quality, clean, and in good order.

Special night dresses are provided in the hospital, and, with a view to the safety of the patients, similar dresses should also be used in the Observation Dormitories.

Dinner was served with order and propriety in the handsome hall. The meal was excellent in quality, sufficient in quantity, and properly cooked. The dietary is the same as at the Richmond Asylum. All the provisions appeared to be of fair quality.

The bakery supplies excellent bread, at a cost which is said to show a saving as compared with the price under contract.

Objects of
interest, &c.,
required.Condition of
wards.Dangers of
hot water-
pipes.
Beds.
Night-dresses.Dietary and
service of
meals.

RICHMOND AND PORTLAND ASYLUMS.	The patients—both males and females—were well behaved, quiet, and orderly. Both sexes were properly dressed, and appeared to be well looked after.
PORTLAND.	There has been no sudden death during the period under review, nor has it been considered necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest in any case.
Conduct, condition, and clothing.	Four serious accidents are recorded, consisting of three fractures of bones, and one dislocation, resulting from falls or from assaults by other patients.
No inquests.	One case of enteric fever is reported, which ended fatally.
Casualties.	There is no record of mechanical restraint having been resorted to, but eleven men and three women have been secluded—the former on 29 occasions for 182 hours, and the latter on 24 occasions for 148 hours in all.
Zymotic disease.	Twenty-seven patients—twelve men and fifteen women—are at present confined to bed; eighty-nine, or 8 per cent, suffer from epilepsy, and about the same number are said to be of unclean habits.
No restraint.	Over 47 per cent. of the men and 49 per cent. of the women are usefully employed—percentages which, taking into consideration the class of patients under care, are creditable to the management of the institution.
Seclusion.	All the clothing, and about two-thirds of the boots are now made in the asylum. Weaving and matmaking have been added to the other trades.
Health.	Associated entertainments, at which a large number of patients are present, are held every week from November to May.
Employment.	The staff has been increased, and now consists of a Head Attendant, a Deputy Head Attendant, eight charge attendants, and forty-one ordinary attendants, on the male side. On the female side there is a Head Nurse, five charge nurses, and thirty-one nurses.
Clothing, &c., made in asylum.	These numbers give a strength of one male attendant to over twelve male patients, and of one nurse to over thirteen female patients—not a strong staff having regard to the amount of work to be done.
Amusements.	The night staff consists of a head, and six ordinary attendants on the male side, and of six nurses on the female side.
Staff.	A house is at present being built for the Head Attendant, and six attendants' cottages have been erected at the end of the avenue. Such accommodation ought to result in retaining in the service of the institution trustworthy and efficient attendants.
Attendants' houses.	Three hundred and thirty-five males and 132 females are able to be present at Mass, while fifty-eight males and twenty-five females attend the Protestant Service.
Religious ministration.	The Chaplains are constant in their attendance, but the Roman Catholic Chaplain's Book is not kept up. Perhaps someone would enter the numbers attending the services, and get the Chaplain to sign the Returns. Unfortunately there is no Clerk to see to the keeping of such books.
Chaplain's books.	The Medical Staff has been increased by the appointment of a Clinical Assistant. But, I am sorry to say, the Medical Books and Records are at present in a very backward state. In the Case-book very few of the old cases have been written up, and the Medical Journal should be more regularly kept. Perhaps the additional assistance which has now been obtained, will enable these books to be written up to date.
Medical staff.	The Committee have, I understand, under consideration the plans for a Mortuary.
Medical records.	
Proposed mortuary.	

9th October, 1903.

SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

SLIGO
ASYLUM.

When this institution was last reported on there were on the books the names of 679 patients—401 males and 278 females. The following changes have since taken place, viz. :—

Inspected on
8th and 9th
Sept., 1903.

Statistics.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Admitted, ...	159	99	60
Discharged, ...	79	64	25
Died, ...	77	43	34

leaving on the register on the 8th instant, the names of 682 patients—403 males and 279 females.

I regret I am unable to report any amelioration in the condition of the insane inmates since last inspection. They are still in the same overcrowded state, while the buildings provided for their accommodation remain in an unfinished and neglected condition.

The floors of the sanitary blocks remain in the defective state described in last year's report—full of holes and saturated with wet; the windows of the single rooms are still boarded up, in order to prevent them being broken, as no shutters have been provided; the walls are still stained and dirty; in want of paint and whitewash; in some cases they are unplastered, and in others the plaster has fallen off; the floors of the rooms on the ground floor have not been relaid; and the rooms throughout the buildings are in want of furniture, and of all those comforts usually to be found in our public asylums. In addition to all this, the wood-block floor of the male diningroom, owing to wet having been allowed to get through the roof, has, in places, burst from its setting, and the blocks now lie in heaps on the floor of the room.

Unsatisfactory
state of build-
ings.

The institution now contains 131 men and 25 women in excess of the legitimate accommodation, and no steps appear as yet to have been taken to meet the pressing wants of the insane of the district, nor does it appear that the subject is under consideration. Last year we urged upon the Committee the necessity of bringing the question of the provision of additional accommodation under the consideration of the County Councils of Sligo and Leitrim. No attention, however, appears to have been given to the matter, and we can only, therefore, again report to the Lord Lieutenant that the provisions of the 9th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, have not been complied with by the Councils responsible for carrying them out in this district.

No steps taken
to extend ac-
commodation

The two Chapels are approaching completion, and every effort should be made to have them finished, and brought into use as soon as possible, as at present one of the largest rooms on the female side has to be utilised for Catholic worship, and the room next to it is, in consequence, lying idle. This is most unfortunate, having regard to the overcrowding, and the resulting prevalence of disease.

Progress of
chapels.

SLIGO
ASYLUM.

As will be seen from the following Table, the records continue to show constant outbreaks of enteric fever:—

Months in which Disease occurred.	Numbers attacked.			
	Patients.		Staff.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1902:				
September, . . .	2	—	—	—
November, . . .	1	3	1	—
December, . . .	—	2	1	1
1903:				
January, . . .	1	1	—	—
February, . . .	3	2	—	—
March, . . .	1	1	—	—
May, . . .	—	—	—	1

Defective
drainage.

During the Spring of the present year an outbreak of disease amongst the officials and their families inhabiting the central block, resulted in the death of one of Dr. Petit's children, and necessitated the evacuation of the building. On examination, the drainage was found to be in a most defective condition, requiring to be entirely remodelled.

This work is now almost completed, but has not yet been inspected and tested.

Deaths.

The percentage of the deaths on the average number resident during 1902 amounted to 9·5. The deaths since last inspection included two from enteric fever; one from enteritis; and one from strangulation.

Suicide.

The circumstances under which the latter occurred formed the subject of an Inquiry on Oath. From the evidence it appeared that the patient was of notoriously suicidal tendency, and was, for a time, under special supervision in the hospital, but, owing to the constant demand for room, he was, step by step, removed to a remote part of the house, where he was at a distance from the room in which the night attendants sat. He was found one morning to have strangled himself in his room with a piece of his blanket.

Want of
observation
dormitory.

Unfortunately, there is no proper observation dormitory where such cases could be constantly under the eye of the night attendants. Dr. Petit states that, owing to the overcrowding, it is impossible to make any better arrangement for the care of such cases.

More attention
to patients
required.

The personal appearance of both male and female patients would require greater attention on the part of the staff, and the Matron should spend much of her time in the wards, inculcating habits of cleanliness and order.

Floors.

The floors, both in the sleeping rooms and the day rooms, should be better kept.

Bedding.

The bedding also requires more careful supervision, as some of the bedclothing stands in need of repair. There are no under-blankets, pillow or bolster covers, and some of the bedsteads are worn out and of an obsolete pattern.

Service of
meals.

No improvement can be reported in the service of the meals. The male diningrooms are in disorder, owing to one of them being in the hands of the building contractor for repairs. The men were found partaking of bacon and cabbage, served, as described in last year's Report, in tin goblets, without plates, knives, or forks.

The records continue to show frequent and prolonged recourse to mechanical restraint amongst the male patients. Eight men have worn strait jackets for a total duration of 1,222 hours, during the period under review. Such constant and prolonged restraint is now happily unknown in modern asylums. In the larger Irish asylums restraint is seldom resorted to. One man was found in a strait jacket, which he had worn for a considerable time, in consequence of his having made a murderous assault on the Assistant Medical Officer, with a bar of iron which he had secreted in his clothes. Such a case cannot be properly cared for in this asylum, and it is to be hoped that he will be speedily removed.

SLIGO
ASYLUM,
—
Restraint.

Seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of five men and four women for 531, and 265 hours respectively.

Seclusion.

Since the date of last inspection ten escapes (seven men and three women) are reported. The three on the female side include only two persons—one woman having twice effected her escape. At the date of my visit one man was still at large.

Escapes.

The register of casualties contains eight entries, viz. :—Two dislocations of arm; two fractures of forearm; two fractures of lower arm; and two cases of attempted suicide. The dislocations and fractures were caused by patients slipping on the floor, or being knocked down by other patients; and in one case by a fall from a window sill. The two attempts at suicide were by strangulation—one with a roller towel, and the other with a piece of calico torn off a shirt. Both were made when an attendant was close at hand.

Casualties.

Attempted
suicides.

No additions have been made to the nursing staff, and the proportion of attendants to patients—one to twenty-two on the male, and one to twenty-one on the female side—is still much below that considered necessary for the efficient care and supervision of the insane. The recognised strength in modern asylums is one to eleven. If, therefore, such a proportion of attendants to patients is considered necessary elsewhere, the existing staff of the Sligo Asylum cannot be regarded as sufficient for the protection of the insane, and the Committee must bear the responsibility of any accident which may occur through want of proper supervision.

Staff.

The records of employment show that about 59 per cent. of the men, and 45 per cent. of the women are engaged at different industries. The number of men usefully employed continues to be satisfactory—152 are at work on the farm; but the number of women at work in the laundry—only ten—is too few to meet the requirements of this department. Considering the importance of such work, both for the institution and for the patients, every inducement should be held out to get more women to wash. In the shoemaker's shop all the hoots and shoes are now made, but only part of the clothing is made in the tailor's shop. As there are now two tailors on the staff, assisted by five patients, their labour ought to meet all the requirements of the institution.

Employment.

Clothing, &c.
made
in asylum.

The provisions, such as bread and meat, appeared of fair quality. The store buildings are at present being remodelled and enlarged. Additional milk and meat stores are in course of erection.

Provisions.

Enlargement
of stores.

Over 25 per cent. of the patients are able to attend to their religious duties. The Chaplains are constant in their attendance, and the regulations with reference to the burial of unclaimed bodies, appear to be carefully attended to.

Religious
ministration.
Burial of
deceased
patients.

The various books and registers are kept up to date.

cords.

9th September, 1903.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.Inspected on
15th and 17th
Sept., 1903.Progress of
building
works.Overcrowding
and difficulties
of administra-
tion.

Statistics.

WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

On the official inspection of this asylum, I find that the contract for providing the additional accommodation is being carried out, and that the two detached blocks—each to contain sixty patients—are already in progress. One of them, it is expected, will be roofed in by the end of the year.

It, therefore, can serve no useful purpose to again dwell on the overcrowding which at present exists, or on the difficulties which now interfere with the treatment of the patients. These have been frequently referred to in past reports. The Committee have, after careful consideration, dealt with the whole matter in a most judicious and liberal spirit, and, unless modern ideas on the treatment of the insane are at fault, there can be no doubt that the additional accommodation will not only meet the wants of the insane in this district, but will also result in a marked improvement in the order and restfulness of the patients, who, I am sorry to say, are now remarkable for their turbulence and excitement.

Since the 20th November, 1902, when the asylum was last reported on, the following changes have taken place amongst the population:—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Resident on the 20th November, 1902,	525	277	248
Admitted since, ...	72	38	34
Discharged, ...	34	23	11
Died, ...	27	12	15
Remaining on the register, . .	536	280	256

One man is at present absent by escape, leaving 279 males and 256 females in residence.

These figures show that the asylum population has, in the interval since last inspection, increased by ten.

Deaths.

The deaths are registered as due to natural causes. In one case—in which the patient, who had been in delicate health for some time, died from rupture of the intestine—a Coroner's Inquest was held, and the verdict was that death resulted from natural causes. In eight cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination. These examinations are evidence of the zeal and industry of the Medical Officers.

Autopsies.

Casualties.

Three serious injuries are recorded, viz.:—(1) a fracture of the arm, from a kick by a fellow patient; (2) a cut wrist, sustained in breaking glass; and (3) a fracture of the thigh from a fall from a window board, when trying to open the window.

Health.
Zymotic
disease.

The health of the institution has been good. Enteric fever attacked one patient, who fortunately made a good recovery, and influenza appeared in the winter, attacking seven men and twenty-four women amongst the patients, and two of the male and seven of the female staff.

Restraint.

The registers of restraint and seclusion contain entries of the restraint of two men, by the strait jacket, for a total period of 599 hours, and of three men and three women by gloves, for surgical reasons or to prevent self injury. Seclusion was resorted to in the treatment of sixteen

Seclusion.

men and twenty-six women on 231 occasions, for a total period of 1,567 hours in the case of the men, and on 355 occasions for a total period of 1,768 hours in the case of the women.

The personal appearance of the patients, both males and females, seemed to be carefully attended to. The clothing of the women was neat, of varied colour, and of suitable material.

The wards and dormitories were found clean, tidy, and properly ventilated. The beds are of modern type, and the hedding throughout was clean, properly attended to, of good quality, and sufficiently warm.

The floors are bees'-waxed and polished, by this means doing away with the damp caused by scrubbing, and so tending to the health of the occupants.

I saw the patients at dinner. The meal was served with great order and regularity, and the behaviour of the patients when in the dining-room was orderly and proper. The diet scale is ample, and suitable to the wants and tastes of the inmates.

The provisions appeared of good quality. I regret to hear that the storekeeper died lately after many years of faithful service.

The staff has been increased by the appointment of an additional night nurse. This new appointment is stated to have proved most useful, by enabling those cases to be cared for whose dangerous propensities rendered it difficult for one nurse to attend them alone; and by improving the habits of many who had always previously been inattentive to the calls of nature.

The returns of employment show that, exclusive of those occupied only in making beds, about 33 per cent. of the men, and 46 per cent. of the women are engaged at some useful occupation. A large number of men work on the farm; weaving has been lately introduced, and two looms have been purchased. These looms are easily worked, and already a large amount of material has been woven. A creditable return is given of the work done in the tailor's and shoe-maker's shops. A good deal of employment has been provided in levelling the ground for the new buildings. No better work can be found for the insane. Many useful improvements have been carried out on the farm, by removing old fences and making drains.

The precautions against fire consist of internal hydrants and hose on every corridor, and in every large dormitory, with external hydrants round the building. All the attendants and nurses are instructed in the management of the internal fire appliances, and the water pressure is said to be sufficient to command the roof. Fire chutes for escape are provided on the male side, and every room, except one on the female side has access to two staircases.

About 60 per cent. of the patients attend the services of their respective places of worship. Two Masses are celebrated on Sundays and holidays, as the Chapel is not capable of containing all the worshippers at a time. The Chaplains are constant in their attendance, and the rules with reference to the funerals of patients buried at the expense of the asylum are carefully carried out.

The manner in which the notes are written in the Case-books does much credit to Dr. FitzGerald, especially having regard to the amount of extra duty cast upon him during Dr. Oakescott's absence through ill health. The latter, I am glad to say, I found completely restored to health.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.Condition of
patients.

Clothing.

Condition of
Institution.

Beds.

Flooring

Service of
men.

Dietary

Provisions.

Staff.

Night nursing.

Employment.

Precautions
against fire.Religious
ministration.Burial of
deceased
patients.Medical
records.

Medical Staff.

17th September, 1903

ARMAGH
RETREAT,

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
11th Feb.,
1903.

Numbers.

Voluntary
boarders.No zymotic
disease or
accidents.
Health.

Restraint.

Condition of
patients and
house.

Exercise.

Amusements.

Religious
ministration.

Records.

Staff.

Precautions
against fire.

There are at present resident in this licensed house sixteen gentlemen and nineteen ladies, under certificates, whilst two gentlemen and two ladies reside in the institution as voluntary boarders. Since the last inspection, on the 20th August, 1902, four gentlemen and four ladies have been admitted; two gentlemen have been discharged; and two voluntary boarders were admitted, and have since left, while a third also admitted between the two visits still remains.

As regards the mental condition of one of the present voluntary boarders I have entered a note in the "Patients' Book," that I had grave doubts of her fitness to continue to reside in the house without being certified. The other voluntary boarders are quite capable of understanding their position.

No death has occurred during the period under review, nor has there been any case of zymotic disease, or any accident.

At present two patients—a lady and a gentleman—are confined to bed from physical disease. These cases should be kept under constant supervision. This is of especial importance in the case of the male patient, who is very suicidal.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that one gentleman and one lady were restrained each for two hours, and one gentleman for an hour and a half, by means of the strait waistcoat, on account of violent excitement.

Both ladies and gentlemen were fairly neat and tidy in their persons. The rooms—both the bedrooms and sittingrooms—were found in good order, with the exception of the dayroom for the more troublesome male patients, which is decidedly shabby. Dr. Allen explains that he has additional furniture for this room, but that at present one patient is so destructive that it is impossible to safeguard any article of furniture from his mischievous habits. This is, however, a difficulty met with and surmounted in every asylum.

Six patients are at present able to enjoy walks in the country, in charge of an attendant, and twelve go out for driving exercise. Associated entertainments are stated to have been held during the winter, and some of the patients are able to attend public amusements, such as concerts, outside. There appears to be a fair supply of literature, and bookcases are placed in the sittingrooms.

Six patients are able to attend their respective places of worship in the neighbourhood, and, in addition, a clergyman visits once a week. There are no Roman Catholic patients in residence at present.

The books and registers are properly kept. A new Case-book has been obtained, and all the old cases remaining in the house should be brought forward, and entered in it.

The staff consists of six men and seven women. In addition to these, on the male side, there is an attendant on duty during the night. On the female side the nurses sleep in the rooms with the patients, but, having regard to the troublesome propensities and the infirmities of some of the ladies, I think the services of a night nurse, who would patrol the wards, are called for.

As regards means of escape in the event of fire, a staircase is provided at the end of each corridor. As the height of the first story from the ground is not great, additional means of escape could be

afforded by having some of the windows made to open by a key. An "Extincteur," fire huckets, and hose are kept ready for use to deal with a fire on its first outbreak.

The number of patients for which the house is licensed has now been increased to forty—eighteen gentlemen and twenty-two ladies, but no further extension should be sanctioned until additional accommodation has been provided, as already some of the sittingrooms would appear to have more than their proper number of occupants.

11th February, 1903.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

There are resident in this licensed house at the present date, twelve gentlemen and twenty ladies, while one gentleman and three ladies remain as voluntary boarders. At the date of the last inspection, on the 11th February of the present year, there were, exclusive of voluntary boarders, sixteen gentlemen and nineteen ladies in residence, and the changes which took place since amongst the certified patients were the admission of three gentlemen and eight ladies; the deaths of two gentlemen and one lady; and the discharge of five gentlemen and six ladies.

I agree with the remarks made by my colleague in his last memorandum of inspection, as to the mental condition of one of the voluntary boarders (Miss C.), while another lady, since admitted as a voluntary boarder, is also, in my opinion, insane, and, if she remains here, must be duly certified.

I found another lady (Miss M.) in a very excited condition in her room, which, I was informed, she seldom leaves. I am in some doubt whether the resources of this house are best suited for dealing with such a case.

I was glad to perceive that, acting on the recommendation of my colleague, a substantial addition to the accommodation is being provided.

No cases of zymotic disease have occurred, nor has there been any serious accident since last inspection. Neither has there been any entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

The rooms were found clean and tidy, and many of the patients expressed themselves quite satisfied with their treatment.

I examined the registers, which I found duly written up.

12th October, 1903.

BELMONT PARK PRIVATE ASYLUM.

This licensed house when last visited contained forty-two gentlemen under certificates. Since then seven have been admitted; four have been discharged; and one has died—leaving at present on the register the names of forty-four patients.

The death is recorded as due to senile gangrene.

ARMAGH
RETREAT.

Increase of
licensed
number.

ARMAGH
RETREAT.

Inspected on
12th October,
1903.

Numbers.

Voluntary
boarders.

Excited case.

Extension of
accommoda-
tion.

No accidents,
restraint, or
seclusion.

Condition
of house.

Records.

BELMONT
PARK.

Inspected on
20th May,
1903.

Numbers.
Death.

BELMONT PARK.	I find that since last visit, two attempts at suicide have been made.
Attempted suicides.	In one case the patient, who was known to be suicidal, and was in charge of one of the Brothers, while in the kitchen secreted a knife, and, having managed to get into a secluded place in the grounds, inflicted severe wounds on his throat and wrist before he was discovered by the Brother in charge. No report of this occurrence was made to our office at the time, as directed in the Circular of the 15th May, 1902, which requires that all serious casualties to patients should be reported to the Inspectors within three days.
Unsuitable cases.	The other attempt was made by a patient lately admitted, who snatched a knife from another patient in the dining hall, and put it to his throat, but it was taken from him without any injury to himself or to others.
Conduct.	Amongst the patients is an excited and restless epileptic, who has to be kept much apart from the others, owing to his dangerous and homicidal propensities. This institution is ill-suited for the care of dangerous and suicidal patients, who should, in my opinion, be cared for in an asylum with a resident medical officer, and with a staff better accustomed to deal with such cases.
Exercise.	With this exception, the patients were very quiet and well-behaved. Most of them were out walking in the grounds. Four go out driving every day; thirty-five are taken out for country walks twice a week; while twenty-three engage in various forms of useful occupation.
Employment.	The patients are in good general health, and only one is at present confined to bed. They were very clean, and their bedding was carefully looked after, but more attention should be paid to the condition of the clothing of patients of untidy habits.
Health and condition.	There is no record of the use of either restraint or seclusion.
No restraint or seclusion.	Thirty patients usually attend Mass on Sundays, and sixteen on week-days. There is only one Protestant patient, who attends the parish church when he is able.
Religious ministrations.	Concerts and lantern entertainments take place at intervals, whilst the supply of newspapers and amusing literature would appear sufficient.
Amusements.	The staff at present consists of twelve Brothers and seven paid attendants.
Staff.	The books and registers are carefully kept, but occasional notes should be made in the Case-book by the Visiting Physician.
Records.	

20th May, 1903.

...

BELMONT PARK.

BELMONT PARK PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on	Since this licensed house was last visited, on the 20th May, the following changes have taken place amongst the inmates. There were then resident forty-four gentlemen; three have since been admitted; three have been discharged; and one has died—leaving on the books at the present time the names of forty-three patients.
17th Sept., 1903.	
Numbers.	The cause of the death was registered as cancer of the throat.
Death.	Neither restraint nor seclusion appear to have been resorted to in the treatment of the patients during the period under review.
No restraint or seclusion.	

At present they are quiet and well behaved. One gentleman complained that he was not allowed out to walk, but on inquiry, I understand that this prohibition was made by the Medical Officer, as the patient could not be trusted. Any other complaints made were either based on insane delusions, or were on account of detention, from patients unfit for discharge.

The clothing was fairly tidy, and more attention appears to be given to the condition of those who are unable to attend to themselves. The bedding appeared in good order.

Walking exercise is stated to be taken as heretofore; parties of thirty-five are taken out twice a week.

Various excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood were enjoyed during the summer.

The ministrations of religion continues unchanged.

The general health is good, though one or two old patients are now confined to bed by bodily ailments.

The lantern in the dayroom for the more troublesome patients is now completed, but this room and several others should be carpeted, or covered with linoleum.

The padded-room has been painted and the ventilation improved.

The new case-book was not produced, as it was stated that at present the old cases are being copied into it. This book should always be ready for inspection, and it is expected that it will be found fully written up to date on the occasion of the next visit. In future the Medical Officer should enter notes of each case—in chronic cases once in six months, and in acute cases once a week for the first month.

The water pressure is said to be sufficient, as it is carried up by a steam pump. Hydrants and hose are provided throughout the buildings, and the number of stairs and outlets would seem to afford means of escape from all parts of the building.

17th September, 1903.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

Since the last visit was paid to this institution on the 13th November, 1902, the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numbers.
Admitted, ...	2	4	6	
Discharged, ...	1	2	3	
Died, ...	—	3	3	
Leaving in residence at the present date,	12	22	34	

In addition the old gentleman referred to in previous reports continues to reside here as a voluntary boarder.

The deaths were certified as due to debility, influenza, and internal tumour, respectively.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION.	At present three ladies are enjoying a visit to a neighbouring seaside resort for the benefit of their health. One of these, it is pleasing to hear, has so much improved that it is hoped she will shortly be able to return to her family.
Health.	One lady was in bed, where she had gone of her own accord, suffering from mental excitement. Another lady has been ill with some obscure gastric disturbance, but is now improved. Otherwise, the health of the institution has been excellent.
No restraint or seclusion.	The registers of restraint and seclusion contain no entries since last visit.
Clothing.	Both ladies and gentlemen were neat and tidy in their dress, including those cases whose habits are untidy.
Condition of house.	The various sittingrooms, bedrooms, and corridors, were in good order, and properly ventilated. Some new furniture has been obtained, and a good deal of painting has been done. The bedding was very clean and well kept.
Protection against fire.	I must, however, again suggest that an effort should be made to improve the room occupied by the voluntary boarder. Although he is a very old man who does not like to be disturbed, and resides here of his own accord, there is no reason why his room, which he occupies both by day and night, and in which he takes most of his meals, should not be better ventilated, and emptied of some of the property which he keeps in it.
Exercise. Religious ministrations.	I understand that the Committee are about to enlarge the windows on the basement story. This will be a step in the right direction, and will do much to improve the institution.
Amusements.	Much attention appears to be given on the part of the Committee to protection against fire. There appears to be a plentiful supply of hose, hydrants, stand pipes, and hand fire engines. There is also a means of exit from each end of every corridor. I have only to suggest that the smaller hose should be kept attached to the water pipe in each corridor, and rolled up in a box with a glass door, so as to be ready for immediate use on the discovery of fire.
Staff.	Eight gentlemen and thirteen ladies go out for drives.
Records.	Two gentlemen and two ladies are able to attend the neighbouring church, whilst fifteen attend service in the institution, which continues to be performed as described in previous reports.
Staff.	Twenty-three patients usually attend the entertainments which are given every Saturday, and which, during the winter consisted of concerts, magic lantern exhibitions, &c., whilst, during the summer, outdoor amusements, garden parties, &c., will be given.
Staff.	There is no change in the strength of the staff, most of the members of which have been attending a course of lectures given by Dr. Bewley, in preparation for the examination for the certificate in nursing given by the Medico-Psychological Association.
Records.	The books and registers are carefully kept

22nd June, 1903.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION,

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

Inspected on
3rd December,
1903.

Numbers.

When this institution was last visited, on the 22nd June, 1903, there were on the register the names of twelve gentlemen and twenty-two ladies. Since then one gentleman and three ladies have been admitted; two gentlemen and three ladies have been discharged—

leaving eleven gentlemen and twenty-two ladies in residence under certificates at the present time, whilst one old gentleman continues to reside as a voluntary boarder.

There has been no death, or any accident."

The register of restraint contains no entry, and seclusion is said to have been resorted to for only three hours during the period under review.

When visiting the wards, however, I found one lady locked in her room. It was explained to me that this lady, when she wishes, goes into her room, and is then locked in. This, under the regulations, must be considered seclusion, and recorded as such. This patient was very restless, noisy, and excited, and was said to be at times violent and dangerous. She would be more easily and better managed in an institution with a stronger staff and one more accustomed to deal with such cases, where it might be found possible to allow her greater liberty.

All the other patients were quiet, and, with a few exceptions, well behaved. They were all properly dressed, and neat and tidy in their persons.

Some improvements have been carried out. Several of the rooms have been papered and painted, and a new grate has been provided in the ladies' sittingroom at Swanbrook. New pictures, blinds, carpets, and linoleum have also been obtained.

The various sittingrooms and bedrooms were in good order, and well furnished.

I must, however, again bring under the consideration of the Committee the lowering of the windows in the rooms of the basement corridors. This would improve the ventilation, and remove the prison-like aspect of these apartments.

An additional sittingroom would be an improvement on the female side, so as to afford more space for the troublesome ladies.

Amusements have been provided—during the summer, tennis and croquet, and now, during the severe weather, football and weekly concerts. Four gentlemen and sixteen ladies go out driving, and four ladies, but no gentlemen, go out walking.

The ministrations of religion continues as heretofore. The Chaplain attends once a month; Mr. Miller holds a service on the other Sundays, at which seventeen ladies and eight gentlemen are present; and four ladies are able to attend the neighbouring parish church.

An aviary has been erected for the amusement of the gentlemen, and a new pavilion has been put up in the airing court.

The institution is said to be well supplied with illustrated papers, and books are obtained from two libraries.

No change has taken place in the staff.

The Committee continue to give much attention to protection against fire, and the means of escape in case of an outbreak. On each corridor a line of hose is now always connected with the water main. There is an ample supply of water, and external hydrants are provided. On the male side there is an alternative exit from each corridor. At Swanbrook, and in each of the female wards, a window has been made to open so as to afford a means of escape by the aid of ladders. I fear, however, it would be useless to hope that the insane would attempt to escape by the aid of such a difficult means of descent. Perhaps a set of moveable steps, with a hand rail, might be of greater service.

All the books and registers are well kept, including the Case-book, which affords much useful information regarding the cases under care.

BLOOMFIELD
INSTITUTION.

Voluntary
boarder.

No deaths or
casualties.
No restraint.
Seclusion.

Conduct and
condition.

Improvements.

Condition of
house.

Lowering of
windows, and
provision of
another
sitting-room
recommended.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Religious
ministrations.

Erection of
aviary and
pavilion.

Supply of
literature.
Staff.

Precautions
against fire.

Records.

3rd December, 1903.

ELM LAWN.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
6th May,
1903.

Deaths.

Improvements.

Since the last visit was paid, two of the ladies have died—one of apoplexy, and one of inflammation of the tongue—leaving only three patients in residence. One of these is in weak health.

Several of the bedrooms have been painted and decorated.

A well ventilated and commodious dormitory has been provided by throwing two rooms into one.

6th May, 1903.

ELM LAWN.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
18th August,
1903.

Number.

Recent

admissions.

Health.

Condition of
house.

Since last visit there have been three admissions, so that six ladies now remain under certificates.

The three admissions are suitable cases for treatment in this house. One of them is very old, restless, and feeble.

One old patient is at present confined to bed, suffering from bodily disease; she will, however, I hope, soon be better.

Painting is at present in progress. The front of the house has been lately done up.

The sittingrooms and bedrooms are in good order, and decently furnished.

18th August, 1903.

FARNHAM
HOUSE AND
MARYVILLE.FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

Inspected on
17th April,
1903.

Numbers.

Casualty.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Since these licensed houses were last visited, one gentleman who had previously been resident as a voluntary boarder has been certified; two ladies have been admitted; one gentleman was discharged; and one lady died of chronic Bright's disease and heart failure—leaving on the register at the present time twelve gentlemen and nineteen ladies. The other voluntary boarder resident at last visit still remains in the same capacity.

Only one trivial accident is recorded, in the case of a young lady who, in a violent paroxysm of excitement, threw herself out of bed, and in so doing sustained a cut on her chin, which required to be stitched.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that one lady was secluded for ten minutes, on account of her excessive violence, while

another was locked in her room on eight occasions, for thirty-eight hours in all, to prevent her from wandering about unclad. Restraint was resorted to in the case of the lady, above referred to as meeting with an accident. In this case it was decided, on consultation, to try the effect of wet packing, which has to be recorded as restraint. This method of treatment was resorted to on ninety-four occasions for a total period of 353 hours, and is reported as having had a beneficial effect. The same lady was restrained by a jacket on thirty-three occasions for 298 hours, to prevent her from removing surgical dressings. She also wore gloves on twenty-one occasions, on account of her generally destructive and violent tendencies, and to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. Another lady wore leather gloves on one occasion for thirteen hours for the same reason.

FARNHAM
HOUSE AND
MARYVILL.

One lady has only just been admitted, and sufficient time has not elapsed to make accurate observations of her mental condition, but she is restless, and undoubtedly requires the treatment afforded in an establishment such as this. The other patients recently admitted are proper subjects for detention.

Recent
admissions.

Both ladies and gentlemen were suitably dressed, quiet, and well behaved. All appeared to be well and judiciously cared for.

Condition and
conduct.

As many of the ladies as can be safely trusted, go out walking three or four times a week, and a few of the gentlemen are also able to enjoy this form of exercise.

Exercise.

Seven associated entertainments, two theatrical performances, a concert, a lantern lecture, and three social evenings took place during the winter.

Amusements.

About one-third of the patients are able to attend Divine Service in the institution, and five or six go out to the neighbouring church.

Religious
ministration.

Since the last visit, one of the passages on the female side has been done up, but a good deal of painting remains to be carried out during the summer.

Condition of
establishment

Flower beds have been made in the gentlemen's pleasure ground, which add to its appearance, and afford interest to its occupants.

As regards protection against fire, there are several Extincteurs and a hand pump, and an additional pump is about to be obtained. As regards means of escape, staircases are provided in all parts of the buildings, but in one or two places, where only one exit exists, an additional means of escape could be obtained by fixing canvas fire-escapes to the windows.

Precautions
against fire.

The staff consists of a house steward and four attendants on the male side, and of a matron and ten nurses on the female side. On this side two nurses are on duty at night. In the male house there is no one up at night. A night watch, if for no other purpose than to guard the building against fire, would tend much to the safe-keeping of the patients.

Staff.

There have been several changes amongst the official staff. Dr. Erskine has succeeded Dr. Knapp as Assistant Medical Officer, and Mr. Richardson now acts as Clinical Assistant. Mr. M'Kay, who so long held the post of house steward, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Mr. Stanland, who has had considerable experience in a similar capacity in England. Miss Ainsworth has succeeded Miss Hyslop as Matron.

Changes in
Staff.

The various books and registers are carefully kept, and the voluminous notes in the case-book show the interest taken by the medical staff in the patients under care.

Records.

17th April, 1903.

N 2

FARNHAM
HOUSE AND
MARYVILLE.FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.Inspected on
14th August,
1903.

Numbers.

These licensed houses were last visited on the 17th April, 1903. At that time twelve gentlemen and nineteen ladies were in residence under certificates, and one gentleman as a voluntary boarder. Since then one gentleman and two ladies have been admitted under certificates, and two ladies as voluntary boarders; two ladies have been discharged; and the gentleman who resided as a voluntary boarder has gone away—leaving at present thirteen gentlemen and nineteen ladies under certificates, and two ladies are voluntary residents.

Seaside
holiday.

Seven patients—three gentlemen and four ladies—are at present at the seaside enjoying a summer holiday—a most charming house having been hired for their occupation.

Health.

Only one old gentleman is confined to bed, suffering from chronic disease; the health of the remainder is excellent.

Conduct.

Except on the subject of detention, no complaints were made, and both ladies and gentlemen were quiet and well behaved. Their personal condition was an evidence of the care bestowed on them by the staff.

Restraint.

Since last visit, restraint has been resorted to in the treatment of one lady by the wet pack for four hours, and another was secluded in her room for ten minutes.

Exercise.

Drives take place as usual, either singly or in association, and country walks are also enjoyed by those who can be trusted. Excursions, in which both ladies and gentlemen took part, were made to see the review, and the other festivities during the King's visit. An associated evening entertainment, and a picnic have also been given.

Religious
ministration.

At least 50 per cent. of the patients are able to attend the Service held in the private chapel attached to the main house, and one or two occasionally attend the church in the neighbourhood. One Roman Catholic patient goes to the village church; the other two patients of that religion are unable to attend Mass, but are attended by their clergyman.

Staff.

The staff is kept up to its full strength—giving a proportion of one attendant to over two patients.

Improvements.

Since the last visit various improvements have been carried out. The passage between the ladies' and gentlemen's houses has been refloored, and throughout both houses a great deal of painting, papering, and decoration is in progress. At present both the cottages on the female side are being re-modelled, and provided with new baths, hot-water pipes, and improved means of ventilation.

Medical
records.

The manner in which the case-books are kept shows the interest which Dr. Dawson, aided by his assistants, takes in the medical treatment of his patients.

Medical staff.

Dr. Marks has now succeeded Dr. Erskine as Assistant Medical Officer, and Mr. Richardson remains as Clinical Assistant.

14th August, 1903.

HAMPSTEAD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HAMPSTEAD
HOUSE.

Since this licensed house was last visited, on the 29th October, 1902, three gentlemen have been admitted (of whom one was afterwards discharged, and again admitted); one of the other patients was discharged; and one died of emphysema, leaving nineteen gentlemen in residence under certificates. The voluntary boarder who was in residence at the time of the last visit has left, and another, who was since received, has also gone away, so that at present no one remains in the institution in that capacity.

Inspected on
21st April,
1903.
Numbers.
Voluntary
boarders.

The patients all appear in excellent health, though some are very old and feeble. They were neatly and properly dressed, according to their social position in life.

Health and
condition.

Most praiseworthy efforts have been made to provide employment. The late storm, which blew down so many trees, has furnished plenty of work in cutting up the timber for firewood, whilst some of the gentlemen have taken an interest in levelling and laying down the turf in the pleasure grounds, thus obtaining healthful exercise; relieving the monotony of their existence; and stimulating mental activity.

Employment.

The house was found in excellent order. A great deal of painting and decorating has been done, rendering the rooms and corridors bright and cheerful. The bedrooms are well furnished, and the bedding carefully looked after.

Condition of
house.

Several associated entertainments have been held during the winter, at which a large proportion of the gentlemen attended.

Amusements.

No change has taken place in the ministration of religion. About ten patients attend prayers in the establishment, and two are able to go out to church. A Catholic patient attends Mass in the village, and the Catholic clergyman visits any patients of that religion who are unable to leave the institution.

Religious
ministration.

There is no record of either restraint or seclusion having been resorted to during the period under review.

No restraint
or seclusion.

The staff is unchanged, and consists of a head attendant and four ordinary attendants, one of whom does duty at night.

Staff.

The books and registers, including that for voluntary boarders, are carefully kept.

Records.

As regards protection in case of an outbreak of fire—Miller's concussion pumps are provided in the building, but there are neither external nor internal hydrants. As regards means of escape—the buildings are not high, and, where only one exit exists, an additional means of escape might easily be provided by having a window to open with a lock, and, if necessary, by attaching a canvas fire escape to the sill of the window.

Precautions
against fire.

21st April, 1903.

HAMPSTEAD
HOUSE.

HAMPSTEAD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
13th August,
1903.

Numbers.

Health.

Condition.

No restraint
or seclusion.

Exercise.

Recreations

Condition of
houseReligious
ministration.

Records.

Since the last visit two patients have been admitted, one of whom has since been discharged. This patient was first received as a voluntary boarder, but was afterwards certified. These are the only changes which have taken place, and at present there are twenty patients resident under certificates.

All were in good bodily health, and in one case considerable mental improvement had taken place. They were neatly dressed, and were generally contented.

There is no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion since last visit.

Four gentlemen go out walking when their mental condition permits, and a number go out driving.

Excursions were made to see the recent illuminations in Dublin, and one gentleman has just returned from a sojourn at the sea.

A great deal of painting and papering has been done, both inside and outside the house, and at present several of the rooms are in the hands of the painters.

One of the windows at the end of the corridor will be made to open with a key, so as to facilitate escape in case of fire.

Two Catholic and two Protestant patients are able to attend their respective churches outside, while about eleven attend prayers read in the institution.

The registers and case-book are carefully kept.

13th August, 1903.

HARTFIELD
HOUSE.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
25th Feb.,
1903.

Numbers.

Voluntary
boarders.

Death.

Recent
admissions.

Restraint.

There are at present resident in this licensed house twenty-four certified patients, and one voluntary boarder. Since the last visit, on the 1st September, 1902, five certified patients have been admitted; six have been discharged; and one has died. Amongst the voluntary boarders the following changes have occurred:—Two were resident at the date of last inspection; seventeen have since been received; and eighteen have left—the name of one gentleman remaining on the register at present.

The death amongst the certified patients was registered as due to senile gangrene.

All the patients lately admitted, who remain in residence, would appear suitable cases for asylum care. One of them has greatly improved, and will, it is to be hoped, be discharged in a short time.

The register of restraint and seclusion shows that two patients were restrained, by means of a strait waistcoat, for two and four hours, respectively, on account of violence.

The health of the patients has been fairly good: only three were confined to bed at the time of my visit—two from colds, and one on account of excitement from which he was recovering. All were quiet and well behaved.

With the exception of one or two cases where new clothes would appear to be required, the dress and personal appearance of the patients seemed to receive attention.

Six of the gentlemen take walking exercise; nine are sent out for drives; and three are sufficiently sensible to allow of their being permitted to attend various entertainments. Concerts are held once a month, and indoor games—including billiards—are provided every evening. A bookcase, with a supply of books, is provided in the sitting-room, and the supply of newspapers is said to be ample.

The new sitting-room, in the front of the house, affords excellent accommodation, and should be used as much as possible, as the rooms at the back are dark and depressing.

I saw the table laid for dinner. The appliances for the service of the meal were satisfactory, but I must again call attention to the want of a fire in the dining-room. The day was bitterly cold, and I think fires should be kept burning in all rooms used by the patients, where there is no other means of heating.

As regards provision for dealing with an outbreak of fire—an improved water supply is said to be now available, and there appears to be a plentiful supply of buckets, but no internal hydrants. Throughout the building the windows are so close to the ground that anyone might jump out without injury, if means of exit in this way were provided. This might be done in the corridors and dormitories by having the sashes of one or two windows made to open with a key, which could be kept in a case with a glass front, and could only be got at by breaking the glass.

The religious wants of the patients continue to be carefully attended to. The Chaplain visits on Sundays and holidays; twenty patients, on an average, are present at Mass.

The staff consists of seven attendants, one of whom does duty at night.

The various books and registers are kept up to date, but the notes in the Case-book might be fuller, and give a more detailed account of the cases under care.

25th February, 1903.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HARTFIELD HOUSE.

When this licensed house was last visited, on the 25th February, 1903, there were twenty-four certified patients, and one voluntary boarder in residence. Since then, four gentlemen have been admitted on certificates; two have been discharged; and one has died. Seventeen voluntary boarders have been received—one upon three occasions, and three twice. With the exception of five of these cases; one who has been resident for some years; and one who died in the institution; all have since left. At present there are in residence twenty-five certified patients, and six voluntary boarders.

Inspected on 12th August, 1903.

Numbers.

Voluntary boarders.

HARTFIELD HOUSE.	The two deaths were due to neurasthenia and pneumonia, respectively.
Deaths.	The newly admitted certified patients would appear to be suitable cases for asylum care. I cannot say that there is evidence of mental improvement in any of them. One, a delicate old gentleman, who is said to suffer from frequent "weaknesses," was found lying on his face a few mornings ago. He had sustained a black eye and scratched nose, but none of his injuries appear to be serious.
Recent admissions.	
Restraint.	The records of restraint show that one gentleman was so treated, by means of a strait vest, for four hours.
Exercise.	About five of the certified patients are able to take walking exercise beyond the grounds, and eight are sent out for drives. One gentleman has been at the seaside, and another is going.
Religious ministrations.	Twenty-three patients attend Mass celebrated in the house. There is only one Protestant patient, who is incapable of receiving religious instruction.
Condition of house.	Since the last visit a good deal of painting and papering has been done. Some of the floors are very old and worn, and would require to be renewed. They should then be polished.
Staff.	The staff has been increased by the addition of one attendant; there are now seven employed.
Records.	The books and registers are kept up to date.
	12th August, 1903.

HIGHFIELD.	HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.
Inspected on 26th March, 1903.	On my visit to this licensed house I found that since the last Report on its condition was written on 29th September, 1902, two ladies have been admitted—none have been discharged, and none have died, leaving fourteen ladies under certificates, and one lady still continues to reside as a voluntary boarder.
Numbers.	
Condition.	The two ladies who have been admitted are improved, and will, it is to be hoped, make good recoveries. The other patients continue in excellent health, but as yet none of them are fit for discharge.
Conduct.	All the ladies were found in their sittingrooms. They were well behaved, though one or two were somewhat excited.
Dress.	Due attention is paid to their dress and personal appearance. Their sittingrooms and bedrooms are properly and tastefully furnished, and great efforts appear to be made to render their surroundings as cheerful and homelike as possible.
Condition of house.	
No restraint or seclusion.	The records show that neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since the last visit, nor has there been any accident or other untoward event.
No casualties.	
Exercise.	The patients enjoy walking about the grounds, when the weather permits.
Amusements.	An associated entertainment took place lately at Hampstead, and was much enjoyed.
Religious ministrations.	The ministrations of religion continue as described in last report, and three ladies are generally able to attend the neighbouring parish church.

The staff consists of a matron and six nurses. The nurses sleep in the patients' rooms, and when any sickness occurs a nurse is kept up at night—otherwise there is no night watch. HIGHFIELD.
Staff.

The means of escape in case of fire consist of a ladder by which descent could be made from the top story to the second, and from that an exit is found to the balcony. There are hand fire machines, but no water pressure. These safeguards can hardly be considered sufficient—I think, at least, some of the windows should be made to open with a key, and some kind of fire escape provided. Precautions
against fire.

Some papering and painting has been carried out, and a new carpet has been provided in one of the sittingrooms. Improvements.

The records and books, including the case-book, are properly kept. Records.

26th March, 1903.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HIGHFIELD.

The only change which has taken place amongst the patients in this licensed house, since the last visit, has been the discharge of one lady on recovery. There has been no admission or death, so that at present thirteen ladies remain under certificates, and there is one voluntary boarder. Inspected on
13th August,
1903.
Number.

The patients were neatly and suitably dressed, and were quiet and well behaved. Clothing and
conduct.

At the time of my visit early dinner was going on, the meal being served with due regard to the usages of home life. Service of
meals.

The various apartments were found tidy; substantially furnished, and well ventilated. At present the house, both inside and outside, is being painted. Condition of
house.

The greater number of the ladies go out driving; three are able to go for walks; and three have just returned from a summer holiday at the seaside. A garden party has lately been given. Exercise and
recreation.

Three ladies are able to attend the neighbouring church, and prayers are read by a clergyman once a month. Religious
ministration.

The staff remains unchanged. A nurse obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association at the last examination. Staff.

The books and registers are properly kept. Records.

13th August, 1903.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

LINDVILLE.

The patients now under care in this licensed house number forty-eight—nineteen gentlemen and twenty-nine ladies. In addition one lady is resident as a voluntary boarder. Inspected on
31st March,
1903.
Numbers.

Since the last visit, on the 13th October, 1902, eight gentlemen and nine ladies have been admitted; and four gentlemen and six ladies have been discharged. There has been no death, nor has any serious casualty or escape been reported.

LINDVILLE.	Restraint has been resorted to in the treatment of one lady, by the use of a strong dress with closed sleeves.
Restraint.	
Necessity for medical officer.	The number of acute and troublesome patients in this house has very largely increased—so much so as, in my opinion, to call for the constant care of a Medical Officer. For instance, one lady is reported to continually require forcible feeding. I am quite sure that this is most skilfully done, but I certainly think that such an operation ought to be performed either by, or in the presence of, a Medical Officer.
Clothing.	The ladies were tidy, and appeared to be carefully looked after. The gentlemen were also well cared for, but in a few instances their clothes were shabby. In these cases it was stated that it was impossible to obtain a proper supply of clothing from their relatives. This is a common experience, as there is often trouble in obtaining proper supplies of clothing for patients of this class.
Condition of house.	All the rooms, including dayrooms and dormitories, were found in excellent order. The rooms were tastefully furnished, and well supplied with plants and flowers. The bedding in the sleeping rooms appeared to be well looked after. In the diningroom dinner was served in an orderly manner, and with due regard to the usages of society. The decoration of the tables was properly attended to.
Service of meals.	
Precautions against fire.	The appliances for use in the event of an outbreak of fire consist of hand engines and hydrants. Additional means of escape are still required from both wings, so as to provide an exit in case of fire occurring in the centre of the building. This matter is, I believe, at present occupying the attention of Dr. Osburne.
Exercise.	As regards outdoor exercise—drives are enjoyed when the weather permits, and walking exercise is regularly taken by about ten gentlemen and four ladies.
Amusements.	Associated entertainments have taken place once a week during the winter, and the gentlemen show great interest in billiards.
Religious ministrations.	Divine Service is regularly held, and seven gentlemen and six ladies are able to be present. The Catholic patients frequently see their clergyman, and those who are able, attend Mass outside.
Records.	The various books and registers are carefully kept, including the case-book, which gives a history of each of the patients under care.

31st March, 1903.

LINDVILLE.	LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.
Inspected on 26th and 29th October, 1903.	I visited this licensed house on the 26th and 29th ultimo—inspecting the male side on the former, and the female side on the latter date.
Numbers.	The house is now licensed for sixty-five patients, viz., thirty gentlemen and thirty-five ladies. The actual number of residents on the second day of my visit was, on the male side, eighteen gentlemen and one voluntary boarder, and, on the female side, thirty-three ladies, exclusive of a lady who is out with her friends on trial.
Condition and treatment.	In many respects the condition and treatment of the patients appear to be satisfactory. They would seem to be allowed as much liberty as their mental state justifies; their rooms are bright and well kept;

and many of them speak kindly of the proprietor's wife, who largely superintends the management. I, however, entirely concur with my colleague's opinion that, having regard to the number and character of the cases treated in this house, it is essential that a Medical Officer should be resident on the premises. This cannot be said to be the case so long as Dr. Oshorne manages a similar institution in the east of England, however frequent his visits to Cork may be.

LISKEVILLE.

Necessity for
resident
medical
officer.

The changes since last inspection have been the admission of eight gentlemen and thirteen ladies, while nine gentlemen and six ladies have been discharged, exclusive of two deaths among the ladies—one from tuberculosis and pneumonia, and the other from hæmoptysis attendant on heart disease.

There was, as is usually the case, more excitement amongst the ladies than the gentlemen, and one lady was so acutely excited that she required to be kept almost constantly under manual restraint.

We have already called Dr. Oshorne's attention to the necessity for further protection against an outbreak of fire, and he has promised to have plans prepared and submitted to us as soon as possible.

Precautions
against fire.

The dinner on the second day of my visit, at which I was present, consisted of boiled beef, with cabbage and potatoes, followed by rice pudding, and bread and cheese.

Dietary.

The licence was examined and endorsed, and the books were found to be duly written up.

Records.

There was no use of mechanical restraint, and only two entries of seclusion, viz., one case for two hours, and another for three hours, since last visit.

No restraint.

Seclusion.

The clergymen of the different religious denominations visit regularly.

Religious
ministration.

2nd November, 1903.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

House of
St. John
of God.

In this licensed house there are at present eighty-three patients under certificates, and seven gentlemen who reside in the institution as voluntary boarders. Since the last visit was paid, on the 30th September, 1902, nine gentlemen have been admitted; seven have been discharged; and one has died of heart disease. Amongst the voluntary boarders, four have been received; five have left; and one has died of pneumonia. Those of the admissions who remain would appear to be suitable cases for asylum care; one has greatly improved, and is about to be discharged.

Inspected on

20th Feb.,

1903.

Numbers.

Voluntary

boarders.

Recent

admissions.

All the patients appear to be in excellent bodily health. No accident, injury by violence, or outbreak of zymotic disease is reported to have occurred since last inspection, and at present no one is confined to bed.

Health.

No casualties.

With the exception of two of the voluntary boarders, who went out before I had an opportunity of meeting them, I saw all the patients and spoke to all who were willing to converse. No complaints were made to me.

No complaints.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains no entry for the period under review.

No restraint
or seclusion

House of St. John of God.	With some exceptions—where new clothing would appear to be required—the personal condition as to dress and neatness of the patients was satisfactory.
Condition and clothing.	In the ward set apart for the more troublesome cases, there are one or two restless patients; the others are quiet and well behaved.
Conduct.	Perhaps it may be found possible to reduce the numbers in the day-room of this ward, and thus leave more elbow-room for the restless, and enable those, whose freedom from mental excitement would enable them to enjoy better surroundings, to be afforded greater comfort.
Employment.	Seven gentlemen are said to employ themselves—two engage in housework; two help in the laundry; and three assist in the dining-room.
Amusements and exercise.	As regards the amusements of the patients, concerts, and magic lantern entertainments were given during the winter months. Walking parties—consisting of between thirty and forty gentlemen, go out twice a week, when the weather permits. There are about twelve of the gentlemen who can be trusted on parole, and these go where they like. The supply of books and papers would appear sufficient. A room is now being fitted up as a library. The wooden building which contained the theatre and billiard-room, is in process of removal, and will be replaced by a more permanent structure, and one which will afford fewer sources of danger from fire.
Precautions against fire.	Fire hydrants are provided both inside and outside the building, and beside each internal hydrant there is a length of hose ready for use. The pressure of the water supply is said to be fully sufficient to command the roof of the institution. The important matter in an establishment of this description is that there should be every facility for the escape of the inmates on the first discovery of an outbreak of fire. In this licensed house there are four staircases, which afford means of exit from all the dormitories and single rooms. In the corridors occupied by the more troublesome and helpless patients an additional means of escape is provided by a second passage which leads to the centre of the house. In these corridors the single rooms open by handles on the outside of the doors.
Means of exit.	
Staff.	The strength of the staff is unchanged, and consists of twenty-two members of the community, and ten paid attendants. The night staff consists of one member of the community, who patrols the various corridors, and one paid attendant, who is in charge of the dormitory where patients of suicidal tendency sleep.
Religious ministration.	The religious wants of the patients are, it is needless to say, carefully attended to. About 75 attend Divine Service held in the institution.
Records.	The books and registers are carefully written up, and reflect credit on the Resident Physician, Dr. O'Connell.

20th February, 1903.

House of
St. John
of God.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
7th August,
1903.

Numbers.

Since this licensed house was last visited, on the 20th February, 1903, seventeen patients have been admitted; six have been discharged; and two have died—leaving the names of ninety-two gentlemen on the books of the institution.

In addition, there are six voluntary boarders at present resident. Amongst this class six were admitted; six left; and one was certified during the interval between my visits.

HOUSE OF
ST. JOHN
OF GOD.

Of the two deaths, one was caused by congestion of the lungs, and the other was the result of suicide.

Voluntary
boarders.
Deaths.

In this latter case an inquiry on oath was held by us. The patient (T. D.) suffered from recurrent attacks of melancholia, with refusal of food. During these attacks he was brought over to the infirmary for supervision and treatment. Through an unfortunate error in judgment, when he was getting over his last attack, he was allowed to return to the bedroom occupied by him when free from excitement, and where there was practically no supervision whatsoever, at too early a date. At about 4 o'clock, A.M. on the morning of the 6th July, he got through his window on to the balcony, and from that to the ground, and, going over to the building now in process of erection, he hanged himself from the scaffolding. The body was not found till the men came to work.

Suicide.

The general health of the patients has been very good; only two are to-day confined to bed.

Health.

There is no record of the use of either restraint or seclusion during the period under review.

No restraint
or seclusion.

All the patients appeared wonderfully quiet, and no complaints were made to me except on the subject of detention.

Conduct.

Walks in the country are enjoyed twice a week by thirty-four gentlemen, and twelve are on parole, and go practically where they like. No one able to walk is confined entirely to the airing courts; all make use of the pleasure grounds. About ten gentlemen occupy their time at various useful duties.

Exercise.

Employment.

I saw the patients at dinner in the halls. All were very well habited, and the meal was served with due regard to propriety and order.

Service of
meals.

In most cases the clothing was fairly good, but some of the old patients of untidy habits would require more attention in the matter of dress.

Clothing.

The house was in good order, except the top story, where the bedrooms have become very shabby. Some of the doors in other parts of the house would require to be painted, and the ventilation in the central apartments should also be improved.

Condition of
house.

The precautions against fire, as described in last report, would appear sufficient.

Precautions
against fire.

The building of a large recreation hall, with a sanitary annexe attached, has been in progress for some time. The building work is now completed, but the internal fittings are still in bands.

Erection of
recreation
hall.

More than 75 per cent. of the patients are able to attend Mass. There are two Protestant patients, but neither of them is capable of attending to his religious duties.

Religious
ministration

The staff remains unchanged, and consists of twenty-two members of the community, and ten paid attendants. The care of the patients during the night is entrusted to a Brother, who patrols the wards, and a paid attendant, who is in charge of the Observatory Dormitory.

Staff.

The case-books and other registers are carefully kept by Dr. O'Connell.

Records.

7th August, 1903.

ST. PATRICK'S
HOSPITAL.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

Inspected on
24th June,
1903.

Statistics.

Since this hospital was last visited, there have been twenty-two admissions (nine gentlemen and thirteen ladies); ten discharges (four gentlemen and six ladies); one lady has been removed to St. Edmundsbury; and six (four gentlemen and two ladies) have died, leaving 105 (thirty-nine gentlemen and sixty-six ladies) in residence. These numerous changes show the amount of useful work which is being done by the institution.

Deaths.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral hæmorrhage and general paralysis in two cases each amongst the males, and to puerperal fever, and senile decay, respectively, on the female side.

No restraint
or seclusion.

There are no entries in the register of restraint and seclusion since last visit.

Condition and
treatment.

All the patients, both ladies and gentlemen, were neat and tidy in their persons, and appeared to be carefully looked after. It was evident that the requirements of all classes of patients are carefully studied and liberally met.

Any patients under treatment in bed appeared to be carefully and skilfully nursed both by day and night.

Improvements.

Many improvements have been carried out or are in progress; the lowering of the windows on the female side is still going on. This work, when completed, will do much to modernise the building, and render the rooms bright and cheerful. Painting and papering has preceded without interruption on the female side, and now all the galleries, and the greater number of the sleeping rooms, are artistically decorated and tastefully furnished, affording most excellent accommodation.

Staff.

There has been no change in the strength of the staff. One male attendant has obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. The greater number of attendants and nurses, who have served the required period, are now thus qualified.

Religious
ministration.

As a rule sixteen of each sex are able to be present at Divine Service held in the hospital. One gentleman is able to attend Mass at one of the neighbouring churches.

Records.

The various books and registers are carefully kept, and the manner in which the histories of the various cases are recorded in the case-book reflects credit on Dr. Coffey, the Assistant Medical Officer.

24th June, 1903.

ST. PATRICK'S
HOSPITAL.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

Inspected on
18th Dec.,
1903.

Statistics.

There are at present in residence under certificates thirty-four gentlemen and seventy ladies—total 104, and the changes which have taken place within the last six months are as follow:—

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted,	..	..	..	..	3	8	11
Discharged,	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
Died, ..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6

Of the patients at present on the books, four of each sex are received free; eight men and thirty women are partially free—contributing towards their maintenance from £9 to £60 per annum—whilst twenty-two men and thirty-six women are paying patients.

The deaths were due to (1) acute bronchitis and senile dementia; (2) malignant disease of the intestines; (3) carcinoma of the liver; (4) and (5) general paralysis of the insane (in two cases); and (6) dementia and senile decay.

Several patients whose names are entered in the Patients' Book, exhibit mental improvement.

There is no record of the use of restraint or seclusion during the period under review.

Both ladies and gentlemen are neat and tidy in their dress, and bear testimony to the attention and efficiency of the staff.

The dinner was partaken of on the female side during my visit. The service of the meal was carried out with due attention to propriety, and the customs of modern society.

The work of remodelling and modernising this old and historic institution still advances. Since the last visit much has been done. The windows on the female side continue to be lowered and enlarged, and the front of this side has been cemented. The ground floor corridors have been papered, painted, and decorated—rendering this part of the house bright and cheerful. The dayroom for the more helpless patients has been remodelled, re-furnished, and rendered more comfortable; and a good deal of new furniture has been provided for various parts of the establishment.

The appliances for use against fire would appear sufficient, especially having regard to the fact that the building may be said to be fireproof.

Preparations have begun for the Christmas festivities; a concert is about to be given; and dances are held occasionally. Driving parties go out twice a day, and two ladies and two gentlemen go out walking in charge of their attendants.

Eighteen patients are able to attend Divine Service held in the institution.

The case-book and other medical records reflect much credit on the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Coffey.

18th December, 1903.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY PRIVATE ASYLUM.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY.

On my visit to this establishment, I find that there are on the books the names of seventeen ladies, but of these seven are enjoying a summer holiday at the seaside—a villa residence having been taken for their accommodation at a neighbouring watering place.

There has been only two admissions since last visit, and no discharge or death.

The ladies whom I saw appeared in excellent health, and seemed to appreciate their homelike and charming surroundings.

Inspected on
25th June,
1903.
Numbers.

Health.

**St. EDMUNDS-
BURY.**
—
Improvements. The opportunity afforded by the absence of so large a party at the seaside has been taken advantage of to re-paper and decorate the house, so that at the present time the bedrooms are almost entirely in the hands of the painters.

Downstairs many improvements have been carried out, a new scullery and wash-up has been provided; some new furniture has been supplied; and the house throughout is now artistically and handsomely fitted up.

Records. Outside a long range of glass has been erected in the garden. The books are carefully kept by Dr. Cooke, the Assistant Medical Officer in charge.

25th June, 1903.

**St. EDMUNDS-
BURY.**

ST. EDMUNDSBURY PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
31st Dec.
1903.

Numbers.
Condition of
patients.

Condition of
house and
grounds.

On my visit to this house, I find fifteen ladies in residence. Since I was last here, two ladies have come in, and four have gone out. Of the latter, one was discharged recovered; one relieved; and the other two went back to St. Patrick's Hospital.

All the ladies appeared to be contented and happy, and to be most carefully looked after. One of them has mentally greatly improved, and all were in good physical health.

The house is in good order, and affords excellent accommodation. The sitting-rooms are most comfortably and amply furnished, and the bedrooms have been lately done up.

The table was laid for luncheon, and its decoration, which is under the charge of one of the patients, deserves high commendation.

The park surrounding the house, which affords so much variety and charm of scene, must tend to arouse the interest of the insane, and to minister to their happiness. Many improvements have been carried out in providing summer houses and glass houses in the garden.

Records. The medical books and registers are carefully kept.

31st December, 1903.

St. VINCENT'S.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

Inspected on
26th June,
1903.

Numbers.
Deaths.

Recent
admissions.

There are at present in residence in this institution 115 ladies. Since the last visit, on the 19th December, 1902, the following changes have taken place:—There were then on the books the names of 118 ladies; ten have since been admitted; eight discharged recovered; two improved, and one not improved; and two have died. Of these latter, one died of bronchitis, and one of septic fever.

Some of the ladies lately admitted—whose names I have entered in the Patients' Book—have improved, and will, it is to be hoped, in time make good recoveries.

One patient is at present enjoying a summer holiday at the seaside. *St. Vincent's.*
The remainder I saw. All appear in excellent health; only one or *Health.*
two very old ladies were in bed; all the rest were either in their sitting-
rooms, or enjoying the open air in the garden.

The personal condition of the patients as to dress and neatness, *Condition.*
was satisfactory.

I saw the more troublesome ladies at dinner. The meal was decently *Service of*
served, and seemed to be much appreciated. *meals.*

The returns show that neither restraint nor seclusion has been re- *No restraint*
sorted to since last visit. *or seclusion.*

The heating of the building is now completed. The system adopted *Heating.*
consists for the most part of radiators placed in the various rooms
and corridors. In the new wing hot-water pipes are used.

Owing to the disturbance of the fabric caused by the introduction
of the heating system, a great deal of painting and papering was re-
quired, which is now completed.

The staff at present consists of eighteen Sisters of the Community, *Staff.*
and twenty-seven employées.

During the summer various excursions to objects of interest in the *Recreations.*
neighbourhood have been provided; picnic parties have been organised,
in which large numbers were able to take part; and excursions made
to visit the Botanical Gardens, &c.

The ministrations of religion, and the religious wants of the patients, *Religious*
it is needless to say, receive most careful attention. *ministrations.*

The various books and registers are kept up to date. *Records.*

26th June, 1903.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

We visited and inspected this hospital on this date.

There are at present 117 patients in residence.

Since the 26th June last, nine have been admitted; six have been
discharged; and one has died of bronchial effusion.

There is no record of any suicide, serious casualty, accident, attempt *No casualties.*
to escape, or other misadventure.

The patients lately admitted appear to have been suitable cases for *Recent*
asylum care. Some have improved, and will, it is expected, after a *admissions.*
time be able to return to their homes.

During our visit the ladies were quiet and well behaved. No com- *Conduct and*
plaints were made, and their personal appearance, as regards neatness *condition.*
of dress, was satisfactory.

Only two were confined to bed on account of physical disease, and *Health;*
the general health of the community is excellent.

There is no record of any outbreak of zymotic disease.

Neither restraint nor seclusion appear to have been resorted to. *No zymotic*
disease,

The patients are said to enjoy a good deal of open air exercise in *restraint, or*
walking about the grounds. *seclusion.*

A concert and a theatrical entertainment have lately been given. *Exercise.*
Many of the more trustworthy ladies are able to take part in amuse- *Amusements.*
ments outside.

- St. Vincent's.** The supply of books and papers is said to be ample.
- Employment.** Many of the patients take great interest in needlework, which occupies much of their time.
- Religious ministrations.** About sixty-five ladies are returned as attending Mass which is celebrated in the Chapel attached to the institution.
- Records.** The books and registers are kept up to date, but the notes in the case-book might with benefit afford more ample information.
- Precautions against fire.** As regards means of escape in case of fire, the number of staircases in the main building would appear sufficient to afford a second exit from all the dormitories. There is only one staircase in each of the two detached cottages, and, in the event of these exits being cut off by fire or smoke, the only means of escape would be ordinary ladders, which would be of little use for insane patients. Perhaps the Committee would consider the advisability of providing a moveable band ladder, or a chute fire escape.
- The provision for dealing with an outbreak of fire consists of bydrants and hose on each landing, and the water supply is stated to be ample. Portable fire extinguishers are about to be supplied.

29th December, 1903.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

- STEWART INSTITUTION.**
- Inspected on 15th June, 1903.** In this institution there are at present twenty-four gentlemen and forty-one ladies under certificates as private patients, whilst there are fifty-six boys and forty-two girls in the imbecile department.
- Numbers.** The changes amongst the private patients since last inspection were as follow :—one gentleman and two ladies were admitted ; two gentlemen and three ladies were discharged ; and one lady died of brain degeneration. One gentleman came into residence as a voluntary boarder, but only remained a few weeks.
- Voluntary boarder.** At present three ladies are confined to bed, two of them suffering from obscure gastric disturbance. As yet it has not been found possible to arrive at any satisfactory diagnosis as to its nature. With these exceptions, the general health is excellent.
- Health.** I can report favourably on the personal appearance of both ladies and gentlemen ; all were neatly and properly dressed.
- Clothing.** The records show that neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last visit.
- No restraint or seclusion.** A great deal has been done as regards the renewal of carpets and the provision of additional furniture. In the ladies' sitting-room several most comfortable arm chairs have been supplied.
- Furniture.** The beating of the building during the winter months is said to have been a great success.
- Heating.** No change has taken place in the strength of the staff as described in last report.
- Staff.** Driving parties continue to go out almost daily, and the greater number of both ladies and gentlemen wander at will about the grounds.
- Exercise.** The ministrations of religion continues unchanged.
- Religious ministrations.** The books and registers are carefully kept.
- Records.** Dr. Rainsford is at present enjoying his well-earned holiday, and his place is taken by Dr. A. N. Holmes, who afforded me all the information I required.

15th June, 1903.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

On visiting the lunatic department of this institution, I find that since the last visit was paid, on June 15th, the following changes have taken place in the population:—There were then twenty-four males and forty-one females resident; six males and ten females have since been admitted; five males and four females have been discharged—leaving twenty-five males and forty-seven females on the register.

STEWART
INSTITUTION.
Inspected on
5th Dec.,
1903.
Statistics.

One lady is at present absent on leave for the benefit of her health.

The numbers of the admissions and discharges amongst the lunatic patients point to the useful work which is being carried out by this department of the institution.

All the recently admitted patients whom I saw appeared suitable cases for asylum care. One or two have already improved, and will I trust be able to leave at no very distant time.

Recent
admissions.

There has been no death nor any serious casualty.

The general health has been excellent. At present only two ladies are in bed from trivial ailments.

No deaths or
casualties.
Health.

According to the records neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to during the period under review.

No restraint
or seclusion.

Both gentlemen and ladies were very quiet and well behaved. Their dress and personal appearance reflected credit on their attendants.

Conduct and
condition.

The various sitting-rooms and bedrooms were in good order and comfortably furnished, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that the new heating system appears to work well. On this very cold day the temperature, even in the corridors, was most comfortable.

Condition of
house.
Heating.

A new underground tank, capable of holding 36,000 gallons, to supplement the Vartry supply, and for use in case of fire, has just been constructed. The other provisions for dealing with fire would appear to have been carefully thought out, and everything has been supplied which forethought could suggest—such as hose and water tanks in all wards, and means of escape by alternate exits from each corridor.

Precautions
against fire.

Owing to the inclement weather, the outing parties have not been as frequent as usual, but, during the King's visit, the patients were brought to the various festivities. Country walks take place twice a week during the summer.

Recreation and
exercise.

The ministrations of religion continue as heretofore. There is a service in the institution on Sundays, attended on an average by eighteen gentlemen and twenty-two ladies. In addition two or three ladies attend service in the parish church. Any Catholic patients who are fit attend Mass in the village church.

Religious
ministrations.

The staff is unchanged, and consists of a matron and twelve nurses—one of whom acts as night nurse. On the male side there is a head attendant, who also acts as storekeeper, and three male attendants.

Staff.

The registers and medical books, including the case-books, are well kept, and reflect much credit on Dr. Rainsford, especially in view of the fact that he has no clerical assistance.

Records.

5th December, 1903.

VERVILLE.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
23rd March,
1903.

Numbers.

Voluntary
boarders.

Recent
admissions.

Conduct.
No restraint
or seclusion.
Condition of
house.

Service of
meals and
dietary.

Exercise.

Religious
ministration.

Staff.

Precautions
against fire.

Records.

When the last visit was paid to this licensed house, there were in residence twenty-eight ladies under certificates, and one as a voluntary boarder. During the interval which has since elapsed three ladies have been admitted under certificates, and four have been discharged—leaving the names of twenty-seven ladies at present on the books of the institution. The lady, who at the time of the last visit was residing in the institution as a voluntary boarder, was afterwards certified, and is included amongst the certified admissions. Another voluntary boarder who was since received, left with her husband after a short visit, whilst a third lady, who entered the institution under similar conditions, died of pneumonia. No one, therefore, continues in residence at present who is not under certificates.

The new admissions, who remain, appear to be suitable cases for asylum care.

During my visit the patients were quiet and well behaved.

No recourse appears to have been had to either restraint or seclusion during the period under review.

The rooms were in good order. The sitting-rooms are somewhat overcrowded, and there is a decided want of objects of interest, such as flowers and plants, to render the surroundings cheerful.

The dinner, at which I was present, was served with regularity, and in accordance with the usages of society. It consisted of soup, roast beef, and sweets. The viands appeared to be of good quality, and generally liked.

Carriage drives continue to be enjoyed by about twelve ladies. Country walks were discontinued during the winter, but it is to be hoped that on the approach of warmer weather they will be again instituted. Efforts should be made to vary the monotony of existence as much as possible.

Mass continues to be regularly celebrated on Sundays and holidays, and twenty-two ladies, on an average, are able to be present. There are three Protestant patients, but they are not fit to attend service outside.

The staff is reported to continue of the same strength as stated in previous reports, viz., a lady superintendent, a matron, and six nurses.

As regards precautions against the spread of fire, there are no internal hydrants, but an external hydrant has, I understand, been provided by the Corporation on the road some yards from the house. The water pressure is reported to be sufficient, but this could only be of use on the arrival of the Fire Brigade. Inside the house the supply of water is stated to be plentiful, but there are no hand fire engines, or other appliances for dealing with a fire on its first outbreak, except fire buckets. Hydrants should be provided on each floor of the house, with some lengths of hose, or at least some hand fire engines should be supplied, and the nurses should be trained in their use.

As regards means of escape—there is a staircase on each side of the house, one from a large dormitory, and one from the new sanitary annexe. These would, I think, provide a safe exit from most of the rooms, but not from all. Some additional means of getting away from the rooms in the centre of the house should, therefore, be devised.

The books and registers are properly kept, with the exception of the register of the admissions and discharges of voluntary boarders, which was not produced.

23rd March, 1903.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

VERVILLE.

Since this licensed house was last visited, on the 23rd March, 1903, seven ladies have been admitted, and five have been discharged—leaving at present the names of twenty-nine patients on the books. One lady was sent in as a voluntary boarder, but was afterwards certified. Numbers.

The admissions appear to have been suitable cases for care and treatment. Two of them have greatly improved, but are not as yet fit for discharge. Recent admissions.

Restraint has been used in the treatment of one lady, who was tied with sheets in her bed for the space of two hours. Restraint.

During my visit the ladies were quiet and well behaved. They were decently dressed, and fairly tidy. With one exception, all were in the grounds, or in the garden. Conduct and clothing.

Country walks have not yet been instituted, which seems unfortunate, having regard to the opportunities for such exercise in this secluded situation, and looking to the beneficial effect of outdoor walks in dispelling the sense of imprisonment, and in brightening the monotony of daily life in an asylum. About twelve are returned as enjoying drives, and several were brought out to see the festivities in connection with the King's visit. Exercise and recreation.

Since the last inspection a good deal of painting and papering has been carried out. The front and back of the house has been painted, and four bedrooms have been papered. Condition of house.

The precautions against fire continue as described in last report, and although the different staircases would appear to afford a means of getting out of most of the rooms, to get on to these staircases requires a key—a difficult thing to find in such an emergency, especially as there is no night staff. It would be a wise precaution to have, at the various exit doors, boxes with a glass front containing a key, which could only be obtained by breaking the glass. There are neither hose nor hydrants—the only means of extinguishing a fire being a few buckets. Precautions against fire.

The staff is returned as numerically the same as at the last visit, viz., the lady superintendent, the matron, and six nurses. Staff.

The books and registers, with the exception of the admission register, are kept up to date, but more frequent entries should be made in the case-book, and on the discharge of a patient, a note should be entered to that effect. Records.

The ministrations of religion continues unchanged; about twenty-ladies are usually present at Mass. There are several Protestant patients, but they are not fit to attend any religious ministrations. Religious ministrations.

11th August, 1903.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

WOODBINE
LODGE.

The number of patients continues unchanged. One lady has been seriously ill; she is now improved, but continues feeble and helpless. Inspected on 23rd April, 1903.

The house is in good order. Spring cleaning is going on. No changes.

The books are kept up to date. Health.

23rd April, 1903.

Condition of house.
Records.

**WOODBINE
LODGE.**

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
21st August,
1903.

No change has taken place since last visit. The same four ladies still remain in residence.

No changes.

The lady referred to in last report, as being in infirm health is not worse, but still requires constant care and supervision, which I am sure she receives.

Condition of
house.

The house is in good order and very clean.

Religious
administration.
Records.

None of the patients are able to attend any place of worship, but they are visited by the clergyman of the parish.

The books and registers are properly kept.

21st August, 1903.

**ARMAGH
WORKHOUSE.**

ARMAGH WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
21st October,
1903.

The lunatic wards of this workhouse at present contain seventeen men and twenty-four women. Of these, one man and three women are epileptic; three men and two women are of unclean habits; and two men and four women are confined to bed from bodily infirmity. About ten men and eleven women are, as a rule, usefully employed.

Accommo-
dation and
condition.

Little structural change has as yet been made in the accommodation. The flagged passages continue to be used as dayrooms, and the cells on each side still remain, but those on the female side are no longer occupied.

The condition of the women has greatly improved. They are clean and neat in their persons, and sleep upstairs in well kept, and well ventilated dormitories. A bath, with hot and cold water supply, has been provided for their use. Iron bedsteads with wire and hair mattresses have also been obtained, and the bedding is ample, clean, and in good order.

The accommodation for the men is not so satisfactory. They still use the flagged corridors as a dayroom, and the flagged cells are also occupied. Their dormitory is on the ground floor, and is also flagged. A good many iron bedsteads with wire bottoms have been provided, but some of the old wooden bedsteads, with straw ticks, are still in use, and, for this cause, perhaps, the bedding is not so well looked after as on the female side. The men themselves are clean, and a bath, with hot and cold water supply, is provided for their use.

Dietary.

The dietary is liberal, and well suited to the wants of the inmates.

Employment.

The increase in the numbers employed on each side is deserving of special recognition.

Attendants.

A paid attendant is in charge of the lunatic wards on each side. The male attendant is paid £20 and the female £15 per annum. The general night staff visit these wards.

It is hoped that at an early date the separate cells will be removed, and the space thus obtained converted into dayroom accommodation, and that all rooms occupied by the insane will be boarded.

21st October, 1903.

BAILIEBOROUGH WORKHOUSE.

I visited Bailieborough Workhouse on the 27th ultimo, and found that only four inmates (all females) were classified as of unsound mind. They live with the able-bodied paupers, from some of whom they differ but slightly in many respects.

There is no paid attendant to look after them, but I found that there is such an attendant in charge of the single sane epileptic, who occupies the ward which was set apart for idiots in the original construction of the workhouse.

Only one of the female insane inmates is troublesome. She suffers from senile dementia, and, like many of her class, she is very troublesome and noisy at night. In my opinion, she needs the protection which an asylum affords.

The dietary is fairly liberal.

The patients wear neither shoes nor stockings, and it is impossible that their personal cleanliness can be properly attended to in the absence of sufficient lavatory and bathing arrangements. Indeed I was informed that the only water supply to the workhouse is obtained from an adjacent lake, from which all the water has to be carried by manual labour.

2nd June, 1903.

BAILIEBOROUGH
WORKHOUSE

Inspected on
27th May,
1903.

Numbers.

Case for
asylum
treatment.

Dietary.

Bathing
arrangements.

BOYLE WORKHOUSE.

The number of persons of unsound mind detained in the Boyle Union Workhouse was, until recent years, very limited. I found, therefore, with regret, on my visit on the 15th instant, no less than thirty persons so classified—thirteen men and seventeen women. This increase in the number detained is doubtless owing to the overcrowded condition of the District Asylum at Ballinasloe, and to the unwillingness of the governing body to receive any patients whom it is possible to exclude. There is, I feel convinced, every desire on the part of the Guardians at Boyle, and of the officials acting under their jurisdiction to treat this afflicted class with care and consideration, but this anxiety only the more accentuates the impossibility of treating satisfactorily, under existing conditions, even in an otherwise well regulated Irish workhouse, persons of unsound mind.

To those who have not studied the subject, the detention of the insane poor in workhouses would seem an appropriate method of disposing of harmless imbeciles, or of inoffensive incurable lunatics, and so leaving free valuable accommodation in the District Asylums for acute and curable cases. Unfortunately, however, in some Irish workhouses, even the physical wants of the insane poor are not supplied in a satisfactory manner, while appropriate mental treatment embodying recreation, occupation, exercise, and all the other influences which operate beneficially upon the nervous system, are, as a general rule, entirely overlooked.

On the female side of this workhouse, one room—formerly known as the "henhouse"—has been set apart as a lunatic ward, and contains seven beds, in charge of a pauper inmate, whose mental condition is scarcely better than that of the patients under her charge.

BOYLE
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
15th May,
1903.

Numbers.

Unsuitability
of workhouses
for treatment
of the insane.

Condition of
females.

**BOYLE
WORKHOUSE.**

Three of the patients in this ward are constantly confined to bed, either from being noisy and violent or destructive. The hair of one of them was encrusted with tea leaves and dry bread, as the result of her habit of pouring tea, with bread broken in it, on her head, from time to time. Few of the patients wore shoes, and as the ward was tiled, they must suffer from cold in winter.

The other female patients are accommodated in the infirm ward, and are nearly all cases of senile dementia. Such cases, however, are not easy to treat owing to so many of them being noisy at night, destructive, and, in some cases, dangerous to other feeble patients.

**Condition of
males.**

On the male side it has not been found necessary to set apart any special accommodation, and the mentally afflicted patients are able to associate and be treated with the other inmates. Those of them who are aged and feeble are treated in the infirm ward, while some employment is found for the younger imbeciles, either in pumping, or at house or farm work.

**Dietary,
Bathing
arrangements,
Attendants.**

The dietary seems fairly liberal, and I was glad to find that a bath and lavatory have been provided on each side of the house.

In this, as in so many Irish workhouses, the insane are placed in charge of other paupers, who, in many cases, are themselves mentally enfeebled, and, in some cases, also physically decrepit, and uncleanly in their habits. It is essential in the treatment of all classes of the insane that they should be placed in charge of trained and skilled attendants.

Of the lunatics and imbeciles found in the workhouses of this country, a very large proportion are degraded in their habits—being wet and dirty at night. They will not wash or keep themselves clean, and they are peculiarly prone to become infested with vermin. Some imbecile children, as is well known, are perverted in their appetites, and will eat clay and filth of all kinds, while the aged demented are destructive and noisy, especially at night. Everything that the Guardians may do for the benefit of these afflicted classes is useless, if they are not placed under the constant supervision of persons who have been trained to deal with their peculiarities, and improve their habits.

**Provision for
insane poor
generally.**

I trust that the Guardians may urge on the County Council the importance either of providing for all classes of the insane in connection with the asylum of the district, or of establishing an auxiliary asylum, under the provisions of the 76th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and thus relieve themselves of the serious responsibility for the care and treatment of the insane, which, indeed, was never intended by the Poor Law to be imposed upon them.

18th May, 1903.

**CARRICK-
MACROSS
WORKHOUSE.****CARRICKMACROSS WORKHOUSE.****Inspected on
27th May,
1903.****Numbers,
condition,
and treatment.**

I visited this workhouse on the 27th ultimo, and found that on the male side there was only one inmate, a microcephalic imbecile, classified as insane. He was fairly well dressed; clean in his person, and occupied the lunatic ward in charge of a paid attendant. He sleeps on a straw tick on a box bed, but I think the Guardians would find it better in every way to provide him with the usual wire woven mattress.

On the female side, eleven women are classified as of unsound mind. Six of these are cases of congenital imbecility, and the others nearly all suffer from the dementia which not infrequently accompanies old age. The special accommodation for them—according to the original plan of Irish workhouses—consists of three cells opening off a tiled corridor. There are two beds placed in each cell, and behind there is a small exercise garden.

The dietary is very liberal, and there is an evident desire to treat these afflicted people humanely, while the effort to keep them clean and orderly is evidently due to the supervision and influence for good which the Nuns exercise.

There is, however, a necessity for better sanitary accommodation, and fixed baths, and I think that the Guardians would find in the end that it would be not only better, but also more economical to substitute wire woven and hair mattresses for the straw now in use, which is so difficult to keep clean, and requires to be constantly renewed.

3rd June, 1903.

CARRICK-
MACROSS
WORKHOUSE.
Accommodation.

Dietary.

Sanitary
accommodation.
Beds.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON WORKHOUSE.

On my visit to this workhouse, on the 16th inst., I found only four inmates classified as being of unsound mind—one woman and three men.

The female lives in association with the other infirm inmates, from whom she differs little—her insanity being of a mild delusional form. She sleeps on a straw bed-tick and pillow, which is not the most suitable kind of bedding for patients of this class.

Of the three men, one—suffering from mild melancholia—lives and sleeps in the hospital, where he is treated like the other patients. The other two men live in the infirm ward, and their condition and treatment call for no special remark.

18th May, 1903.

CARRICK-ON-
SHANNON
WORKHOUSE.
Inspected on
16th May,
1903.

Numbers.
Condition and
treatment.

CASTLEBAR WORKHOUSE.

There are at present in this workhouse five males and four females who are classified as of unsound mind.

Two of the males are in the infirmary, and three are in the body of the house.

Of the two in the infirmary, one is a helpless idiot boy, of filthy habits. He was without shoes or stockings. His feet are so deformed that he cannot wear ordinary boots, but canvas socks could be procured, which would keep his feet warm during the winter. The other is a bedridden dement—also of filthy habits. When seen he was in a very dirty state.

CASTLEBAR
WORKHOUSE.
Inspected on
29th October,
1903.

Numbers.
Condition and
employment.

**CASTLEBAR
WORKHOUSE.**

The clothing of the three men who live in the body of the house was very neglected, and their shirts were dirty. These men work; two are employed pumping water.

Bedding.

Of the four women, two are employed, the third is a helpless imbecile, and the other an aged dement. They were fairly clean.

The bedding of both sexes requires much greater attention. The sheets were dirty, and covered with flea marks.

29th October, 1903.

**CLONES
WORKHOUSE.****CLONES WORKHOUSE.****Inspected on
28th May,
1903.**

In this workhouse the inmates classified as of unsound mind—four men and six women—are not kept in a ward apart from the other inmates, but are scattered through various parts of the house. Two old women are in the infirm ward; one is in bed in the hospital; two work in the kitchen; and one in the laundry. Two imbecile men do outdoor work; one is confined to bed in the hospital; and one is in the infirm ward.

Numbers.**No separate
accommodation.****Condition.**

All these inmates appeared very suitable cases for workhouse care. Better provision, should, however, be made for their care and supervision. The two imbecile men were in a very untidy condition. Some one should be placed in charge of them, and made responsible for the state of their clothing; the cleanliness of their bodies; and the cutting of their hair, &c.

**Bathing
arrangements.**

As soon as the new hospital is opened the old women should be moved there, and placed under the charge of the nurse.

Dietary.

A bath should also be provided, and the lunatic inmates bathed at least once a week.

The dietary appeared to be ample, and suitable to their wants.

28th May, 1903.

**CORK
WORKHOUSE.****CORK WORKHOUSE.****Inspected on
23rd Jan., and
31st March,
1903.**

The numbers in the lunatic wards of this workhouse on the 31st ultimo were 103 men and 170 women. There were also twenty-one women, classified as insane, under treatment in the female infirmary, making a total of 294 insane inmates. Of those in the lunatic wards, seventeen men and forty-eight women are epileptic, and sixteen men and six women are of unclean habits. On both sides a large number of the patients are bedridden, either from old age or paralysis, and require constant care and attention.

Numbers.**Condition of
females.**

Considering their overcrowded condition, the women in the lunatic wards are wonderfully clean and tidy. Many of them are able to work, and are employed at needlework, knitting, or in the laundry. Their bedding is clean and well looked after, but their exercise yard is both small and damp, being neither flagged nor concreted.

The condition of the twenty-one female patients treated in the Infirmary Ward No. 2, is not so satisfactory, and these patients suffer—as the insane always do—from their association with other classes, being rather untidy and slovenly in dress, while the dormitory in which they sleep on straw ticks was reported to be not free from disgusting vermin.

The greater number of the women are able to attend to their religious duties.

The dietary in all cases is fairly liberal.

The men's clothing requires more careful attention, and their linen should be more frequently changed.

It appears that hot water is only provided for the men on bathing days. Having regard to the number of helpless, paralysed, and degraded patients, a constant supply of hot water must surely be a necessity.

Six of the men are employed in the garden, and twelve in the house, whilst thirty-five are taken out to walk in the grounds.

The staff in charge of the men consists of two paid attendants by day and two by night. Three nurses are in charge of the women in the lunatic wards by day, and only one is on duty at night.

The numbers of very helpless cases call for some addition to the strength of the staff on both sides. An additional attendant would be required for the men by day, and another nurse for the women by night.

Unfortunately the numbers in the lunatic wards of this workhouse show no signs of decreasing, as in the case of some of the other unions.

The following are the numbers returned as being resident in the lunatic wards of the Cork Workhouse, on the 31st December of each of the past ten years:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
1893, .	67	155	222
1894, .	65	151	216
1895, .	72	159	231
1896, .	88	155	243
1897, .	90	151	241
1898, .	87	142	229
1899, .	80	140	220
1900, .	72	142	215
1901, .	80	143	223
1902, .	90	154	244

It is to be regretted, having regard to the limited accommodation provided for their use, and the restricted area of ground set apart for their exercise, that the number of lunatics in this institution should still remain undiminished. At the present time, so limited is the accommodation for the numbers of this class requiring care, both on the male and female sides, that thirty males and fifty-eight females have to sleep two in a bed. It must be admitted that nothing could be more deplorable than such overcrowding, which necessitates recourse to an arrangement so subversive of cleanliness, decency, and morality, and so opposed to all modern ideas.

The unsuitability of the quarters provided for the male lunatics during the day—consisting of a wooden shed, in which they have to

CORK
WORKHOUSE.

Religious
administration.

Dietary.

Clothing of
males.

Bathing
arrangements.

Employment
and exercise.

Staff.

Number
resident during
past ten years.

Overcrowding.

Unsuitable
quarters for
males.

**CORK
WORKHOUSE.**

pass their days when it is wet, and in which they take their meals, and the cheerless yard in which they exercise—have frequently been referred to in previous reports.

Accommodation question.

The Guardians should, therefore, no longer delay the consideration of the question as to how additional accommodation can best be obtained.

The opening of the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal will, it is to be feared, avail little in lessening the congestion here, as the numbers from other institutions in the county Cork for whose accommodation space is required will more than absorb the accommodation in that building.

11th April, 1903.

CROOM WORKHOUSE.**CROOM
WORKHOUSE.****Inspected on
11th June,
1903.**

In the lunatic wards of this workhouse there are at present twelve men and nine women, of whom three men are epileptic, and one man and two women of unclean habits.

Numbers.

Both men and women appeared to be properly looked after. They were clean in their persons, and decently dressed. The bedsteads are of modern type, and the bedclothes of good quality, clean, and properly repaired.

Condition.**Beds.****Paved floors.**

On the male side the dormitory floor is paved with bricks. As this must be very cold for the feet of the old and infirm inmates during the winter, perhaps the Guardians will consider the advisability of boarding the floor of this apartment.

Baths.**Attendants.**

On both sides a bath, with a hot and cold water supply, is provided. The wards for each sex are in charge of attendants, paid at the rate of £13 per annum, with rations.

11th June, 1903.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.**NORTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.****Inspected on
8th May,
1903.****Statistics.**

At the present date there are resident in the lunatic wards of this workhouse sixty-two men and 139 women, total 201. The following figures supplied by the Master show the changes which have taken place amongst these inmates during the past year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number resident in the lunatic wards on 12th May, 1902, ...	62	131	193
Admitted since, ...	207	139	346
Left, ...	137	57	194
Transferred to Richmond Asylum, ...	50	28	88
Died, ...	20	36	56

These statistics deserve consideration, as showing, amongst other points, (1) the great numbers suffering from various forms of mental aberration who seek shelter in this institution during the year, (2) the difficulties and responsibilities thrown on all connected with the management of the institution in dealing with such a crowd of suffering humanity, (3) the necessity for adequate accommodation to treat so many cases labouring under different forms of mental disease.

NORTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.
—
Questions for
consideration.

The question arises—whether it is likely that, under altered arrangements, the admission of such cases into this workhouse can be entirely put a stop to. At present this hardly appears possible. At any rate it does not seem feasible for many years to come. All that can be hoped for is that the numbers resident will, by degrees, be decreased. Unfortunately during the past twelve months the number of women has increased by eight, thus rendering the overcrowding greater than ever.

The condition of these inmates continues as described in previous reports, and is pitiable in the extreme, as not only are they crowded together, but all the appliances for their proper care are wanting. For instance, in the female wards there are no dayrooms—the dormitories, crowded by night, have to serve as sittingrooms and refectories by day. The sanitary accommodation is utterly deficient. On the female side, an upstairs room is used as an infirmary, where there are eighteen bedridden cases, who are almost all in the most advanced state of infirmity, helpless, and paralysed. This room has neither bath, lavatory, scullery, nor sanitary appliances of any sort, and almost the same remarks would apply to all the other wards.

Unsatisfactory
condition and
accommoda-
tion.

The washing has to be done on the female side in a small basement room, and in a shed. On the male side it is done in the bathroom. Outside, the space provided for the use of these inmates is utterly inadequate.

But in this overcrowded institution it is hopeless to expect that suitable accommodation can be found for the insane. The best that can be looked for is that the numbers shall be kept down as far as possible, and an effort made to provide more suitable accommodation for those cases who, from time to time, have to be received into the institution.

Of the numbers at present resident, twenty-two men and forty-five women are epileptic; six men and twenty-seven women are of unclean habits; fourteen men and twenty-nine women are confined to bed. Amongst these is one man suffering from symptoms of variola, who will, I understand, be removed to the Smallpox Hospital to-day. Twenty men and ninety-two women are employed, and four men and fifty women are able to attend to their religious duties.

Health
statistics.

Employment.
Religious
ministration.

In the wards are to be seen a number of imbeciles. Perhaps it might be possible to arrange with the other unions of the county to set apart a ward somewhere for their care and training, under the provisions of the Act 41 and 42 Vic., cap. 60. At present these unfortunate children, so far as any attempt at improving their condition is concerned, are utterly neglected.

Imbecile
children.

The male patients are in charge of a paid attendant, and the females are under the care of two nurses. A paid official visits these patients at night, but is not exclusively employed at this duty. This staff is undoubtedly very weak. A second attendant would be required to take charge of the male patients, if for no other reason than to relieve

Attendants.

NORTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.

the existing attendant when off duty. At present he is relieved by an official from some other part of the house, who cannot take much interest in these extraneous duties. Having regard to the number of epileptics, the whole time of the night attendants should be devoted to the supervision of the lunatic wards.

8th May, 1903.

SOUTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
31st July,
1903.
Statistics.

* There are at present in the lunatic wards of this workhouse 218 inmates, of whom sixty-four are males, and 154 females.

During the twelve months ending 1st July, 1903, the following changes have taken place amongst these inmates:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted, ...	72	147	219
Discharged, ...	29	62	91
Removed to Richmond Asylum, ...	36	52	88
Died, ...	22	48	70

Necessity for
skilled
nursing.

Health
statistics.

Staff.

The numbers coming and going during the year show how much the lunatic wards of this workhouse are utilised for the care of the mentally infirm, and how important and onerous are the duties and responsibilities of those in charge of them. Furthermore, the patients are of a peculiarly helpless type—a great number bedridden, partly or completely paralysed, degraded in habits, and therefore, requiring constant care and attention.

To-day there are sixteen men and eighty-four women in bed, of whom four men and six women are of unclean habits, and seven men and nine women are epileptics.

I again found the male sick—amongst whom was a case of delirium tremens—in charge of pauper inmates. The Guardians will, I think, agree with me that the occasional visits of a nurse are not sufficient for the care of such a number of helpless human beings, who ought at all times to be under the supervision of a responsible official.

The staff has lately been strengthened by the appointment of a nurse who has received asylum training, and now consists on the female side of a trained hospital and a trained asylum nurse, and two female attendants. For the care of the men there are two male attendants, one of whom takes the men out to work. The hospital nurse is supposed to look after the male infirmary, hut, having regard to the multitude of bedridden cases on the female side, her time would be more than occupied in looking after them.

The night staff consists of one paid official to take charge of the wards for each sex. Having regard to the numbers of helpless cases on the female side, it is impossible that one person can properly supervise them during the night. A trained nurse would be needed to attend on the male sick, and one additional nurse at least for the female wards.

The great want in the lunacy wards of these institutions is a responsible head of the staff, who would at all times have charge of the wards, and be responsible for the condition of the patients; for the conduct of the subordinate officials; and for the performance of the routine duties of the establishment. At present the Medical Officer visits only for a short time during the day. The master and matron have so many other responsibilities, and so many other places to visit, that it is impossible for them to give much attention to this department, so that, for the greater part of the twenty-four hours, the wards are left without any responsible head.

SOUTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.

At the present time extensive structural works, which will provide permanent accommodation to replace part of the wooden buildings, are in progress. On the female side the permanent brick buildings have for some time been completed, but are at present occupied by the infirm class, owing, I understand, to overcrowding in other parts of the establishment. This is unfortunate, as the wooden sheds are not only overcrowded, but are to a large extent worn out, and unsuited for human habitation. I trust that at an early date the present occupants of the brick buildings will be removed, and the accommodation given up for the use of the insane.

Accommo-
dation.

On the male side the erection of the permanent buildings is in progress, but the work will not be completed for some time. Portion, however, of the wooden structure used by the male lunatics is only lately built, and affords excellent accommodation.

Both men and women were fairly clean and tidy, and the bedding was also clean.

Condition.
Bedding.

I am glad to have to report that I found the books on both sides kept up to date, and affording valuable information as to the state of the inmates.

Records.

31st July, 1903.

ENNISCORTHY WORKHOUSE.

ENNISCORTHY
WORKHOUSE.

The lunatics in this workhouse number forty-four—sixteen men and twenty-eight women—an increase of five women since the last visit. Of these two men and five women are epileptic, one woman is of unclean habits, and four men and six women are employed.

Inspected on
15th October,
1903.

Numbers,

The accommodation remains as described in last report. Separate wards are provided for the men. The women sleep in a dormitory at the female side of the house.

Accommo-
dation.

Both sexes were fairly well clothed, but the bedding for the men should be better looked after, and the linen more frequently changed, as the sheets are infested with fleas.

Clothing and
bedding.

15th October, 1903.

**KANTURK
WORKHOUSE.****KANTURK WORKHOUSE.**Inspected on
2nd April,
1903.

Numbers.

Employment.

Staff.

Bathing
arrangements.Clothing and
beds.New accom-
modation.

In the lunatic wards of this workhouse there are at present twenty-one men and forty women classified as of unsound mind. Of these, five men and two women are epileptics, four men and six women are of unclean habits, and six men and eleven women are confined to bed through bodily infirmity.

Although a large proportion of these inmates are old, feeble, and infirm, a few are able to do a little work. Six men find some useful employment by helping about the house and grounds, three women go to the laundry, six sew or knit, and four do some housework, thus ministering to their own contentment and health.

The staff in charge of the lunatic wards consists of one paid attendant for the men, and one paid attendant for the women. On the female side there is a paid night nurse, but none for the men. The day attendants are paid 7s. per week, and the night nurse receives 5s. per week. All are supplied with rations.

Unfortunately, in these wards there is neither a hot nor a cold water supply, nor are there any fixed baths, so that bathing the patients must be a work of almost insuperable difficulty. The Guardians will no doubt understand how impossible it is to properly care for such helpless human beings without ample appliances for keeping them clean. I would, therefore, ask them, when the new wards are being fitted up, to add a bathroom, with suitable means of washing.

The clothing of the insane inmates was fairly good, and their bedding was sufficiently warm. Their bedsteads are wooden, old, and worn out. Perhaps the Guardians will see the advisability of obtaining suitable iron bedsteads, with wire-woven mattresses. At present straw ticks are used, which are difficult to keep clean. The sheets are now changed once a fortnight. Perhaps, as these inmates require so much attention as regards cleanliness, it might be found possible to change the sheets once a week.

The Guardians have, I understand, resolved to remove the lunatics and imbeciles to new quarters. The males are to be sent to commodious and well lighted rooms in the block of buildings near the present hospital wards, whilst the females are to have a large room on the ground floor, in the female infirm block. This room is to be used as a sleepingroom, whilst a detached building, at the opposite side of the yard, is to serve as their dayroom. A more suitable arrangement would be to utilise the room on the ground floor as a dayroom, as it is well lighted and heated, and, if this were possible, to give these inmates the room overhead as a sleeping-room.

During my visit I was accompanied by the master and matron, who gave me all the information I required, and seemed to take much interest in these helpless inmates.

2nd April, 1903.

**KILKENNY
WORKHOUSE.****KILKENNY WORKHOUSE.**Inspected on
18th Nov.,
1903.

Numbers.

In the lunatic wards of this workhouse there are at this date nineteen men and twenty-eight women—forty-seven in all—an increase of ten during the last thirteen months.

Amongst the men there is only one epileptic, seven are confined to bed by bodily infirmity, and nine are of unclean habits.

The beds were only being made at the time of my visit, which may explain the disorderly condition of the bedding. The bedridden patients were in a neglected state, and the bed clothing, both sheets and quilts, was dirty. The bedding is still composed of straw. In each of the beds examined only one sheet was to be found.

KILKENNY
WORKHOUSE.
Beds.

The condition of the lunatics in the dayrooms as regards tidiness and cleanliness would require greater attention, but as there is no hot water supply to the bath, and any water required has to be carried from the kitchen, bathing must be carried out with difficulty.

Condition and
treatment.

The female lunatics were cleaner, and seemed to be somewhat better looked after, but some of the bedridden cases would require more careful nursing.

There is still no hot water supply to the bath, so that bathing during the winter is almost impossible.

Bathing
arrangements.

Three of the women are employed at washing—all the laundry work of the department being done by them.

Employment.

Both male and female lunatics are in charge of paid officials—on the male side there is one attendant, on the female side two nurses.

Attendants.

The condition of the male lunatics calls for greater attention on the part of those responsible for their care.

Greater
attention
to males
required.

18th November, 1903.

KILMALLOCK WORKHOUSE.

KILMALLOCK
WORKHOUSE.

The wards set apart for the lunatics in this workhouse are kept in a very creditable state, especially on the female side, where there is a bright dayroom, two single rooms, and a well kept dormitory, with a smaller room off it.

Inspected on
12th June,
1903.

The insane inmates—twenty men and twenty women—are neat and tidy in their persons, and their clothing is properly looked after.

Accommo-
dation.

The bed clothes were clean, and of good quality. Some of the bedsteads are still of the old wooden pattern, but I understand that iron bedsteads of the Lawson-Tait pattern will soon be substituted for these.

Numbers.
Condition.
Beds.

Fibre is principally used for mattresses.

Baths are provided in both wards, but as yet there is no hot water supply. On the male side the carrying of hot water to the bath would appear to involve neither much trouble nor expense, but on the female side, as it is some distance from the main boiler, it might be found necessary to provide a small boiler at the back of the range in the ward, but this could be easily done at no very great cost.

Baths.

The male airing court would be greatly improved by removing the wall, and erecting a light fence in its stead, at a greater distance from the building, so as to afford more space.

Airing court.

Of the men, four are epileptic, two of unclean habits, and one is confined to bed. Of the women, two are epileptic, but none are of unclean habits, which speaks well for the attention paid to them.

Statistics.

Most of the men find some little work to do, and six of the women are employed.

Employment.

Altogether, I can speak well of the care bestowed on the insane in this workhouse.

Satisfactory
condition.

12th June, 1903.

LOUGHLINSTOWN
TOWN
WORKHOUSE.

LOUGHLINSTOWN WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on 15th May, 1903.	When this workhouse was last visited, the lunatic wards contained nineteen men and thirty-one women. There are now twenty men and twenty-five women classified as of unsound mind. Of these, nine men and two women are epileptic, and one man and two women are of unclean habits. Three of the women are at present in the hospital suffering from erysipelas. With these exceptions, none of the insane inmates are confined to bed, and all are in wonderfully good health.
Health.	They were clean, decently dressed, and appeared to be well looked after.
Condition.	Both men and women are taken out to walk round the grounds on every fine day. Such efforts to provide exercise, and variation in the monotony of the lives of these inmates deserve the highest praise.
Exercise.	The bedding is excellent. Hair mattresses are provided on all the beds, and the sheets are changed once a week.
Beds.	On each side baths are provided, with a hot and cold water supply.
Baths.	Both sexes are on medical dietary.
Dietary.	One or two on each side are able to do a little work.
Employment.	The lunatic wards are in charge of paid officials.
Attendants.	

15th May, 1903.

MOHILL WORKHOUSE.

MOHILL
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on 16th May, 1903.	Fortunately, the number of persons classified as of unsound mind in this workhouse is limited to two males and two females, as the arrangements for their care and treatment are altogether unsuitable.
Numbers.	I found the two men in the epileptic ward associated with an inmate who is blind, but very intelligent. The dayroom is a tiled shed, with the roof unrendered. One of the men was very untidy and slovenly in his dress, his clothes being torn, boots broken, and he was wearing no stockings. His body was also marked with vermin bites. The other male wears petticoats in consequence of physical deformity, and his clothing was shabby in the extreme. The sleeping room for the males opens off the dayshed, and is provided with a stove, which was much rusted, and which, I was told, cannot be lit without smoking. The trestle beds had straw ticks, the straw of which required renewal. I was told by the master that an inmate is told off to look after the insane patients, but, as he is employed at other work, it is manifest that he can devote little time to these patients, who indeed would require the constant attendance of trained nurses.
Accommodation, condition, and clothing.	Of the two females, one is an imbecile child who, if a training school for such cases existed in this country, could probably be trained in habits of tidiness and industry. I found the other female, also a congenital imbecile, but older, sitting by the fire in the infirm ward, without shoes or stockings. She is wet and dirty in her habits, and her straw bed reeked with urine. The woman in charge stated that this inmate gets a dry bed daily, and that it was in consequence of the very wet day, which prevented its being dried, that it was in the condition mentioned. There were no proper sheets on the bed, which was covered with coarse ticking.

I do not think that the officials can be held responsible for the sad condition in which I found these inmates. Their wants cannot be attended to without skilled nursing, and, in some cases, special arrangements; and, as these are not supplied in this workhouse, I think the Guardians should have the insane inmates transferred to the asylum of the district, and so relieve themselves of a responsibility which they are unable to satisfactorily discharge.

MONELL
WORKHOUSE.
Transfer to
asylum
recommended.

18th May, 1903.

MONAGHAN WORKHOUSE.

MONAGHAN
WORKHOUSE.

There are at present in the two idiot wards of this workhouse five of each sex classified as of unsound mind. In addition there are three female epileptics who are kept in the female ward, but are looked upon as not insane. One man and three women are confined to bed, one man and two women employ themselves, and one man, but none of the women, are inattentive to the calls of nature.

Inspected on
30th Sept.,
1903.
Numbers.
Condition,
clothing, and
bedding.

The men were found in a very untidy state—their clothing being soiled and ragged. Their bedding also was not properly looked after. There were no sheets on the beds; they were stated to be in process of changing, and were found in a bundle in the corner of the dormitory.

The women were better looked after; their clothes were tidier, their bedding was in good order, clean, and the beds were properly made up. The walls of the rooms should be cleaned and whitewashed.

No alteration has been made in the accommodation. The cells still remain on each side, taking up space, hindering light and ventilation, and giving a gloomy and prison-like appearance to the wards.

Accommodation.

At present paid attendants are employed on each side. On the male side the attendant has too few patients to look after, and too little to do. He appears to pay little attention to his duties.

Attendants.

The dietary was satisfactory—all but two of the insane inmates being on the doctor's books.

Dietary.

I would recommend the Guardians, especially now that the number of those inmates has decreased, to abolish as soon as possible, these idiot wards *in toto*, and to draft the inmates into the other divisions—the infirm into the infirmary, where they would be in charge of the nurses, and the others into the infirm ward, where they could be placed under the special charge of some responsible officials.

Abolition of
idiot wards
recommended.

30th September, 1903.

NEWCASTLE WEST WORKHOUSE.

NEWCASTLE
WEST
WORKHOUSE.

In this workhouse there are ten men and nineteen women classified as of unsound mind. Of these only two men and five women are kept in the imbecile wards. The rest are scattered through the house. Six of the men and eleven of the women are in the infirm ward, whilst two of the men and three of the women are in the infirmary.

Inspected on
11th June,
1903
Numbers.

NEWCASTLE WEST WORKHOUSE.	These insane inmates were fairly clean and tidy, with the exception of one man who had been formerly in the asylum. He is now almost blind, very untidy in his habits, quarrelsome, and difficult to manage. If possible, he should be sent back to the asylum, but in the meantime he should be placed under the charge of the attendant, who should be made responsible for his proper care.
Condition.	One imbecile girl was without shoes or stockings. Perhaps if cloth boots were made for her, she could be persuaded to keep them on.
Beds.	The hedding was clean, and appeared to be properly looked after. Iron bedsteads, with wire-woven mattresses, should, however, be substituted for the antiquated wooden beds.
Baths.	On the male side there is a large bath, built of concrete, provided with a hot and cold water supply. On the female side there is no fixed bath; nothing but a zinc pail. I would ask the Guardians to consider the necessity of supplying adequate means of washing, if these helpless human beings are to be kept clean.
Attendants.	In charge of the female imbecile ward there is an attendant paid 6s. per week with rations. The female imbecile ward is in charge of an old pauper inmate, who is said to carefully attend to those under her charge, but she can hardly be considered fitted for so responsible a post.

11th June, 1903.

NEWRY WORKHOUSE.

NEWRY
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
21st Sept.,
1903.

Numbers.

Condition and
treatment.

I visited Newry Workhouse on the 21st ultimo, and saw all the inmates classified as lunatics or imbeciles—numbering in all about twenty men and thirty women.

No change in the arrangements for their care and treatment has been made since last inspection, and I regret I am obliged to state that the accommodation and the conditions under which these afflicted people live are not satisfactory, although I feel assured the Guardians are desirous of meeting their requirements so far as is in their power.

Many of the patients suffer from the dementia which sometimes attends old age, and, in reality, there is scarcely any class of the insane who require more constant and skilled nursing than these. Often such patients are noisy at night, dirty in their habits, and dangerous to others, so far as their physical strength permits them to be so. I need hardly point out to the Guardians how much easier it is to treat an insane person who, perhaps suffers from a single delusion that his gullet has closed, or that his flesh has turned into lead, and who, outside this particular delusion, may be rational and a good worker. Yet this patient will be sent to the District Asylum, while the noisy and destructive dement who requires watching and nursing all through the day and night, is allowed to remain in a workhouse, under conditions which tend to aggravate his or her mental decrepitude.

The paid attendant on the female side, who would seem to me intelligent and anxious to discharge her duty, told me that the reason that many of the infirm women were confined to bed was that when up they are apt to be knocked about by the younger patients, when her eye is off them.

I trust the Guardians will make a serious effort to relieve themselves of the responsibility for a class of patients which the Poor Law never intended to be treated in a workhouse, and which indeed, under present conditions, it is impossible to treat satisfactorily in the majority of these institutions.

On the male side the corridor which has to serve as a dayroom, is altogether insufficient for the number of patients using it. It is dismal beyond description, and, in very cold weather, the small stove must afford altogether inadequate heat.

NEWRY
WORKHOUSE.

Accommodation for
males.
Heating.

1st October, 1903.

RATHDRUM WORKHOUSE.

RATHDRUM
WORKHOUSE.

In the lunatic wards of this workhouse are to be found fourteen men and twenty-two women—an increase in the numbers since last year, when there were only eleven men and twenty-one women. This is unfortunate, having regard to the amount of asylum accommodation lying idle in the district.

Inspected on
16th October,
1903.
Numbers.

Of these inmates, one man and one woman are epileptic, one man and two women are of unclean habits, and one man and four women are confined to bed.

The patients inattentive to the calls of nature impose too heavy a responsibility on a small staff, and should be removed to an institution having a large staff of attendants.

Unsuitable
cases.

I can again report favourably on the condition of the insane in this workhouse. They were clean, decently dressed, properly attended to, and supplied with iron bedsteads with spring mattresses, and excellent bedding. Baths are also provided on both sides, and the water supply has been improved. There are curtains on the windows, and other suitable surroundings. Paid attendants, who appear to discharge their duties efficiently, are in charge of the wards. The only serious drawback is the lack of accommodation, as eight women have to sleep in the body of the house, which is an objectionable arrangement, especially during the winter months.

Satisfactory
condition and
surroundings.

16th October, 1903.

RATHKEALE WORKHOUSE.

RATHKEALE
WORKHOUSE.

There are nine males and eight females classified as of unsound mind in this workhouse. Amongst the men are two imbecile boys, one of whom is of troublesome habits. At present, as there is no public institution set apart for the care of such cases, it is impossible to make any suggestion for the improvement of the condition of these children.

Inspected on
11th June,
1902.
Numbers.

Some of the men were found in a very untidy condition. Their dayroom was also untidy, and the beds disordered, the sheets dirty, marked with fleas, and in one bed I found vermin.

Imbecile
children.
Want of
tidiness and
cleanliness on
male side.

RATHKELIA
WORKHOUSE.Male
attendant.Condition of
females.Accommo-
dation.Bathing and
sanitary
arrangements.Female
attendant.

The male attendant, who is paid £15 per annum, evidently pays little or no attention to the patients under his care, and is unfit for so responsible a post.

On the female side the patients were much better cared for. They were clean and tidy in their persons, and in their dress, and their bedding was properly looked after. The accommodation, however, provided for the women is of a very limited description. They are located in the hospital, in one room which has to serve both as sleeping and day-room, and in it they have to take their meals. There is neither bath-room, hot water supply, nor indoor water closet, and the only means of washing is a portable bath. Under such circumstances, every credit is due to the female attendant, who has also to act as maternity nurse, for the condition of her patients.

As there is little chance of the insane being removed from this workhouse for some time, perhaps, the Guardians will consider how some more adequate provision can be made for the accommodation of the female lunatics.

11th June, 1903.

SLIGO
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
7th Sept.,
1903.

Numbers.

Condition.

Essentials in
treatment.Trained
attendants.Bathing
arrangements.Accommo-
dation.Better
provision for
treatment
required.

SLIGO WORKHOUSE.

* On the 7th instant I saw these inmates of the Sligo Workhouse who are classified as being of unsound mind—three men and ten women—but many of them suffer only from that form of dementia which attends old age.

While I am sure there is every desire on the part of the Guardians to treat this afflicted class humanely, their condition cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory.

In the treatment of all classes of the mentally afflicted there are three essentials, viz. :—

- (1) Inasmuch as so many of them are physically as well as mentally helpless, they need the supervision of intelligent, patient, and specially trained attendants ;
- (2) Owing to so many of them being degraded or faulty in their habits, they require good lavatory and bath arrangements, to admit of their being kept clean and free from vermin ;
- (3) As so many of them are irritable in temper, they need plenty of elbow room, and separate day and night accommodation.

These conditions are not, and cannot be under present conditions, fulfilled in Sligo Workhouse, and I trust, therefore, that the Guardians, who apparently realise the nature of the trust confided in them, will endeavour to induce the County Council to make such provision for the treatment of this helpless class as will relieve them of all responsibility.

This can be done either—

- (1.) By the establishment of an Auxiliary Asylum under the provisions of the 76th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898 ; or
- (2.) By making additions to the present asylum.

17th September, 1903.

TIPPERARY WORKHOUSE.

TIPPERARY
WORKHOUSE.

At this date the lunatic wards of this workhouse contain thirty males and thirty-five females. These numbers unfortunately show an increase on previous returns—the result being that the wards are greatly overcrowded, the beds in the dormitories are closely packed together, and the dayrooms, at all times too small, are now partly occupied by beds.

Inspected on
12th June,
1903.
Numbers.
Overcrowding.

On the male side the rooms in which the patients have to sit on wet days, and in which they take their meals are so small as barely to allow standing room. The sleeping rooms are without cross ventilation, and, with so great a deficiency of cubic space, must be almost unbearable at night. By day these rooms—overcrowded at night—have to serve as infirmaries, and are occupied by a number of bedridden cases, some of whom have been years in bed, so that the vitiated atmosphere of the night has to be breathed again during the day, and can never be properly purified.

The bedsteads are of the old barrow type, covered with straw ticks. The sheets and bedding are clean and sufficient.

Beds.

Baths are provided on both sides, but there is no hot water supply.

Baths.

Chamber utensils are said to be provided, but on the female side there were only two in use.

Sanitary
accommodation

In order to promote habits of cleanliness and decency, a full supply should always be kept in the wards.

The water closets are excellent, and of the most modern type, but on the male side should be kept cleaner.

Amongst the male patients are four of unclean and untidy habits, who were found in a very neglected condition. Every effort should be made to have some, if not all of these removed to the asylum, where there is a stronger staff. But in the meantime there is no reason why more attention should not be paid to these helpless human beings. A little care and trouble would keep them tidy, and improve their habits.

Condition
of males.

The condition of the female patients was better. They appeared to be properly looked after, and were clean and tidy.

Condition
of females.

It is to be hoped that within a reasonable time some provision will be made for the care and maintenance of these helpless inmates, either at the asylum, or in some separate establishment.

In the meantime, I would ask the Guardians to consider (1) the improvement of the ventilation; (2) the provision of suitable iron bedsteads and hair mattresses; (3) the supply of hot water to the baths; (4) the selection of some light and washable material for the clothing of the male patients; and, above all (5) the appointment of some one to attend on the male lunatics, who has had some previous knowledge of the care of the insane, and would take some interest in their nursing.

Improvements
suggested.

12th June, 1903.

WATERFORD
WORKHOUSE.

WATERFORD WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
20th May,
1903.Appointment
of trained
nurse.Improved
condition.Dayroom
accommo-
dation for
females.Bathing
arrangements.Means of
escape in case
of fire.

Furniture.

Additional
nurse required.

Numbers.

Health.

Employment.
Religious
ministrations.

Since the last report on the lunatic wards of this workhouse was written, the Guardians, acting on a suggestion made therein, have appointed a trained nurse to take charge and be responsible for the management of both the male and female wards. In my opinion this appointment has done much to improve the condition of the insane inmates. On both sides the bedridden cases appeared to be carefully looked after. All the insane inmates were very clean, and the men were tidier in their persons.

As the Guardians have shown so much interest in the condition of these inmates, I would ask them to consider the other recommendations then made, viz. :—(1) to provide additional dayroom accommodation for the women. I have only to ask the Guardians to look at the overcrowded condition of the room where these female patients have to take their food, and pass their days, to satisfy themselves of the necessity for the enlargement of the accommodation. The additional building required can be provided at a comparatively small cost by extending the existing dayroom.

(2). Additional bathroom and lavatory accommodation is also wanted in this ward. At present there are two baths—one on the ground floor off the dayroom, and one upstairs. Both bathrooms are too small, and the one downstairs has no hot water supply. The most convenient plan would be to provide a large room upstairs, and put the two baths into it. Some hasins should also be provided for the women to wash themselves in the morning.

There are certain other requirements to which I would draw the attention of the Guardians, viz. :—

(a.) The staircase at the present time is narrow and inconvenient. In the event of fire, escape from the upper wards would be extremely difficult. Either an additional staircase should be provided, or the existing one should be improved.

(b.) A few chairs and tables are badly wanted for the use of the female patients.

(c.) Having regard to the numbers to be looked after, an additional nurse would be required to help the nurse in immediate charge of this ward, and to take her place when absent on leave, as she is at present.

There are at present eighty-six inmates—twenty-nine men and fifty-seven women—in the lunatic wards, which shows an increase of three men and two women during the past thirteen months.

Of the twenty-nine men, ten are bedridden, six are epileptic, and six are of unclean habits.

Of the fifty-seven women, eight are confined to bed, six are epileptic, and four are of unclean habits.

One of the men, and eight of the women are able to do some little work, and five men and seven women are able to attend to their religious duties.

20th May, 1903.

APPENDIX F.

CIRCULARS.

Circular re
precautions
against fire.

(1). CIRCULAR RELATIVE TO PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

Office of Lunatic Asylums,

Dublin Castle,

28th February, 1903.

CIRCULAR TO RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF
DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

SIR,—In view of the recent lamentable occurrence at the Colney Hatch Asylum, I am directed by the Inspectors to call attention to the necessity for seeing that all fire appliances are kept in perfect working order; that a full supply of water is maintained; and that the staff are periodically instructed in their duties in the event of an outbreak.

In asylums where wooden blocks have been erected, particular attention should be directed to the means of exit; and, if not considered sufficiently ample, steps should at once be taken to remedy the defect, either by providing emergency doors, opening outwards, in the dormitories, or adapting windows for the purpose. It is suggested that such doors or windows should open by a key kept in a glass fronted fixed box, which could be broken on the occasion of a fire.

If a recording apparatus for testing the vigilance of the night staff is not in use, it would be most desirable to have such an apparatus installed without delay.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JAS. SMITH.

P

Circular re
interpretation
of term
"Criminal
lunatic."

(2). CIRCULAR RELATIVE TO INTERPRETATION OF THE TERM
"CRIMINAL LUNATIC."

CIRCULAR.

Office of Lunatic Asylums,
Dublin Castle,

25th May, 1903.

No. 57—1903. Govt. No. 4893.

SIR,—I am directed to state, for your information and guidance in the preparation of the Judicial and Criminal Statistics, and the claims in respect of the maintenance of Criminal Lunatics, that the Lord Lieutenant is advised that the definition of a "criminal lunatic" according to the provisions of the Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1901, is not capable of any wider interpretation than the definition in the corresponding English Act (47 and 48 Vic., cap. 64), and that, therefore, cases committed under the Army Act, 1881, section 91, and the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, section 3, do not come within the scope of the term "criminal lunatic."

No claims in respect of the maintenance of these cases should, therefore, be made under the terms of the "Expenses of Criminal Lunatics Calculations Order, 1902," and in the Statistics above referred to they should as hitherto, be treated as "dangerous lunatics."

All previous instructions which are not in accordance with this circular are hereby cancelled.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JAS. SMITH.

To
The Resident Medical Superintendent
District Lunatic Asylum.

APPENDIX G.

LIST of all District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums, and Institutions for the Insane in Ireland, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents or Proprietors thereof.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Asylums situated at	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in Districts.	Resident Medical Superintendents.
Antrim, . . .	Antrim, ...	Samuel Graham, M.C.P.S.
Armagh, . . .	Armagh, ...	George B. Lawless, M.D.C.L.
Ballinasloe, . .	Galway and Roscommon, .	J. St. L. Kirevan, M.B.
Belfast, . . .	Belfast County Borough, .	William Graham, M.D.
Carlow, . . .	Carlow and Kildare, . . .	J. J. FitzGerald, M.B.
Castlebar, . .	Mayo, ...	George W. Hatchell, L.R.C.P.
Clongarck, . .	Tipperrary, North and South Ridings.	Bagnal C. Harvey, L.R.C.P. & S. EDIN.
Cork, . . .	Cork, County and County Borough.	Oscar T. Woods, M.D.
Downy Strick, .	Down, ...	M. J. Nolan, L.R.C.S.L.
Ennis, . . .	Clara, ...	Francis O'Mara, L.R.C.P. & S.
Ennisworthy, .	Wexford, ...	Thomas Draper, M.B.
Kilkenny, . .	Kilkenny, ...	George F. West, L.R.C.P. & S. EDIN.
Killarney, . .	Kerry, ...	L. T. Griffin, L.R.C.S.L.
Lettickenny, .	Donegal, ...	E. E. Moore, M.D.
Limerick, . .	Limerick, County and County Borough.	Edward D. O'Neill, L.R.C.S.L.
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, County and County Borough.	C. B. Hotherington, M.B.
Maryborough, .	King's and Queen's, . . .	Joseph H. Hatchell, F.R.C.P.S.
Monaghan, . .	Cavan and Monaghan, .	Edward Taylor, L.R.C.S.L.
Mullingur, . .	Longford, Meath, and Westmeath.	Arthur Finegan, L.R.C.P.S.
Onagh, . . .	Fermanagh and Tyrone, .	George E. Carro, M.B.
Richmond and Portlaine.	Dublin, County and County Borough; Wicklow, and Louth.	Conolly Norman, F.R.C.P.S. Deputy Medical Super. at Portlaine.—J. O'D. Donelan, L.R.C.P. & S.
Sligo, . . .	Leitrim and Sligo, . . .	Joseph Pettit, L.R.C.S.L.
Waterford, . .	Waterford, County and County Borough.	James A. Calvescott, M.D.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dundrum, County Dublin.	All Ireland, ...	George Revington, M.D., Resident Physician and Governor.
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PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Asylums and Institutions.	Where Situated.	Proprietor or Superintendent.
Armagh Retreat. . .	Armagh, ...	Jno. G. Allen, L.R.C.P. & S.I., and Joseph Allen.
Belmont Park. . . (m.)	Waterford, ...	The Superior.
Bloomfield Institution. .	Donnybrook, Co. Dublin.	A. Miller (Registrar).
Elm Lawn, ... (f.)	Dundrum, Co. Dublin, .	(Miss) Sarah M. E. Bernard.
Farnham House, . . (m.) and Maryville, . . (f.)	{ Finglas, Co. Dublin. .	W. R. Dawson, M.D.
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